

**SEARCH REQUEST FORM**

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Alton Pryor Examiner #: 74458 Date: 3/1/06  
 Art Unit: 1616 Phone Number 302-6621 Serial Number: 10/662,844  
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 4A39 REM Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL  
44 FL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventors (please provide full names): \_\_\_\_\_

Earliest Priority Filing Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*\*For Sequence Searches Only\* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Search claim 1

- a) s formula I (note m + t can = 0)  
 b) s enzyme or lipase, protease, oxidase  
 c) s a (p) b

**STAFF USE ONLY****Type of Search****Vendors and cost where applicable**

Searcher: <u>Sheppard</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: _____	Bibliographic _____	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>3/6/06</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: _____	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

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# ***STIC Search Report***

## ***Biotech-Chem Library***

**STIC Database Tracking Number: 181262**

**TO: Alton Pryor**  
**Location: REM 4A39/4C70**  
**Art Unit: 1616**  
**March 6, 2006**

**Case Serial Number: 10/662644**

**From: P. Sheppard**  
**Location: Remsen Building**  
**Phone: (571) 272-2529**

**sheppard@uspto.gov**

### **Search Notes**

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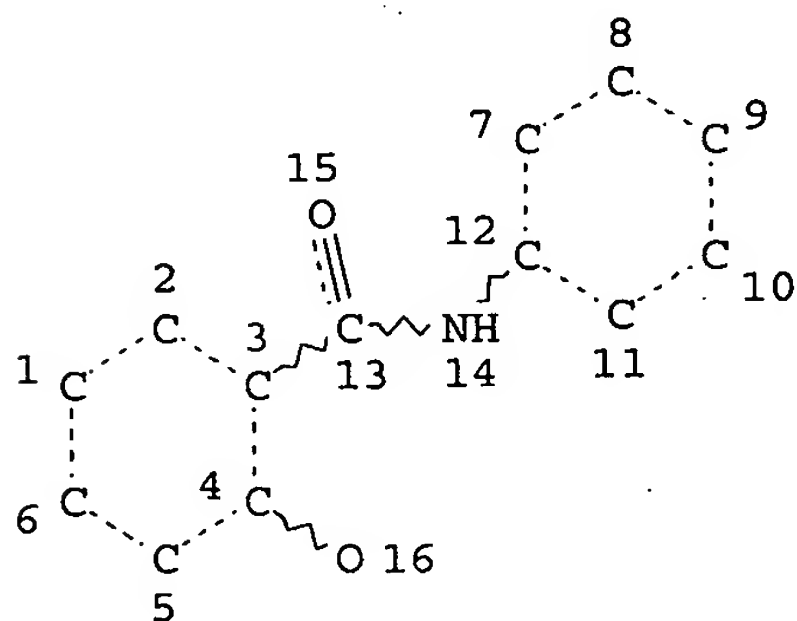
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2006 (20060305/ED)

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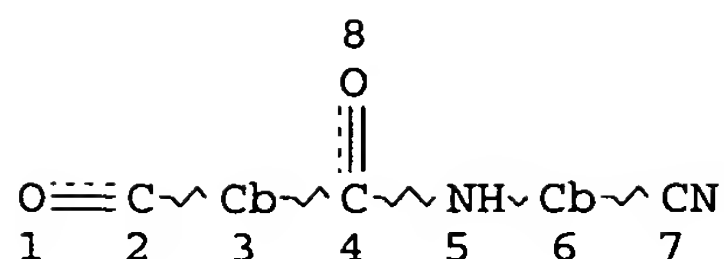
=> d stat que l30  
L1 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
RSPEC I  
NUMBER OF NODES IS 16

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
L5 17186 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1  
L6 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS MCY AT 3

GGCAT IS MCY AT 6

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 8

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L7 9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6  
 L19 17177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 NOT L7  
 L20 5209 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19  
 L26 6858 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CN/MF OR CYANID?  
 L27 426350 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 OR CYANID? OR CN  
 L29 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20(L)L27  
 L30 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004

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=> d ibib abs hitstr l30 1-13

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:730745 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:288799

TITLE: Preparation of 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indoles as 5-HT receptor antagonists for treatment of CNS disorders

INVENTOR(S): Ennis, Michael Dalton; Hoffman, Robert Louis; Ghazal, Nabil B.; Olson, Rebecca M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 331 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

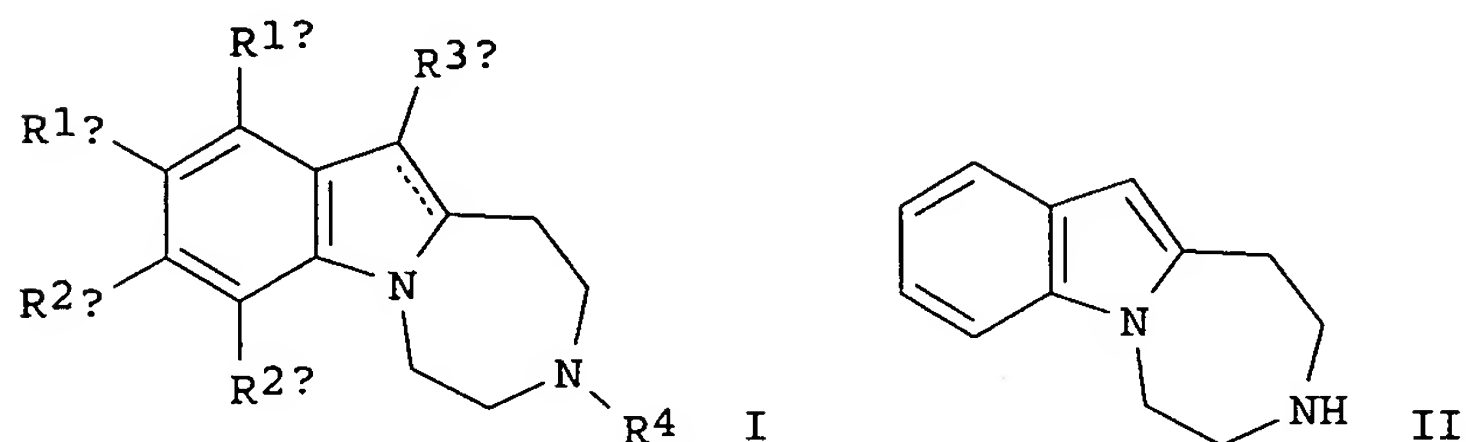
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001072752	A2	20011004	WO 2001-US4950	20010308 <--
WO 2001072752	A3	20030417		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,			

GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2402472	AA	20011004	CA 2001-2402472	20010308 <--
AU 2001043163	A5	20011008	AU 2001-43163	20010308 <--
US 2002002161	A1	20020103	US 2001-803242	20010308 <--
US 6734301	B2	20040511		
EP 1328525	A2	20030723	EP 2001-916099	20010308 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003529569	T2	20031007	JP 2001-570662	20010308 <--
NZ 521389	A	20050624	NZ 2001-521389	20010308
ZA 2002007341	A	20040121	ZA 2002-7341	20020912
US 2004209870	A1	20041021	US 2004-761070	20040120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-189103P	P 20000314
			US 2001-803242	A3 20010308
			WO 2001-US4950	W 20010308

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:288799  
GI



AB Title compds. I [wherein R1a, R1b, R2a, and R2b = independently (a) H, halo, CN, CF3, OCF3, OR5, CONR5R6, COR5, CO2R5, Y(CH2)mXR5, YCO(CH2)mXR5; m = 0-3; Y = CH2, S, O, or NR6; X = CH2, S, O, NR6; (b) (CH2)pAr; p = 0-3; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl or (c) (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; R3 = (a) H, halo, CN, CF3, OCF3, alkyl, Ar, OR5, SR5, CHO, CONR5R6, COR5, CO2R5, Yo(CH2)nXR5, COCONXR5, Yo(CH2)nN(R6)CONR5R6; o = 0 or 1; n = 0-3; X = CH, S, O, or NR6; Y = CH, S, O or NR6; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; (b) (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; R4, R5, and R6 = independently (a) H or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkenyl, or (cyclo)alkynyl; (b) (CH2)pAr; p = 0-3; Ar = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; or stereoisomers or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared. For example, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indole•HCl (II•HCl) was prepared in a multi-step synthesis starting from Et H malonate and 2-nitrophenylacetic acid and involving the cyclization of the Et [1-(2-bromoethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-2-yl]acetate intermediate to the tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7]indol-2(3H)-one. I are useful as 5-HT receptor antagonists for the treatment of a variety of central nervous system disorders (no data).

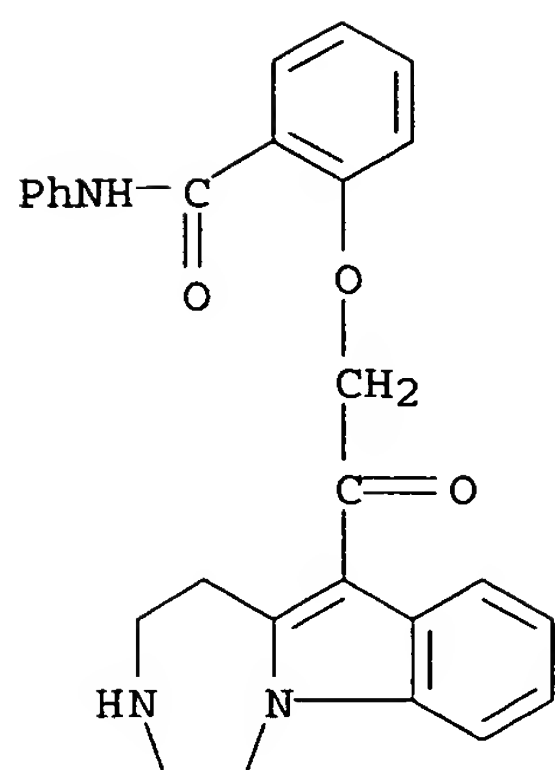
IT 364346-27-0P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

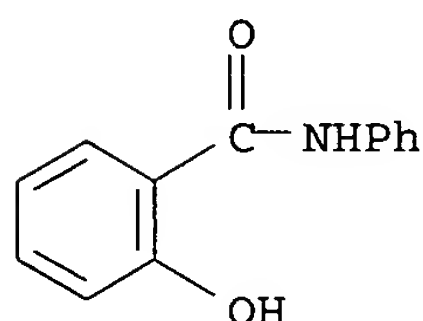
(preparation of 1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indoles as 5-HT receptor inhibitors for treatment of CNS disorders)

RN 364346-27-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-[2-oxo-2-(2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indol-11-yl)ethoxy]-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

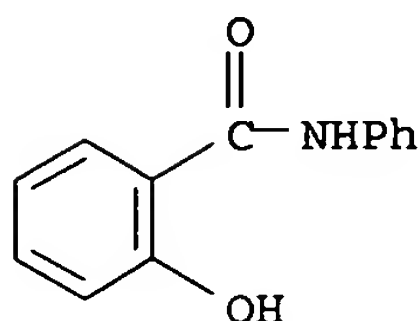


IT 87-17-2, 2-Hydroxy-N-phenylbenzamide  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reactant; preparation of 1H-[1,4]diazepino[1,7-a]indoles as 5-HT receptor  
 inhibitors for treatment of CNS disorders)  
 RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

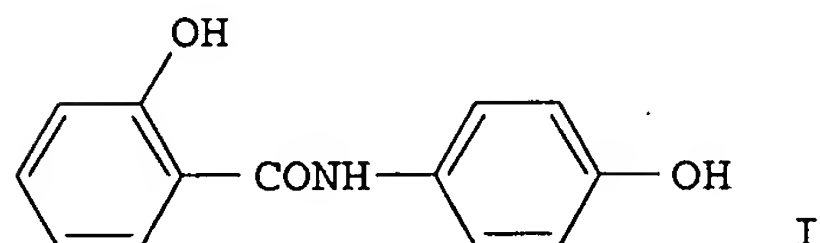


L30 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:687565 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:3734  
 TITLE: Synthesis and action on the central nervous system of  
 3-substituted 2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-4H-1,3,2-  
 benzoxazaphosphorin-4-one 2-oxide and 2-sulfide  
 derivatives  
 AUTHOR(S): Kostka, Krzysztof; Porada, Marek; Zyner, Elzbieta;  
 Pakulska, Wanda; Szadowska, Anna  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty Pharmacy, Medical University Lodz, Lodz,  
 90151, Pol.  
 SOURCE: Archiv der Pharmazie (Weinheim, Germany) (1997  
 ), 330(7), 203-206  
 CODEN: ARPMAS; ISSN: 0365-6233  
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The synthesis of 3-substituted 2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-4H-1,3,2-  
 benzoxazaphosphorin-4-one 2-sulfides is described. The action of a series  
 2-oxides and 2-sulfides on the central nervous system was evaluated. Most  
 of the compds. exhibit neuroleptic activity. Derivs. of the sulfide  
 series act as antiserotonergic drugs.  
 IT 87-17-2, N-Phenylsalicylamide  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and CNS activity of dihydrobenzoxazaphosphorinone

oxides and sulfides)  
 RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L30 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:119743 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:119743  
 TITLE: Use of potentiometry for monitoring oxaphenamide in pharmaceuticals  
 AUTHOR(S): Ryzhkov, Yu. D.; Byzova, R. P.; Dionis'ev, V. D.; Kostyleva, V. S.; Pshenichnaya, A. N.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Rostov. Med. Inst., Rostov-on-Don, USSR  
 SOURCE: Deposited Doc. (1983), VINITI 671-84, 6 pp.  
 Avail.: VINITI  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Report  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 GI



AB Oxaphenamide (I) [526-18-1] was determined in tablets by dissolving in 0.1M NaOH and titration with 0.1M K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>. AgCl electrode was the reference electrode. The anal. required 30 min. The error is <2% and anal. limit is 2-20 µg.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:1536 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:1536  
 TITLE: Effects of five diets on sensitivity of rainbow trout to eleven chemicals  
 AUTHOR(S): Marking, L. L.; Bills, T. D.; Crowther, J. R.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Fish. Res. Lab., U. S. Fish Wildl. Serv., La Crosse, WI, 54601, USA  
 SOURCE: Progressive Fish-Culturist (1984), 46(1), 1-5  
 CODEN: PFCUAY; ISSN: 0033-0779  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The acute toxicity was studied with 11 chemical to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) fry (average weight 1 g) that were reared for .apprx.8 wk on 1 of 5 diets: (1) Silver Cup, (2) a purified diet (H440, National Research

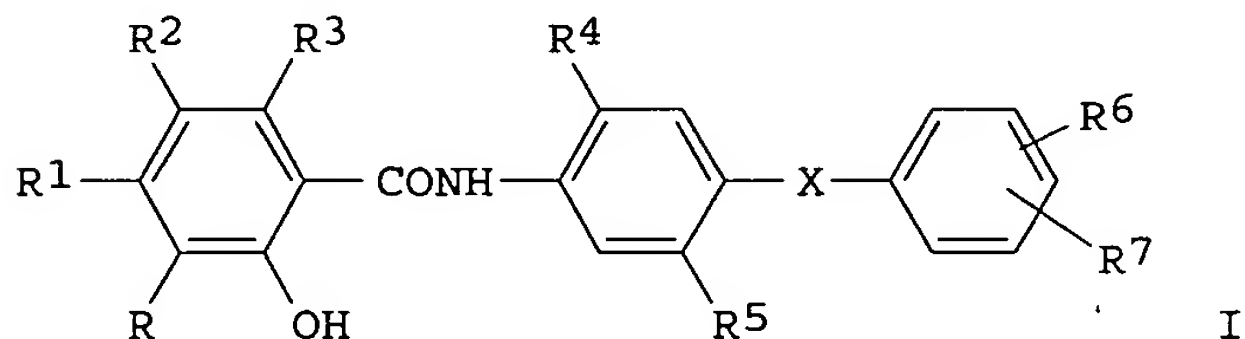
Council), (3) SD-9 starter diet of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (4) ground beef liver, and (5) brine shrimp (Artemia). Chemical tested against the fish were antimycin [11118-72-2], carbaryl [63-25-2], Cl, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, cyanide, HCHO [50-00-0], malathion [121-75-5], Noxfish [83-79-4], permethrin [52645-53-1], Sal 1 [17109-36-3], and 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol [88-30-2]. Responses of the fish to the chemical were consistent in all 5 groups. Diet appears to have little influence on the sensitivity of young rainbow trout to chemical in acute toxicity tests.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:624841 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:224841  
 TITLE: Chemical sterilization of insects with salicylanilides  
 INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef F. E.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N. V., Belg.  
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 419,242, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4470979	A	19840911	US 1983-506238	19830620 <--
CA 1217133	A1	19870127	CA 1983-431717	19830704 <--
JP 59059603	A2	19840405	JP 1983-156559	19830829 <--
IL 69727	A1	19861130	IL 1983-69727	19830915 <--
AU 8319203	A1	19840322	AU 1983-19203	19830916 <--
AU 562521	B2	19870611		
ZA 8306914	A	19850424	ZA 1983-6914	19830916 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1982-419242	A2 19820917
			US 1983-506238	A 19830620

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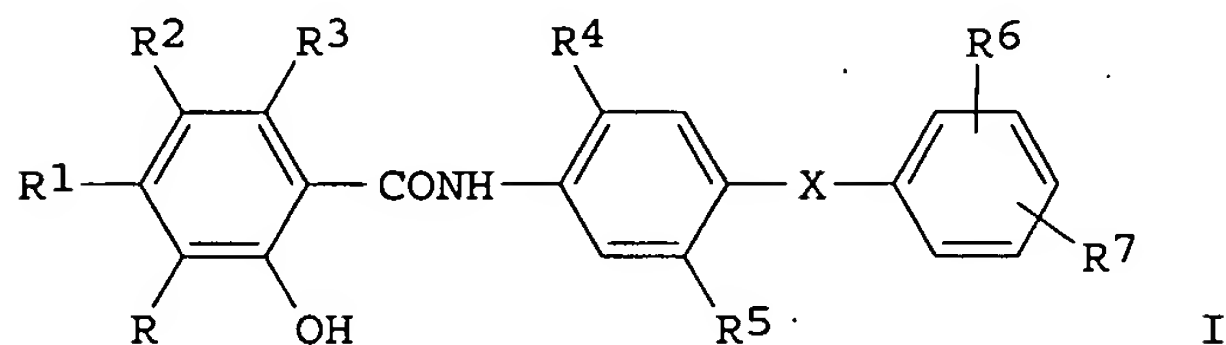
AB Salicylanilides I are insect sterilants useful for the sterilization of the male and female house fly (*Musca domestica*). Thus, I; R, R<sub>2</sub> = 1; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> = H; R<sub>4</sub> = Me; R<sub>5</sub> = Cl; X = CH[CN]; R<sub>6</sub> = 4-Cl [57808-65-8] was added to bait supplied to less-than-1-day-old male and female house flies. Some 140 eggs were produced (control, 740) with a hatch ratio of 4% (control, 67%).

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:402334 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:2334

TITLE: Chemical sterilization of insects with salicyl anilides  
 INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elisabe  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N. V., Belg.  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 104677	A1	19840404	EP 1983-201203	19830819 <--
EP 104677	B1	19861112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 23419	E	19861115	AT 1983-201203	19830819 <--
JP 59059603	A2	19840405	JP 1983-156559	19830829 <--
IL 69727	A1	19861130	IL 1983-69727	19830915 <--
AU 8319203	A1	19840322	AU 1983-19203	19830916 <--
AU 562521	B2	19870611		
ZA 8306914	A	19850424	ZA 1983-6914	19830916 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1982-419242	A 19820917
			EP 1983-201203	A 19830819
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 101:2334		
GI				



AB Salicyl anilides I (R, R2 = H, halogen, lower alkyl, NO2; R1 = H, halogen; R3 = H, lower alkyl; R4 = H, halogen, CF3, or CN; R5 = H, halogen, or lower alkyl; R6, R7 = H, halogen, CF3; X = CO or CHCN) or their metal salts or amine addition salts are insect sterilants. Thus, in laboratory tests with houseflies, 100 ppm closantel [57808-65-8] markedly reduced the number of eggs layed and the percentage hatch. Solid, paste, and liquid compns. of I are described. I compds. exert their sterilizing effect on both male and female insects.

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:31566 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:31566  
 TITLE: Salicylanilides, microbicidal compositions and their uses  
 INVENTOR(S): Coburn, Robert A.; Evans, Richard T.; Genco, Robert J.; Batista, Armando  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): State University of New York, Research Foundation, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3



## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4287191	A	19810901	US 1980-140098	19800414 <--
US 4358443	A	19821109	US 1980-176419	19800808 <--
EP 38191	A1	19811021	EP 1981-301585	19810410 <--
EP 38191	B1	19840725		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
EP 38192	A1	19811021	EP 1981-301586	19810410 <--
EP 38192	B1	19840815		
EP 38192	B2	19891227		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
AT 8620	E	19840815	AT 1981-301585	19810410 <--
AT 8989	E	19840915	AT 1981-301586	19810410 <--
JP 56161322	A2	19811211	JP 1981-56199	19810414 <--
JP 62021334	B4	19870512		

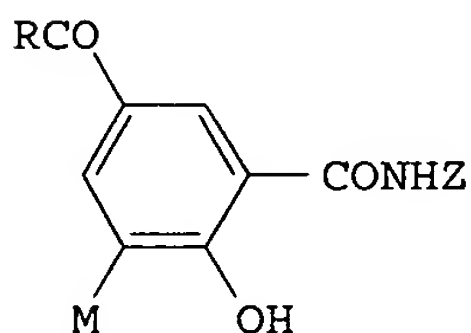
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US 1980-140098	A2	19800414
US 1980-176419	A	19800808
EP 1981-301585	A	19810410
EP 1981-301586	A	19810410

## OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 96:31566; MARPAT 96:31566

GI



I

AB The title compds. (I, R = substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or Ph; M = H, F, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, alkyl or alkanoyl; Z = substituted Ph) are antiseptic, especially against microorganism prevalent in dental plaque. Thus, 5-decanoyl-4'-nitrosalicylanilide [78417-88-6], prepared by the reaction of 5-decanoylsalicylic acid [78418-02-7] with p-nitroaniline [100-01-6], tested in vitro for plaque inhibition, showed 96% effectiveness against *Actinomyces viscosus*.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:214679 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:214679

TITLE: Quantitative determination of salicylic acid anilide in preparations and the ointment "Cincundan"

AUTHOR(S): Akopyan, O. A.; Kuz'mitskaya, A. E.; Shvydkii, B. I.; Rosentsveig, S. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lvov Med. Inst., Lvov, USSR

SOURCE: Farmatsevtichnii Zhurnal (Kiev) (1981), (1), 44-6

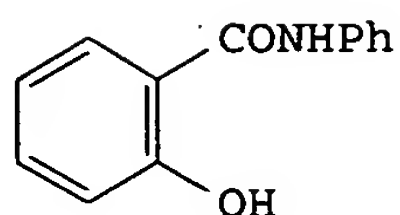
CODEN: FRZKAP; ISSN: 0367-3057

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Ukrainian

GI





I

AB Salicylanilide (I) [87-17-2] was agitated for 3 min with 4-aminoantipyrine, and  $K_3Fe(CN)_6$  at pH 10 ( $NH_3$  buffer) in  $H_2O-CHCl_3$  and I was determined by spectrophotometry in the  $CHCl_3$  phase. The antimycotic ointment Cinkundan (I-undecylenic acid-Zn undecylenate mixture emulsified in Et cellulose) [77468-26-9] was rinsed with MeOH to remove emulsifier and then treated as above. Exptl. error was 8.1%, and determination threshold was 0.01 mg I/sample for the preparation and ointment.

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:66146 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:66146

TITLE: Inhibition of amino acid transport in *Bacillus subtilis* by uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation

AUTHOR(S): Brummett, Thomas B.; Ordal, George W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, USA

SOURCE: Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics (1977), 178(2), 368-72

CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In cultures of *B. subtilis*, trifluoromethoxycarbonylcyanidephenylhydrazone [370-86-5] inhibited proline [147-85-3] uptake uncompetitively, but glycine [56-40-6] uptake competitively. 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide [1154-59-2] inhibited proline uptake noncompetitively, but glycine uptake competitively. Pentachlorophenol [87-86-5] inhibited proline uptake noncompetitively, but glycine uptake uncompetitively. Apparently these uncouplers inhibit amino acid transport by interacting at specific sites rather than by decreasing any central supply of energy used to fuel metabolic processes.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:702 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:702

TITLE: Effect of some antibacterial agents on proton flux across the membrane of *Clostridium welchii*

AUTHOR(S): Daltrey, Diana C.; Hugo, W. B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1974), 26, Suppl., 99P

CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 2,4-Dinitrophenol (I) [51-28-5] ( $5 + 10^{-5}M$ ) caused an instantaneous influx of protons into *C. welchii* [*C. perfringens*], suggesting that active transport inhibition may involve collapse of a proton gradient in this organism. Tetrachlorosalicylanilide [1322-37-8] ( $3 + 10^{-6}M$ ), carbonyl cyanide-m-chlorophenylhydrazone ( $5 + 10^{-6}M$ ), and ethylphenol ( $5.75 + 10^{-2}M$ ) caused a small proton influx. Chlorhexidine ( $10 \mu g/ml$ ), cetyltrimethylammonium bromide [57-09-0] ( $10 \mu g/ml$ ), and PhOH [108-95-2] had no effect.

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:121808 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:121808  
 TITLE: 2-(o-Hydroxy-phenyl)quinazolines  
 INVENTOR(S): Kaplan, Ralph B.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co.  
 SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3772274	A	19731113	US 1970-101173	19701223 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1970-101173 A 19701223

AB 2-(O-hydroxyphenyl)quinazolines(I) (R1 = cycloalkyl C1-16, R2 = alkyl C1-16, R3 = hydrocarbyl C1-17) were prepared, and used as light stabilizers for polymers. Thus, phosphorus pentachloride [10026-13-8] 585 and salicylanilide [87-17-2] 600 in o-C6H4Cl2 6500 parts were stirred for 20 min at 60.deg., distilled at 140.deg./60 mm after 1.5 hr stirring to remove 2,600 parts distillate, residue treated with acetonitrile [75-05-8] 197 and anhydrous aluminum chloride [7446-70-0] 380 parts for 60 min, and kept for 7 hr at 100.deg. to give 2-(o-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (I, R1, R2 = H; R3 = Me) [25171-20-4]. I amount requiring 1-1.5 optical d. to final composition was mixed with acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate-sodium p-styrenesulfonate copolymer [27103-73-7] 1 and DMF 5 parts, gave a film (1-1.3 mil thick) with 56 .tim. 10-5 photostability.

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:92958 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:92958  
 TITLE: Comparison between the effectiveness of uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria and in different artificial membrane systems  
 AUTHOR(S): Bakker, E. P.; Van den Heuvel, E. J.; Wiechmann, A. H. C. A.; Van Dam, K.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: B. C. P. Jansen Inst., Univ. Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Neth.  
 SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Bioenergetics (1973), 292(1), 78-87  
 CODEN: BBEB4; ISSN: 0005-2728  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A poor correlation was found between the effectiveness of 5-chloro-3-tert-butyl-2'-chloro-4'-nitrosalicylanilide (I) [16128-96-4] and other uncouplers in rat liver mitochondria and in black lipid membranes. However, a good correlation existed between uncoupling activity in mitochondria and stimulation of valinomycin [2001-95-8]-induced swelling of liposomes or stimulation of reduction by ascorbate [50-81-7] or ferrocene [102-54-5] of the Na ferricyanide [14217-21-1] included in the liposomes.

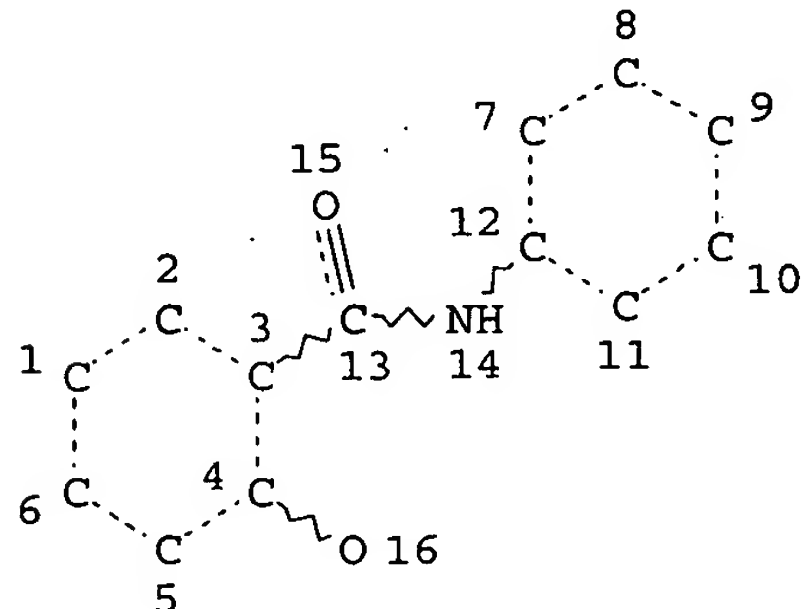
L30 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:68652 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:68652

TITLE: Consequences of the inhibition of cardiolipin metabolism in Haemophilus parainfluenzae  
 AUTHOR(S): Ono, Yoshie; White, David C.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Cent., Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1971), 108(3), 1065-71  
 CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The proton conduction inhibitors 3,3',4,5'-tetrachlorosalicylanilide (I) [34262-92-5] and carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone (m-CCCP) [555-60-2] blocked the hydrolysis of cardiolipin (CL) in Haemophilus parainfluenzae in vivo with a corresponding growth rate reduction; pentachlorophenol [87-86-5] and p-hydroxymercuribenzoate [1126-48-3] blocked CL synthesis but allowed CL hydrolysis to phosphatidic acid and phosphatidylglycerol. I and m-CCCP had no effect on isolated CL-specific phospholipase D itself and so may inhibit some process coupled with rapid CL metabolism.

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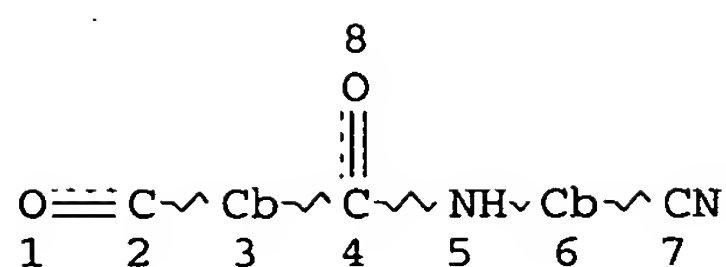
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L27 426350 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 OR CYANID? OR CN  
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L33 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991335 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:42201

TITLE: Preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivatives as transcription factor NF-κB activation inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Muto, Susumu; Itai, Akiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Medicinal Molecular Design. Inc., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 286 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

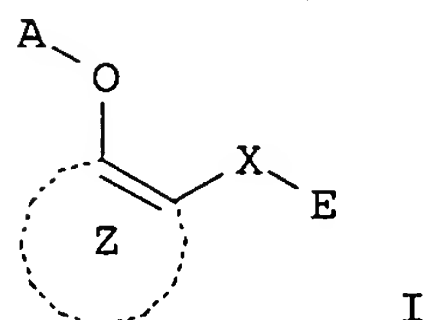
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003103654	A1	20031218	WO 2003-JP7119	20030605 <--
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CA 2489091	AA	20031218	CA 2003-2489091	20030605 <--
AU 2003242098	A1	20031222	AU 2003-242098	20030605 <--
EP 1535609	A1	20050601	EP 2003-730830	20030605
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-168924	A 20020610
			WO 2003-JP7119	W 20030605

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 140:42201

GI



AB Disclosed are drugs having an inhibitory activity against transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B activation, which contain as the active ingredient substances selected from the group consisting of compds. represented by the general formula (I), pharmacol. acceptable salts thereof, and hydrates and solvates of both [wherein A is hydrogen or acetyl; E is 2,5- or 3,5-disubstituted Ph or an optionally substituted monocyclic or fused-polycyclic heteroaryl group (exclusive of (1) fused -polycyclic heteroaryl whose benzene ring is bonded directly to the -CONH- group, (2) unsubstituted thiazol-2-yl, and (3) unsubstituted benzothiazol-2-yl); and Z is arene which may have a substituent in addition to the groups represented by the general formulas: -O-A (wherein A is as defined above) and -CONH-E (wherein E is as defined above) or heteroarene which may have a substituent in addition to the groups represented by the general formulas: -O-A (wherein A is as defined above) and -CONH-E (wherein E is as defined above)]. Also disclosed are (1) inhibitors against production and release of inflammatory mediators and immunosuppressants and (2) drugs for prevention and/or treatment of chronic articular rheumatism. The compds. I including N-phenylhydroxybenzamide (N-phenylsalicylamide), N-phenylhydroxynaphthalenecarboxamide, N-heterocyclylsalicylamide,

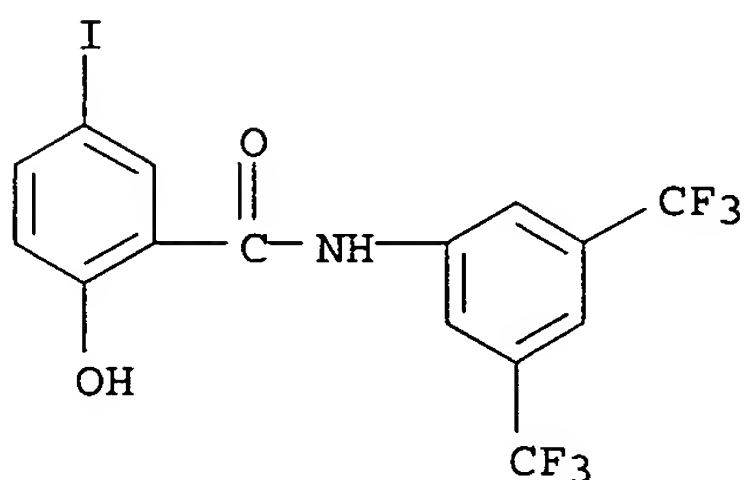
N-phenylpyridinecarboxamide, N-phenylhydroxythiophenecarboxamide, N-phenylquinoxalinecarboxamide, and N-phenylindolecarboxamide derivs. exhibited the inhibition of (1) TNF- $\alpha$ -stimulated activation of NF- $\kappa$ B (2) TNF- $\alpha$ -stimulated production of IL-6, IL-8, and PGE2 in human synoviocyte (RA-pos.) cells, (3) collagen-induced inflammation in mice, (4) myocardial ischemic reperfusion disorder in rats, and (5) proliferation of smooth muscle cells of normal coronary artery blood vessel. Some com. available compds. were selected as NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitors (ligands) by virtual screening using a three-dimensional database automated retrieval software based on a protein structure of NF- $\kappa$ B. The activity of the selected compds. were confirmed by reporter assay for inhibition of TNF- $\alpha$ -stimulated activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and an assay for inhibition of NF- $\alpha$ -stimulated production of inflammatory mediators.

IT 906-38-7P 978-62-1P 982-71-8P  
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634186-84-8P 634186-86-0P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B activation inhibitors)

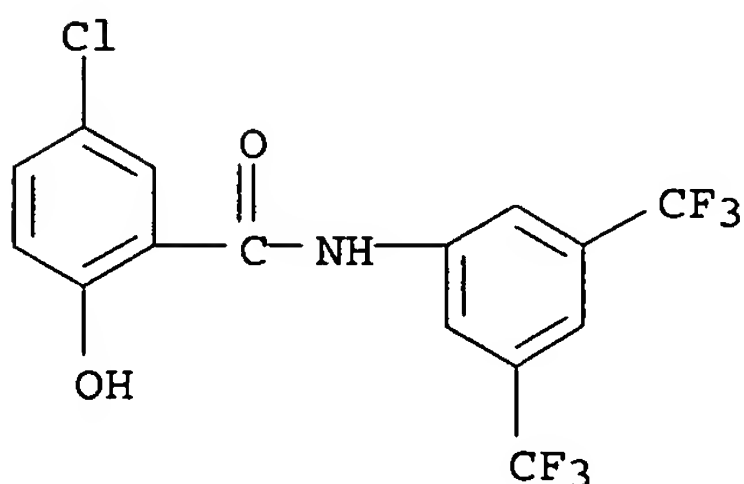
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-iodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



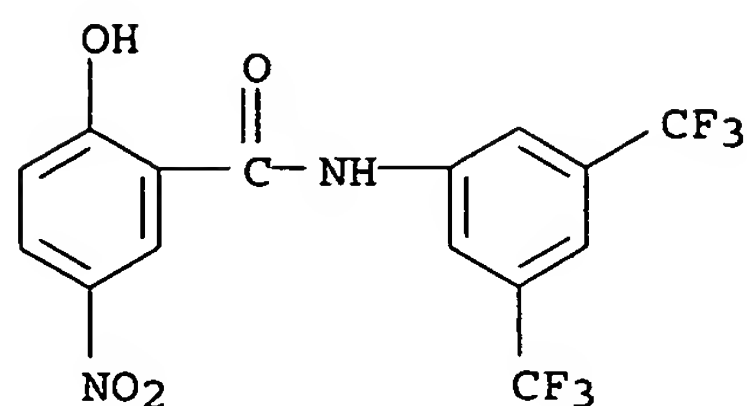
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



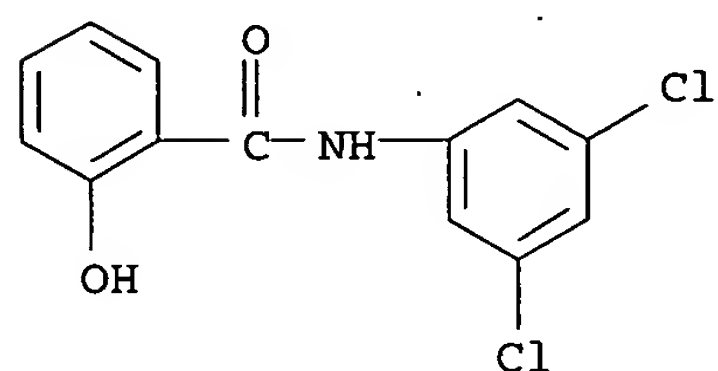
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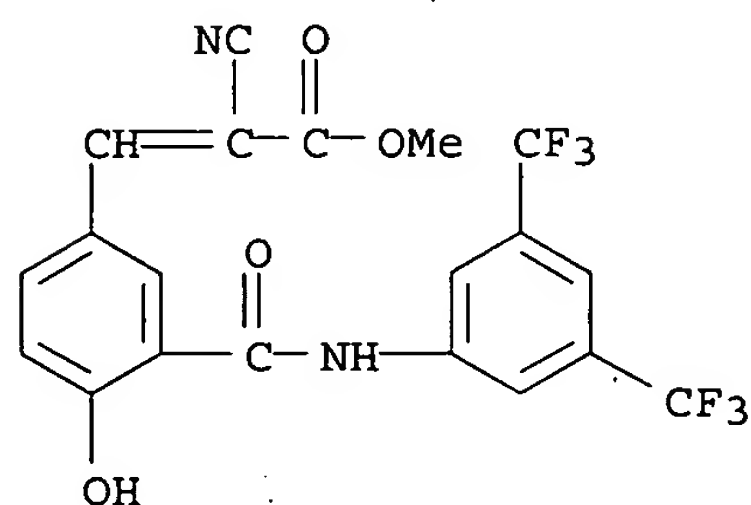
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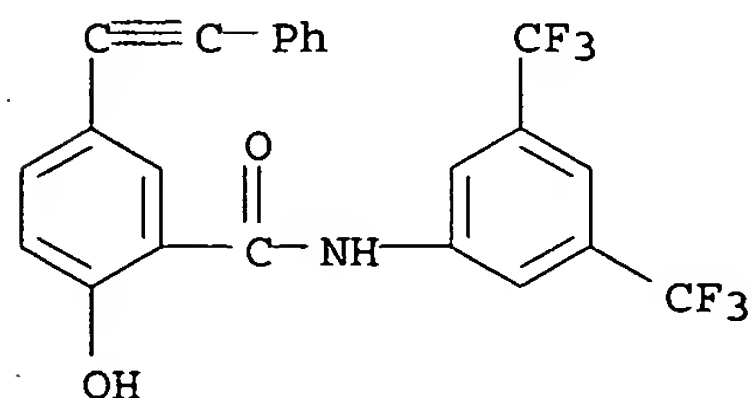
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CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-cyano-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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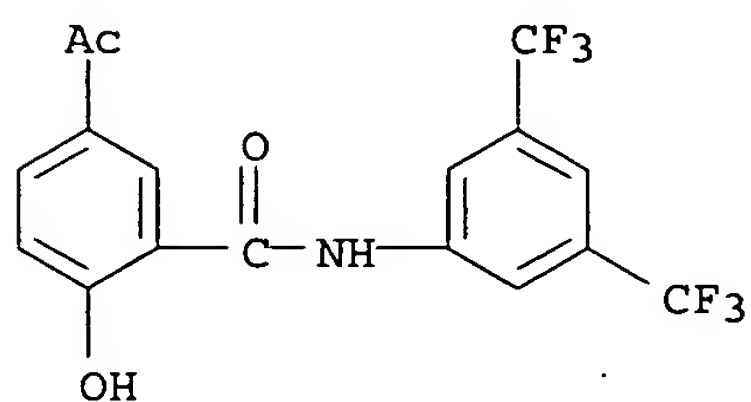
CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(phenylethynyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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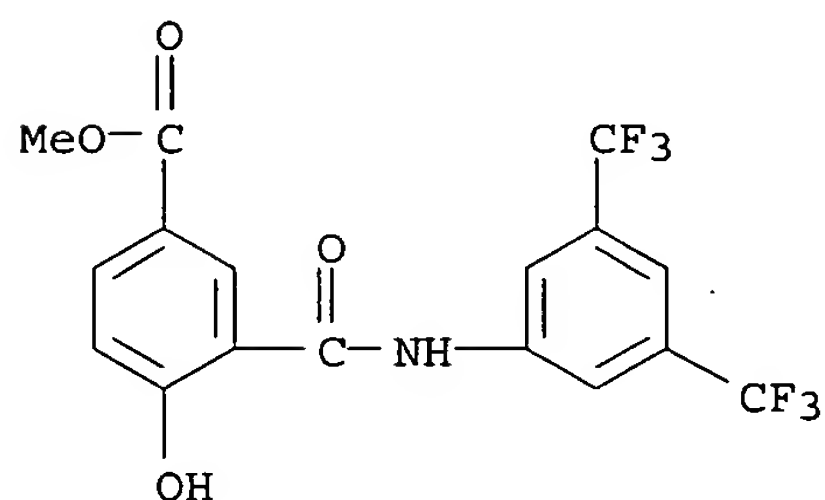


CN Benzamide, 5-acetyl-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
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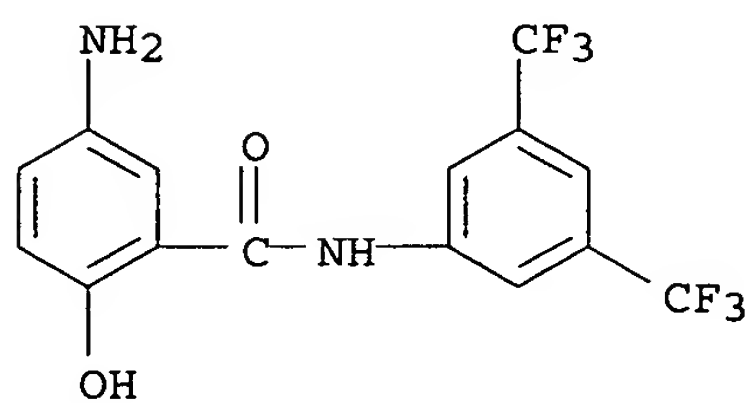
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CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



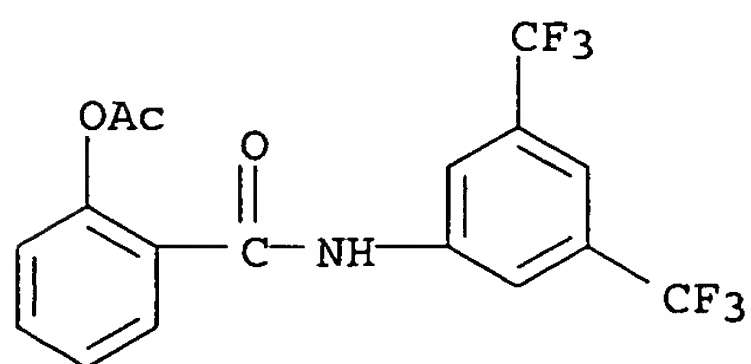
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CN Benzamide, 5-amino-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
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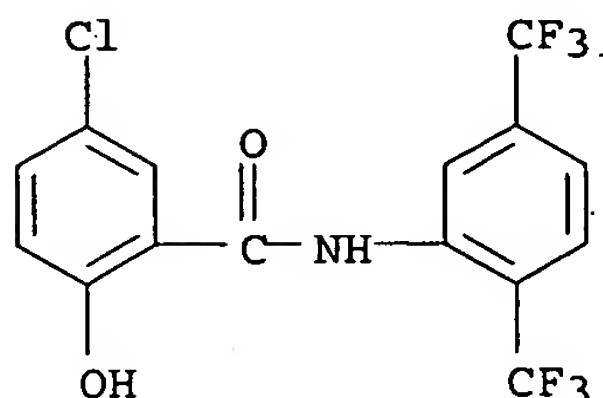
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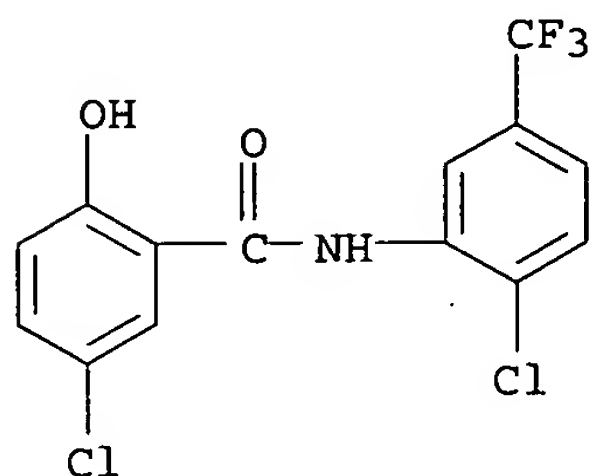
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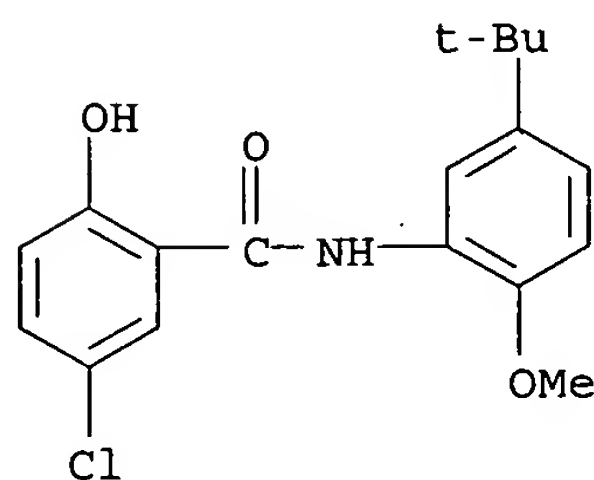
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CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-[2-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



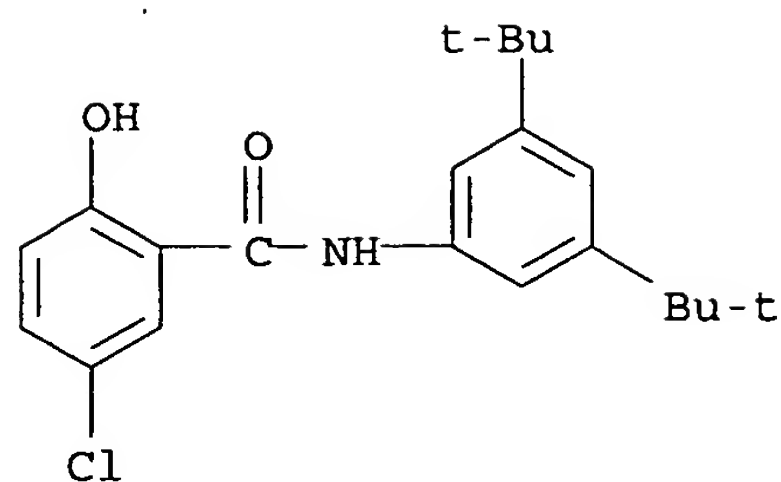
RN 439145-15-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



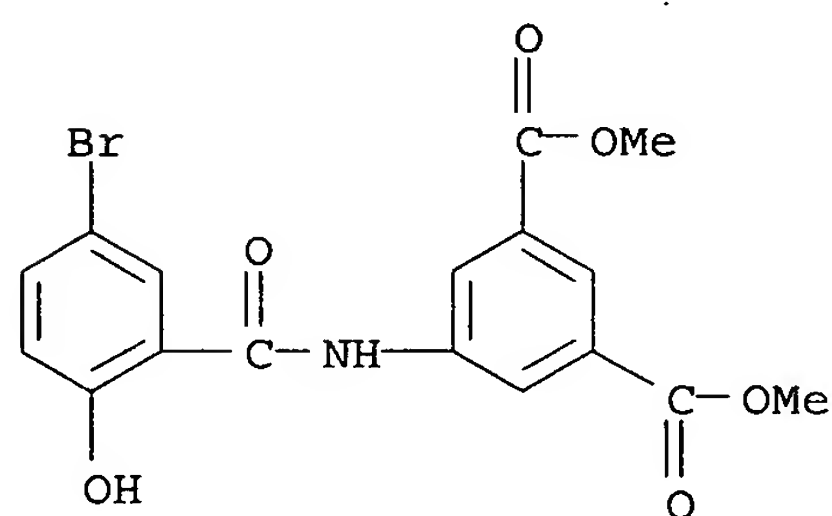
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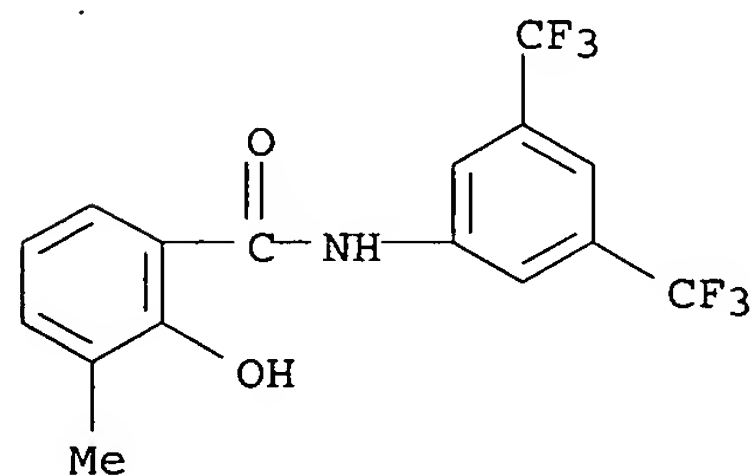
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CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-[(5-bromo-2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



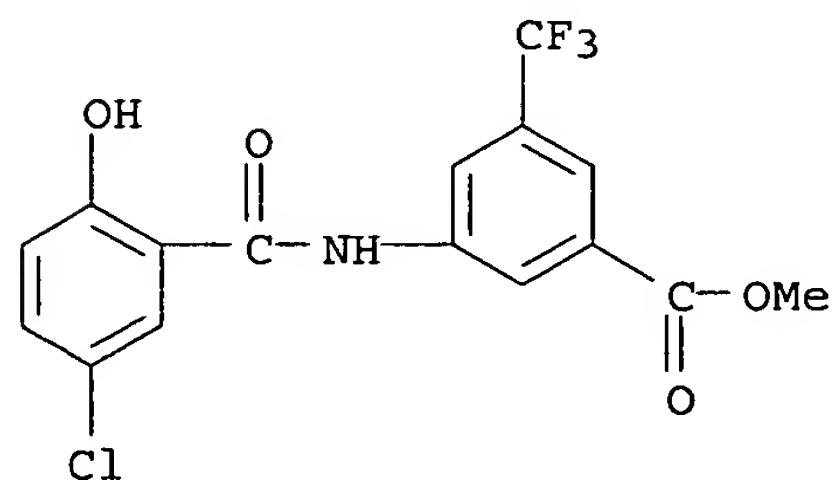
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CN Benzoic acid, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-, (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

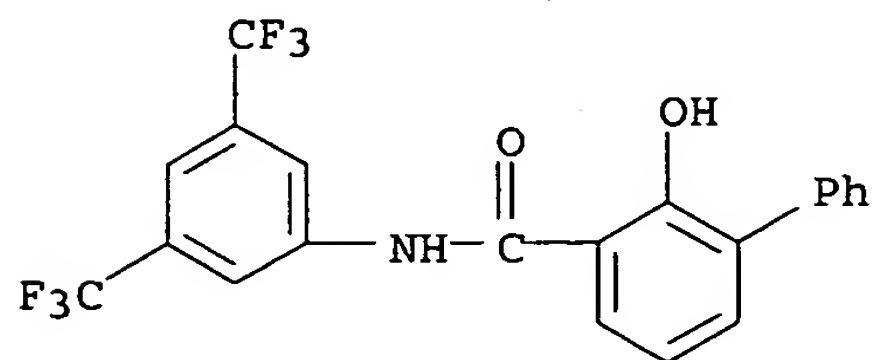


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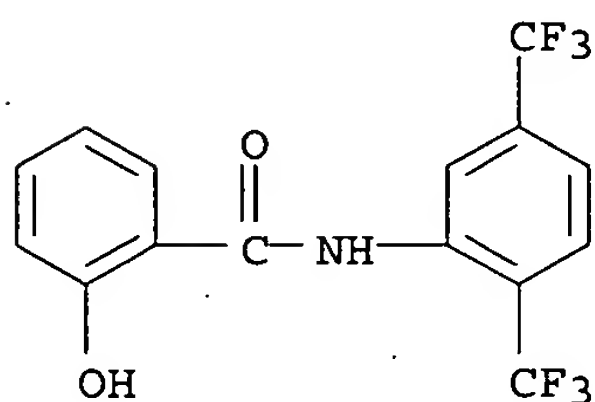
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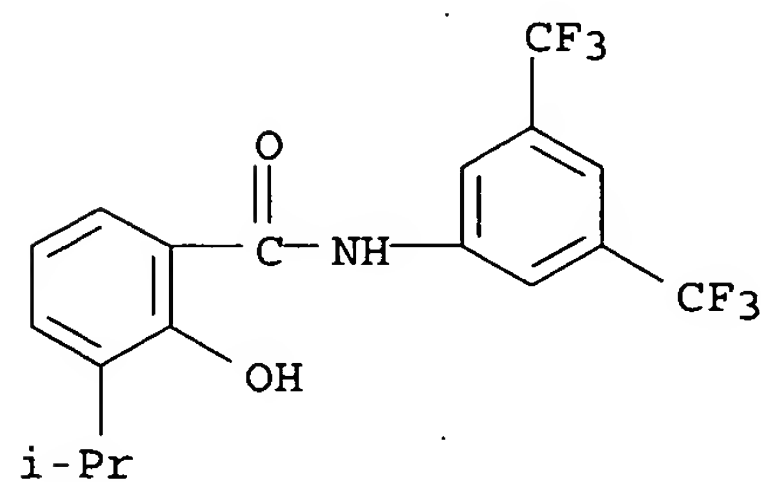
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 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 634186-84-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 634186-86-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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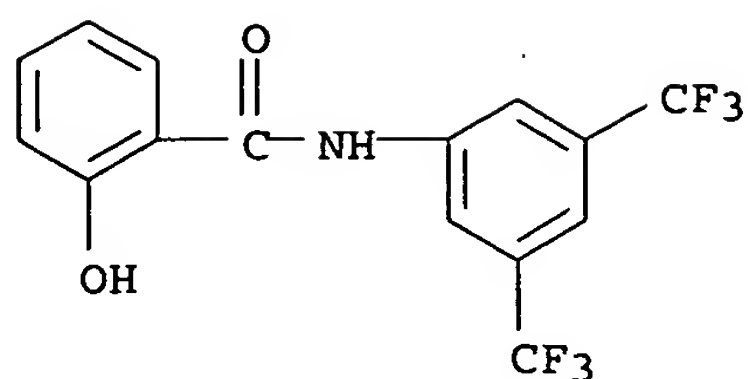
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 634186-96-2P 634189-16-5P 635305-81-6P  
 635305-82-7P 635305-83-8P 635305-84-9P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU  
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES  
 (Uses)

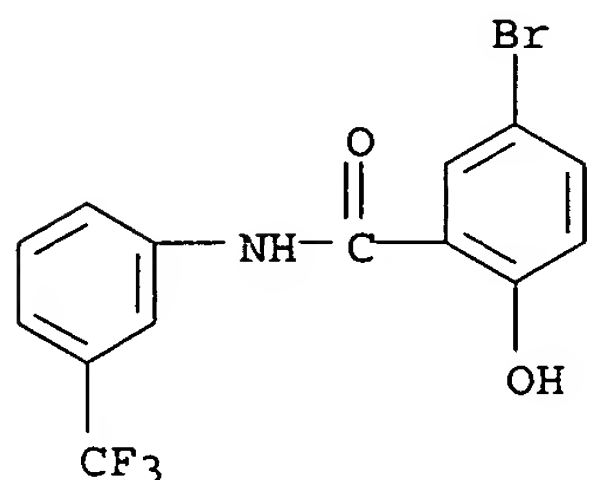
(preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and  
 hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as transcription factor  
 NF- $\kappa$ B activation inhibitors)

RN 744-58-1 HCAPLUS

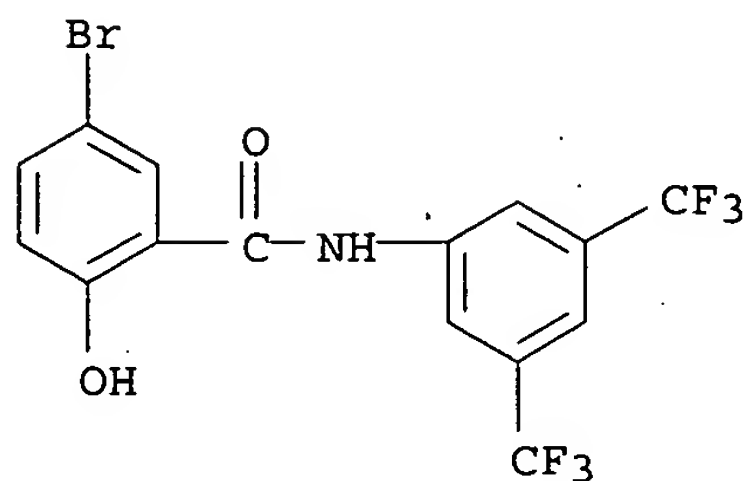
CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
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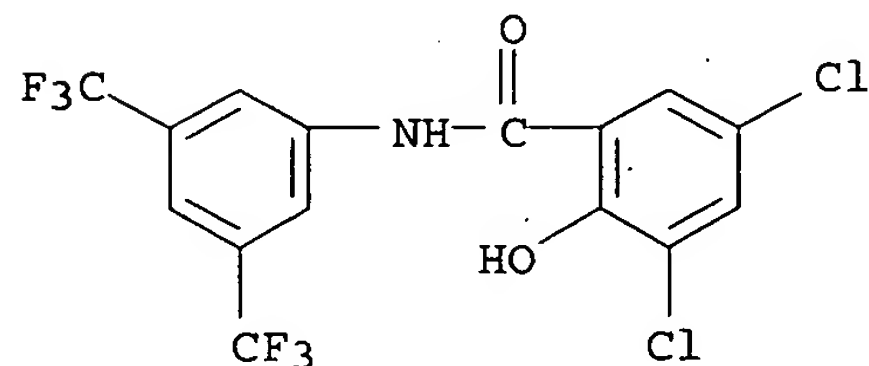
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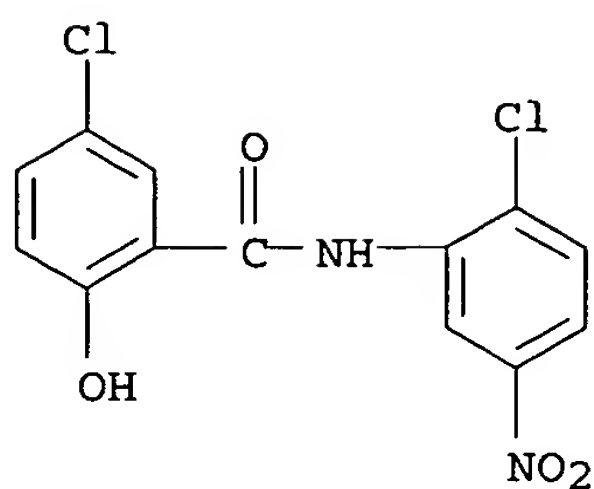
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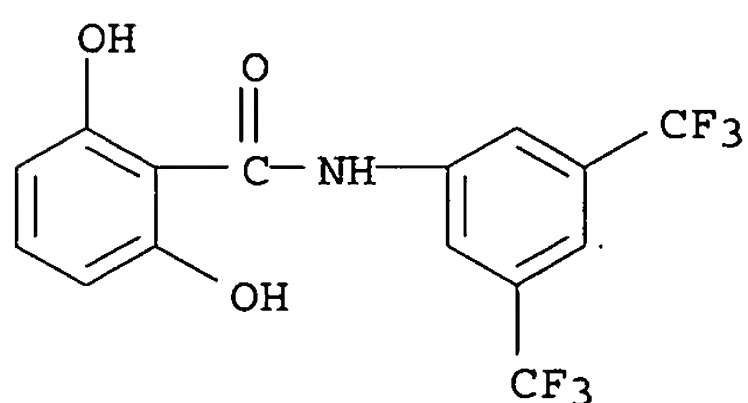
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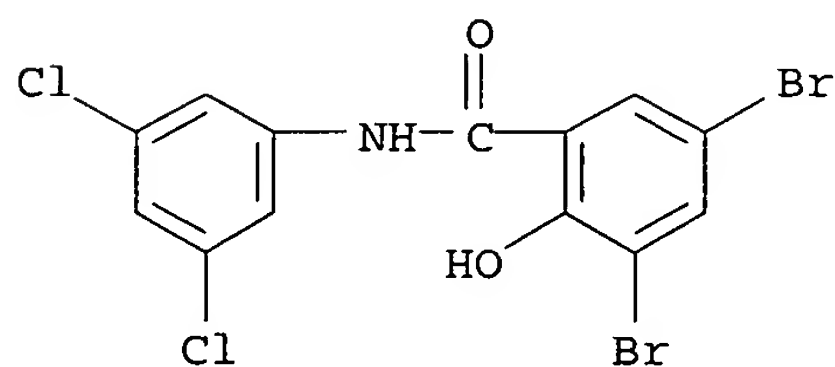
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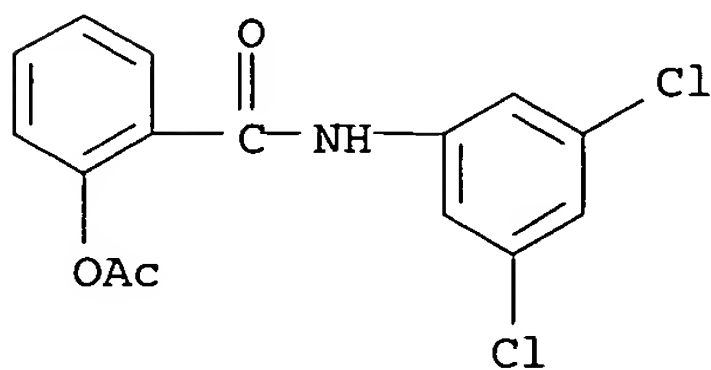
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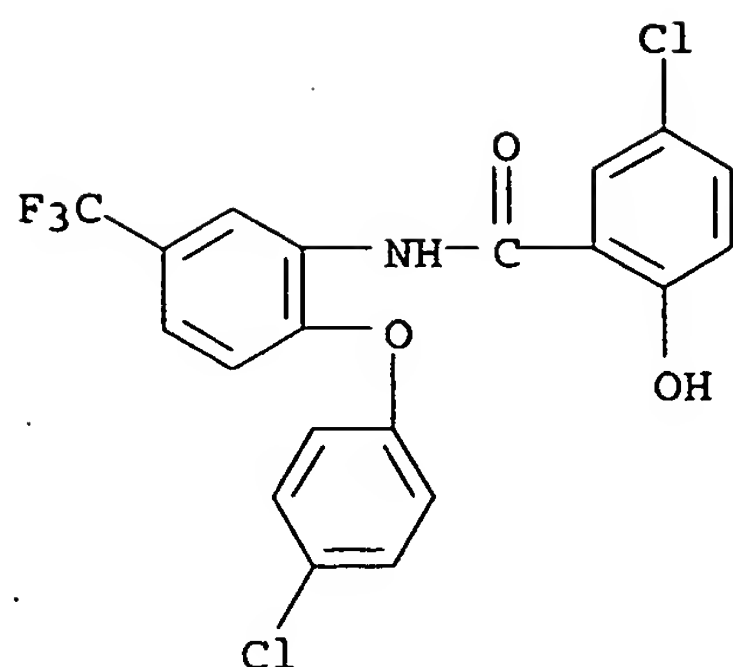
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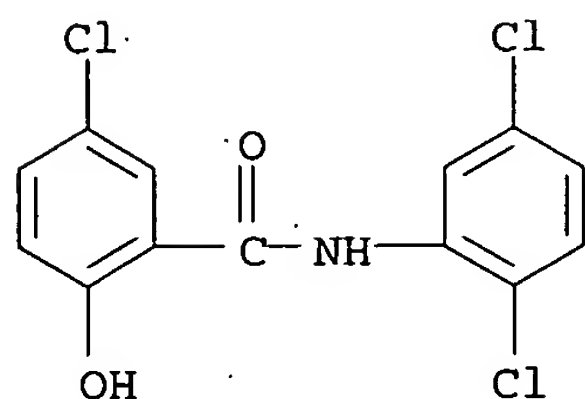
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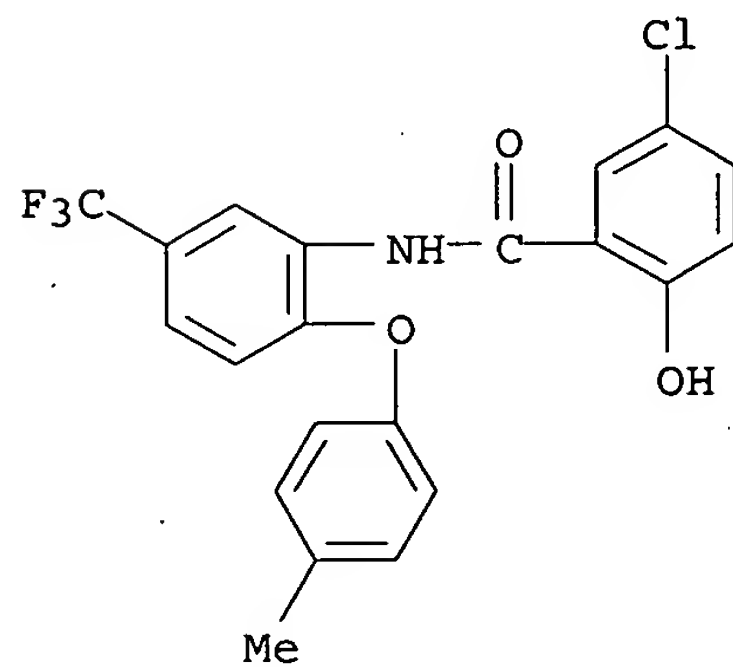
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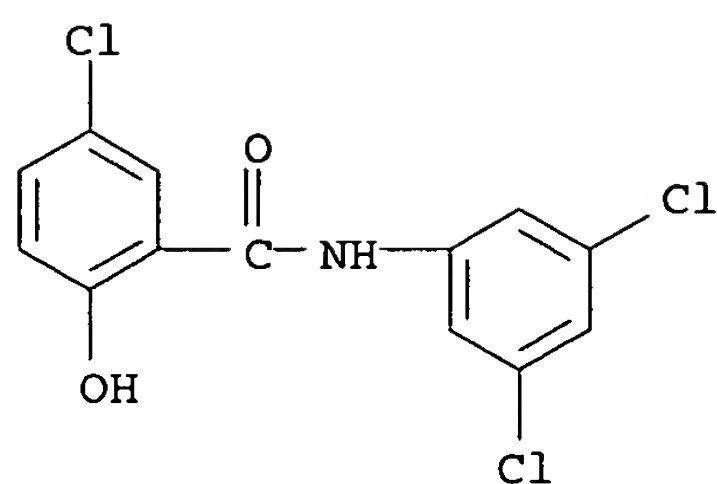
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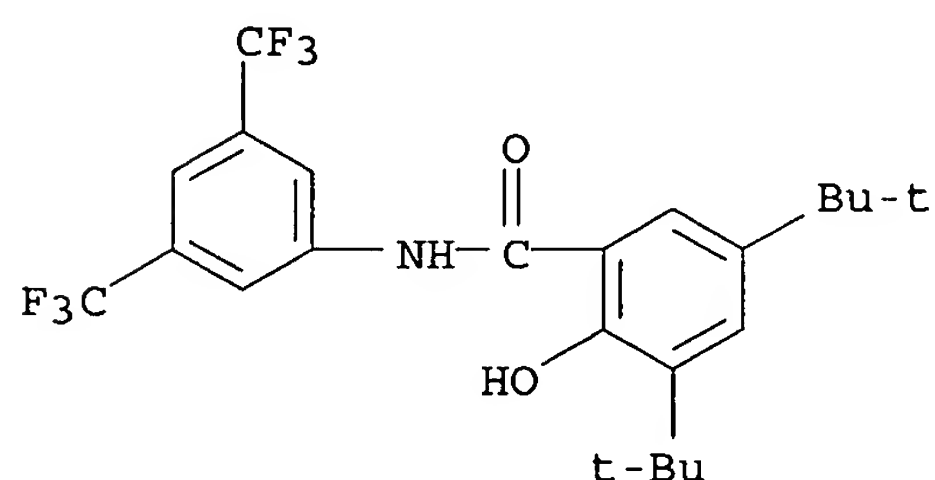
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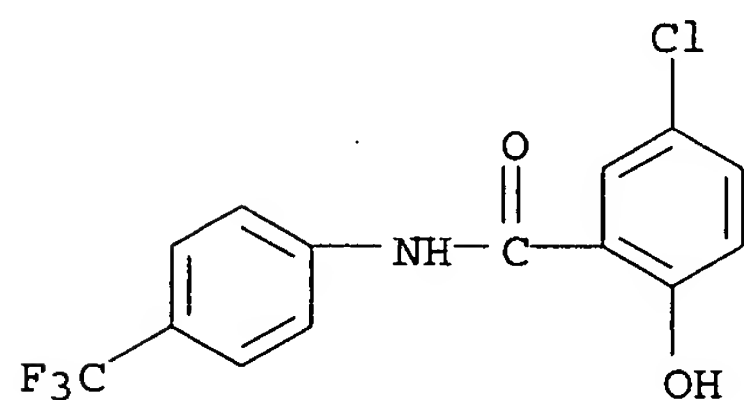
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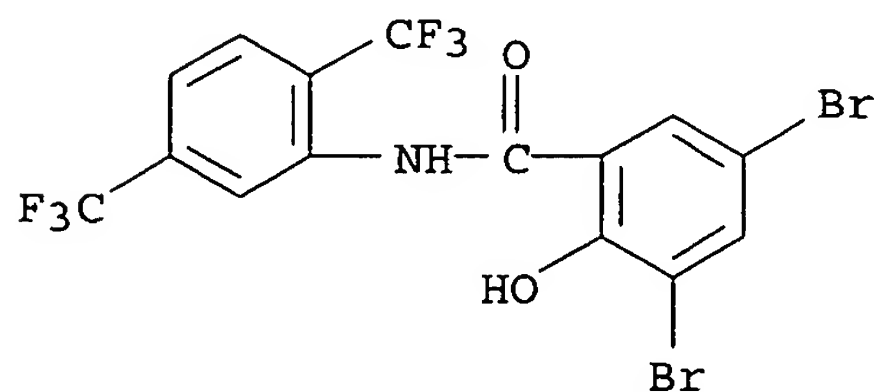
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 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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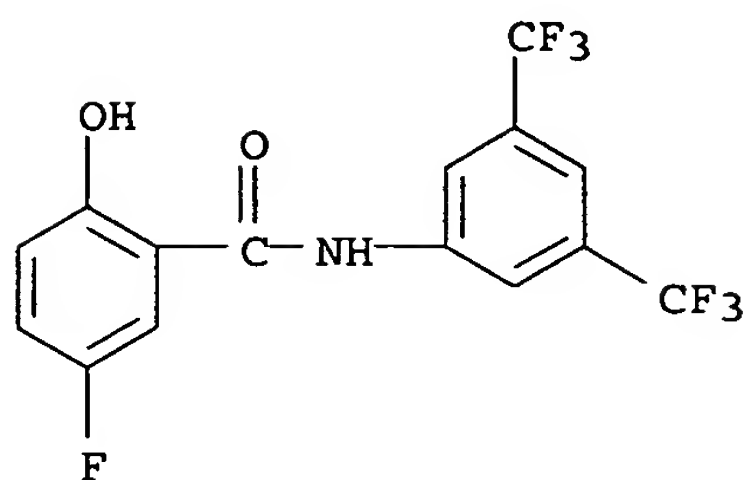
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 CN Benzamide, N-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-17-9 HCAPLUS  
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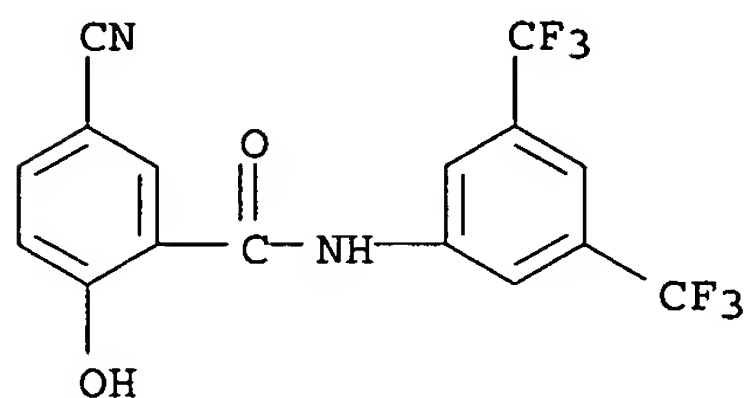


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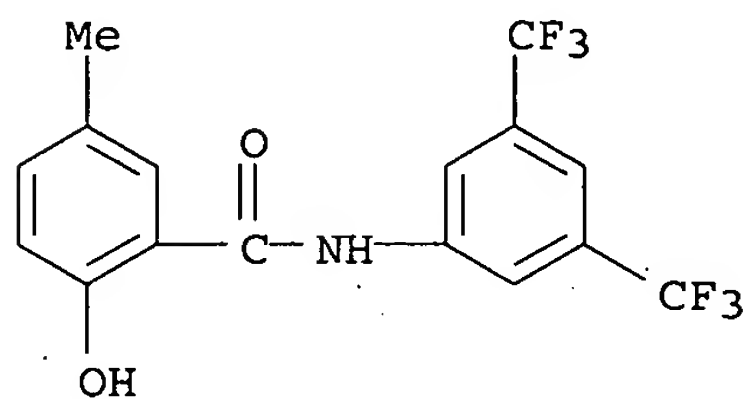
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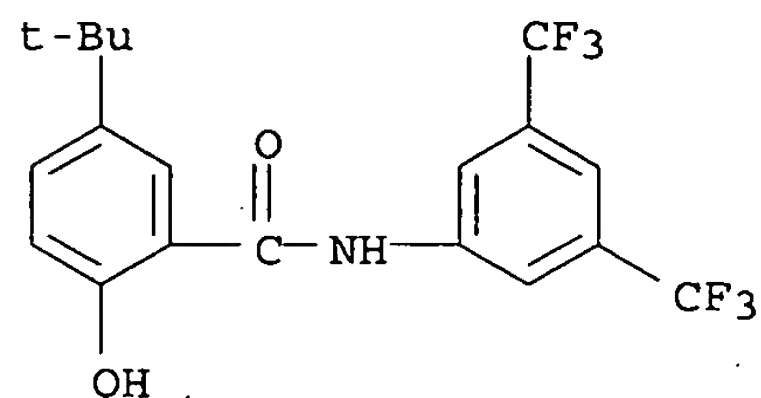
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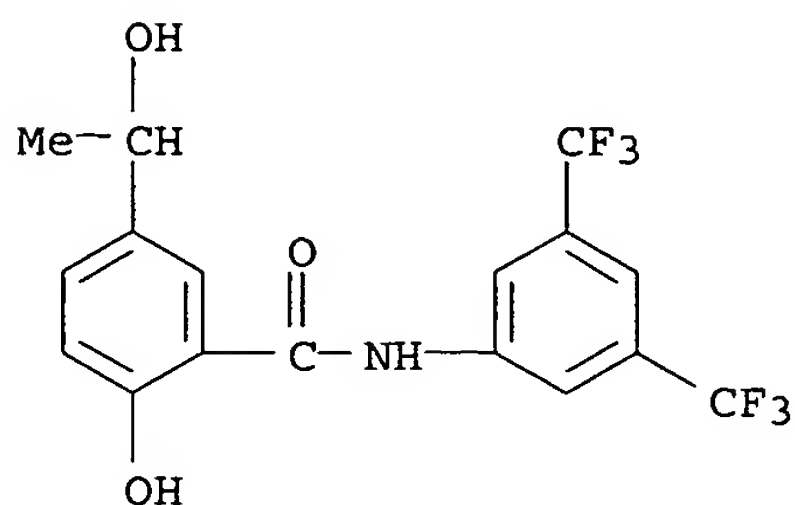
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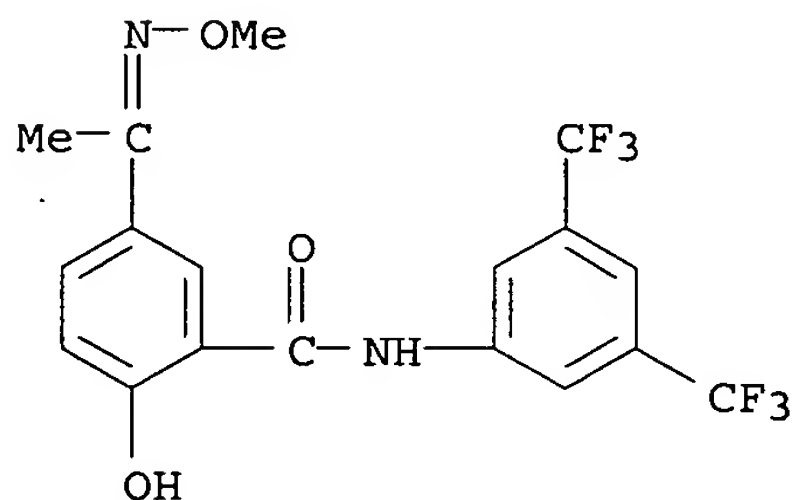
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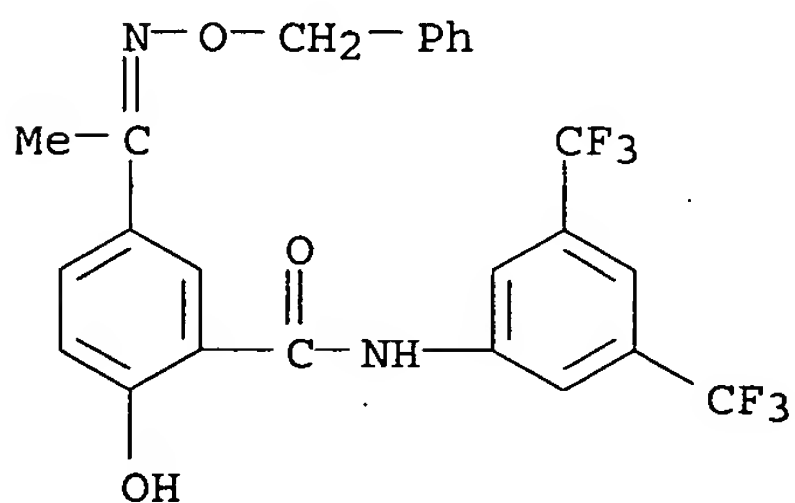
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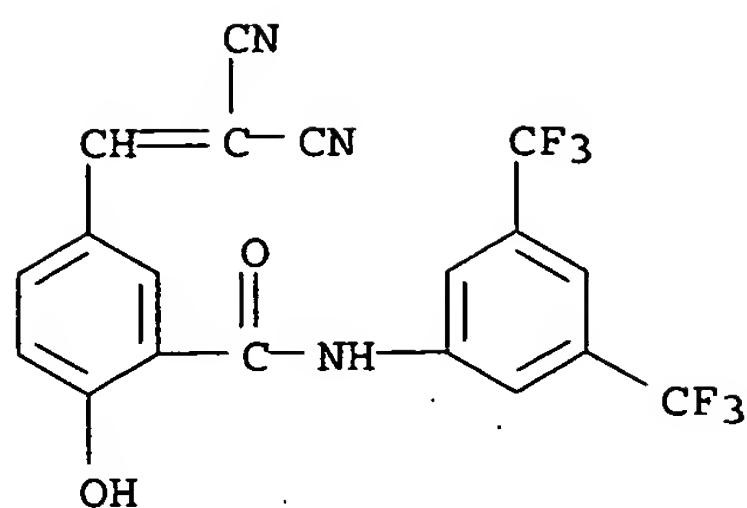
RN 439144-23-7 HCAPLUS

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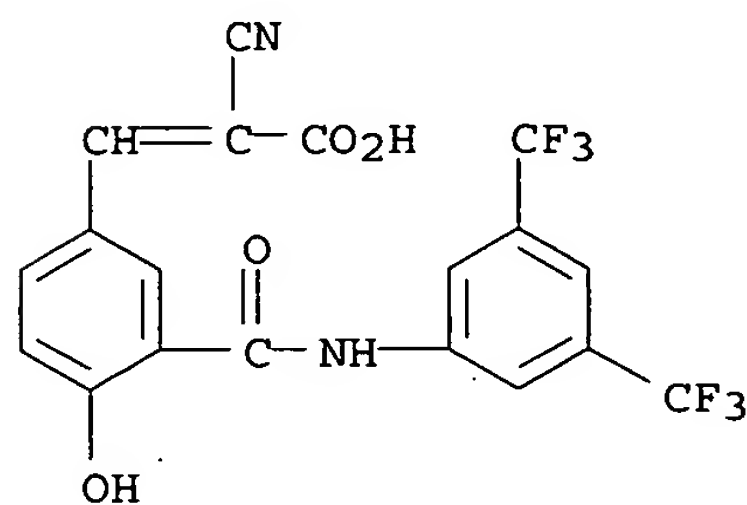
RN 439144-24-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-(2,2-dicyanoethenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



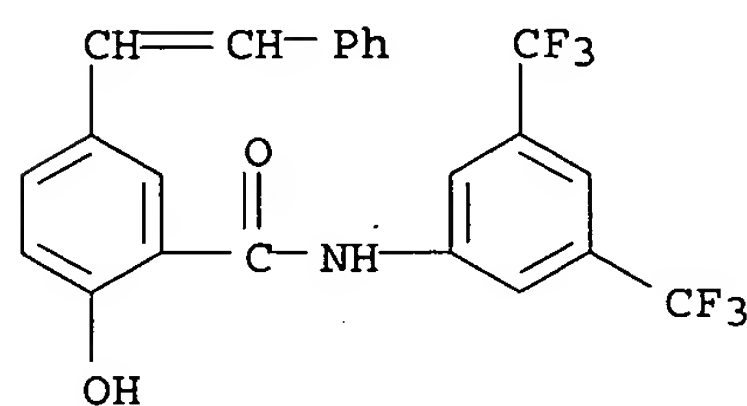
RN 439144-25-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



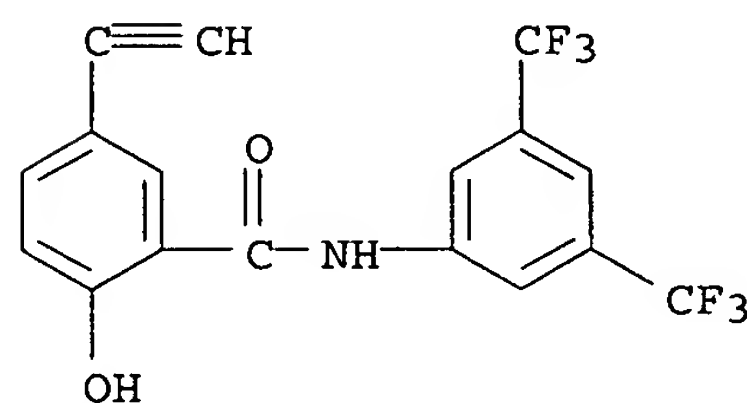
RN 439144-27-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



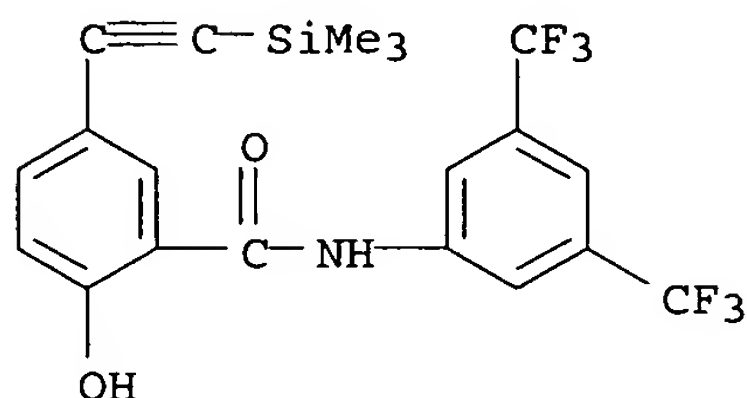
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-ethynyl-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



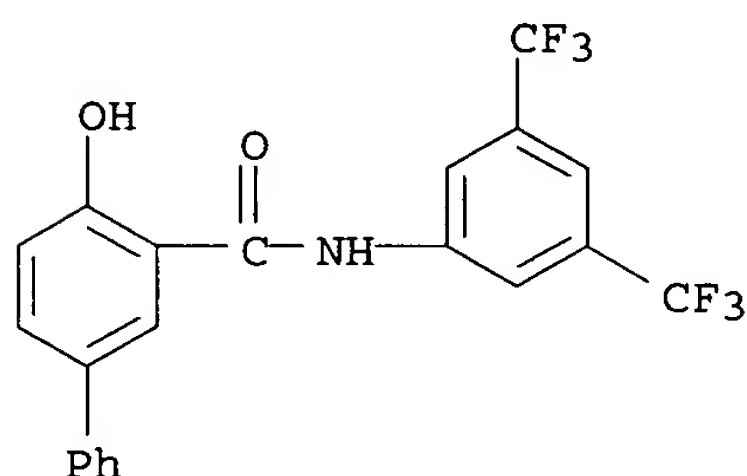
RN 439144-30-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-  
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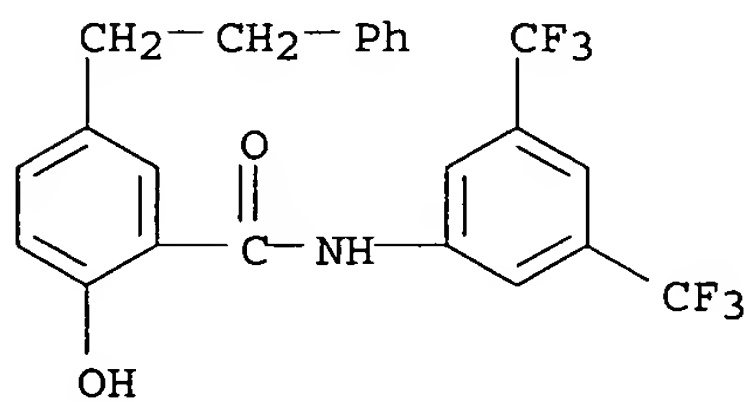
RN 439144-31-7 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-  
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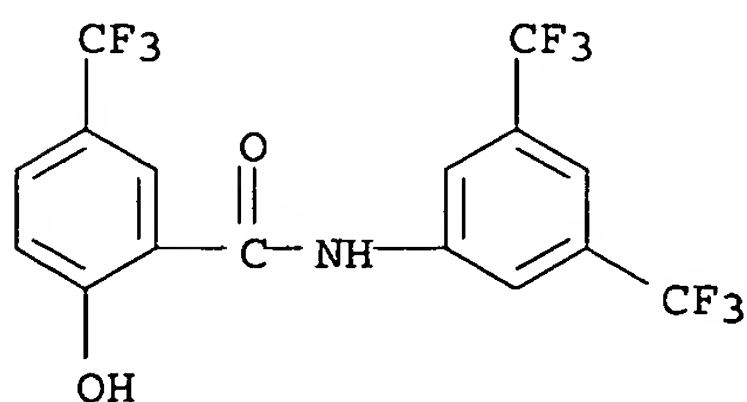
RN 439144-32-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(2-phenylethyl)-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



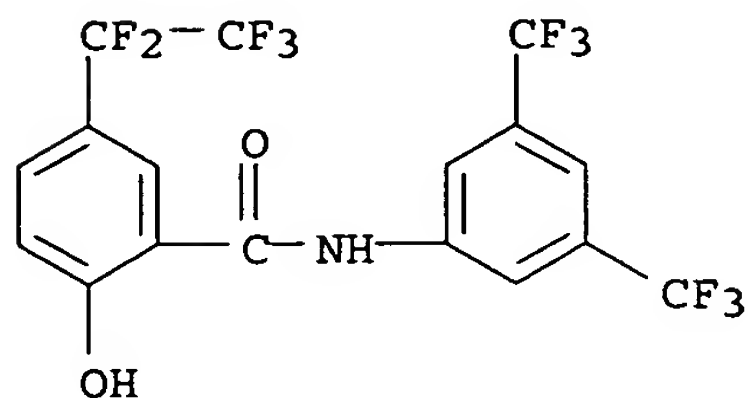
RN 439144-33-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-  
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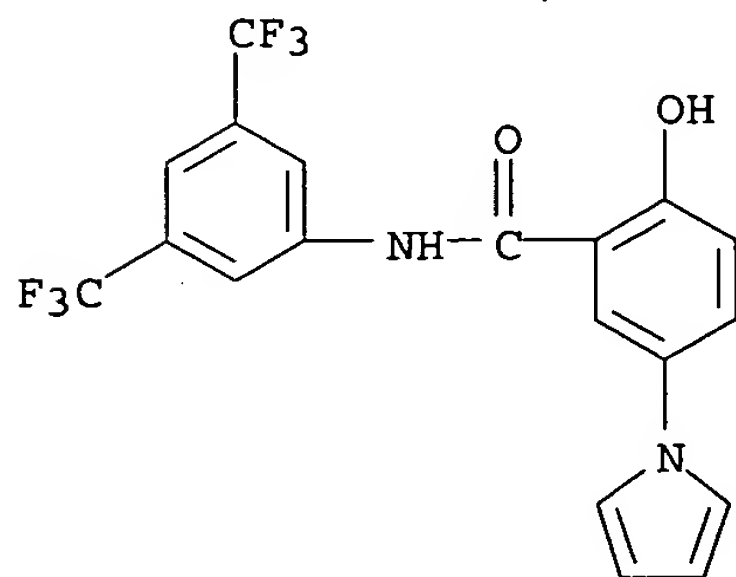
RN 439144-34-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(pentafluoroethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



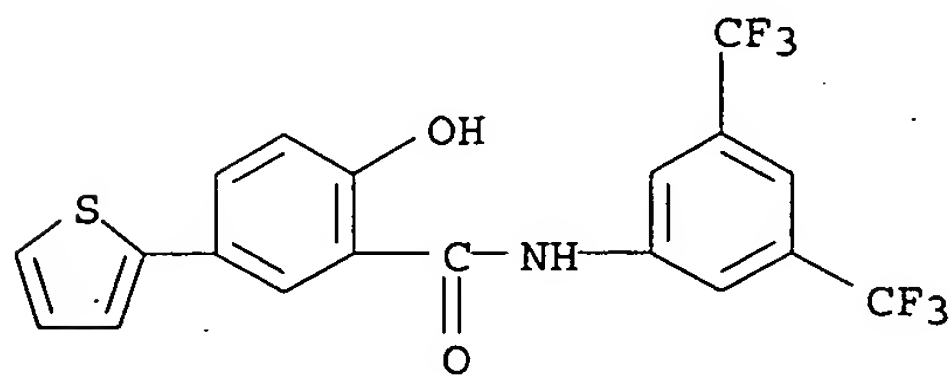
RN 439144-35-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



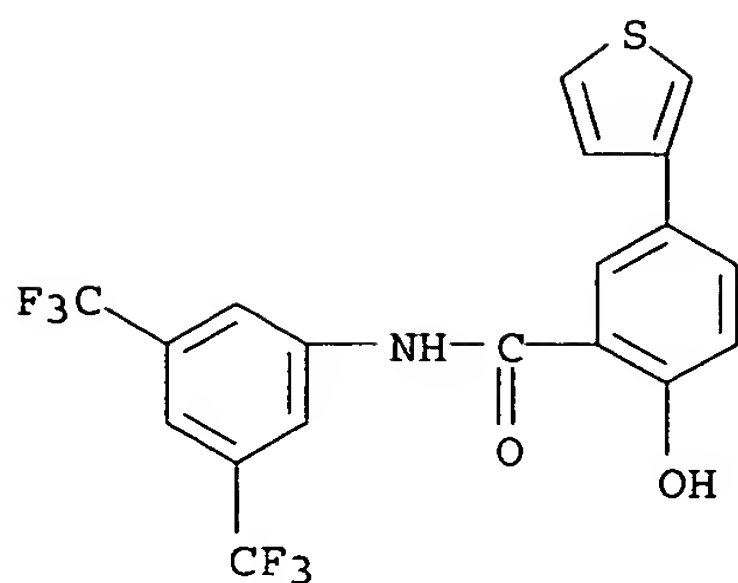
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(2-thienyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

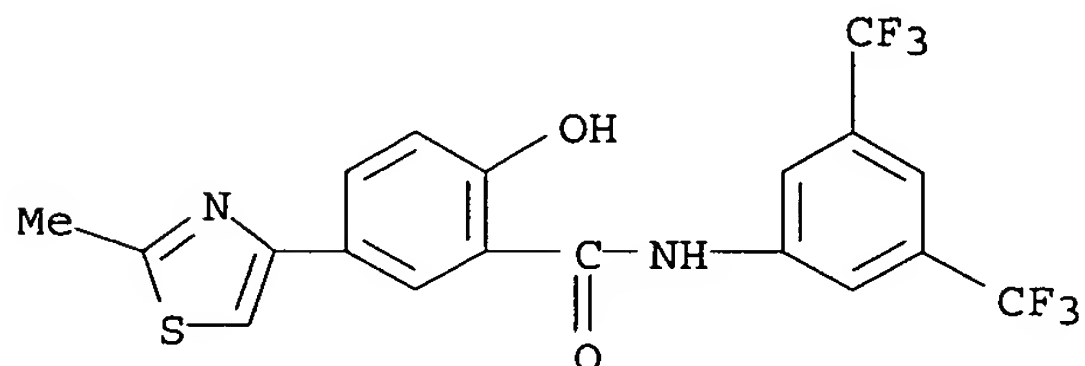


RN 439144-38-4 HCAPLUS

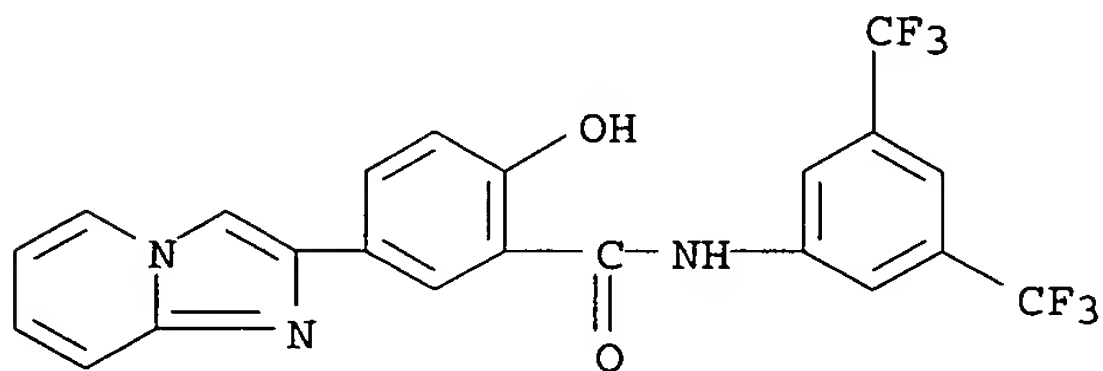
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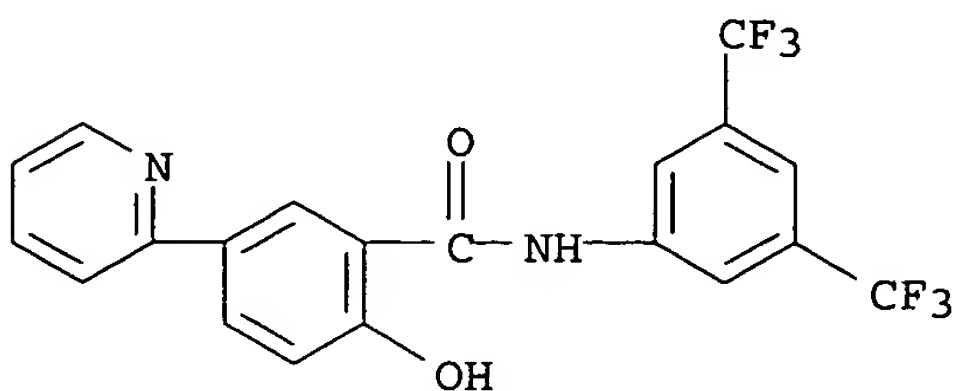
RN 439144-39-5 HCAPLUS  
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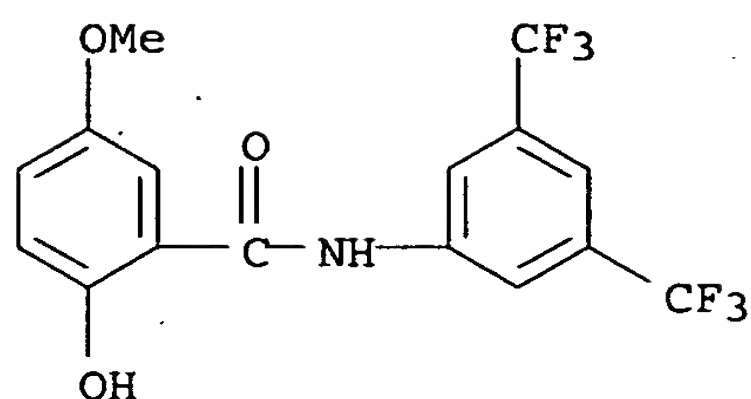
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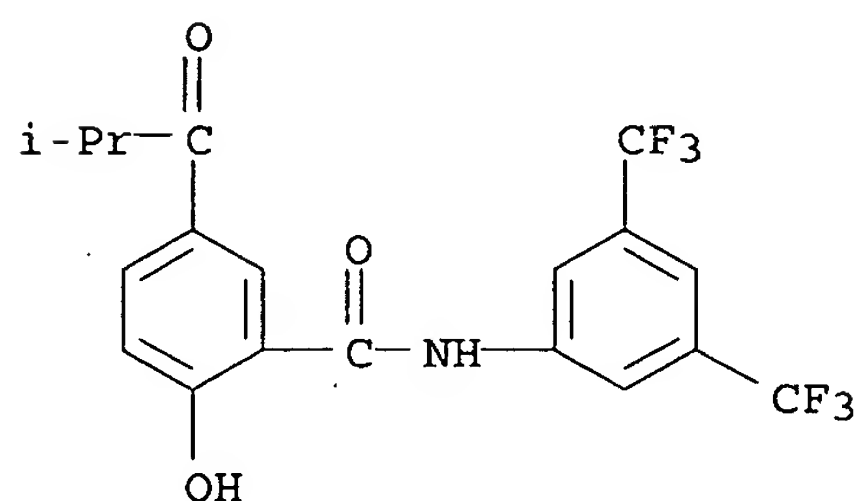
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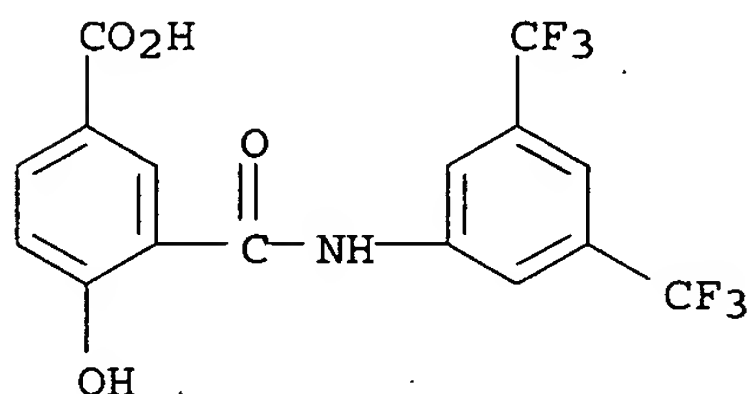
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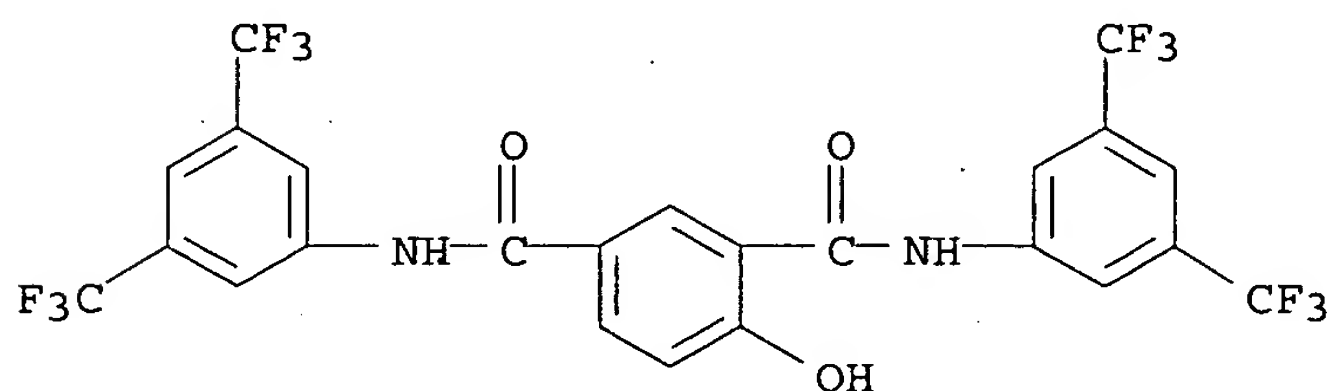
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 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-45-3 HCAPLUS  
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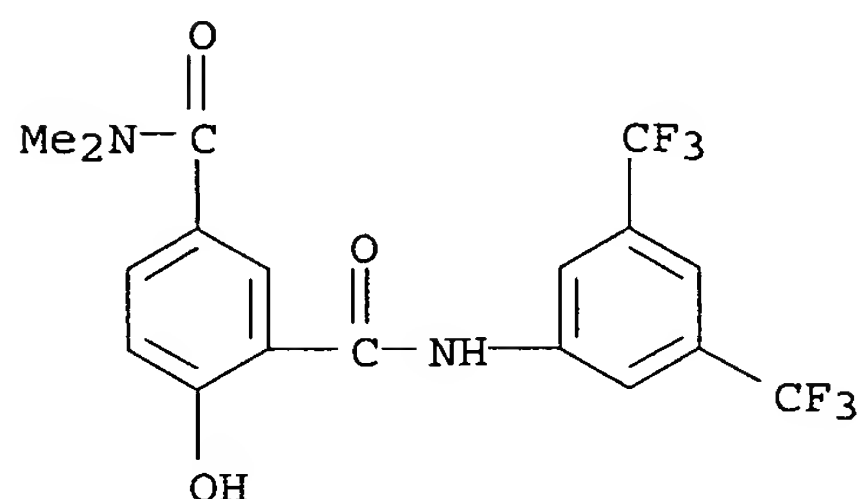


RN 439144-47-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N,N'-bis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



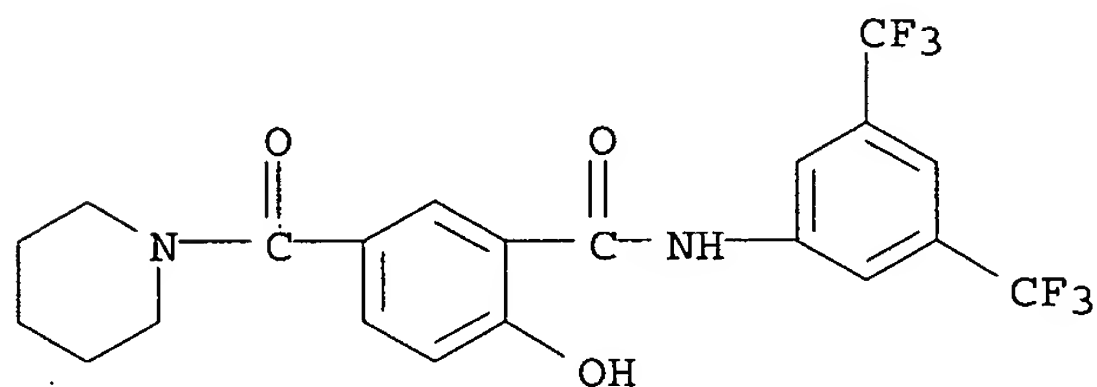
RN 439144-48-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N3-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-hydroxy-N1,N1-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



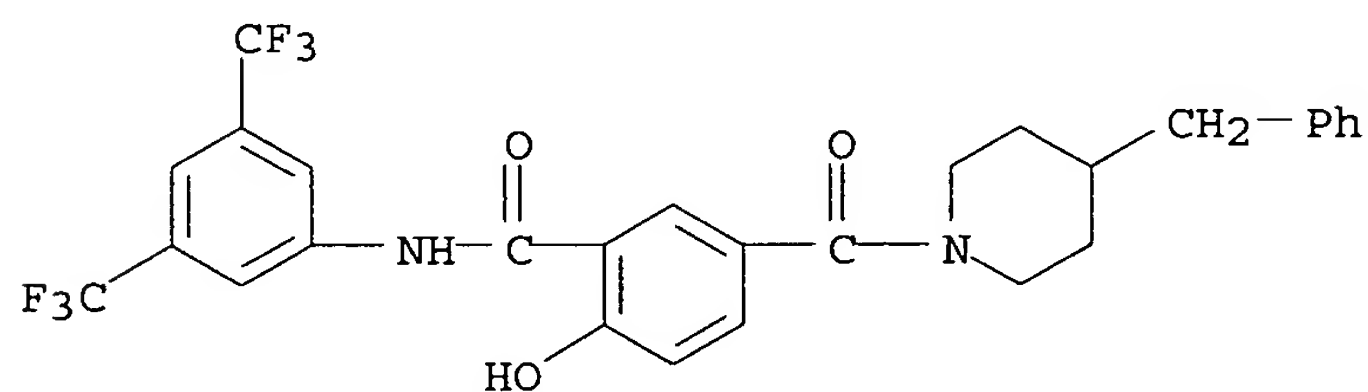
RN 439144-49-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-(1-piperidinylcarbonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-50-0 HCAPLUS

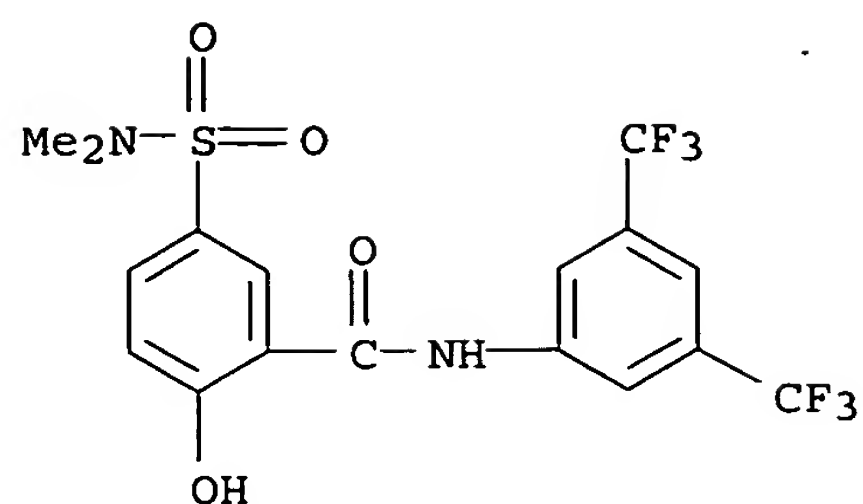
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RN 439144-51-1 HCAPLUS

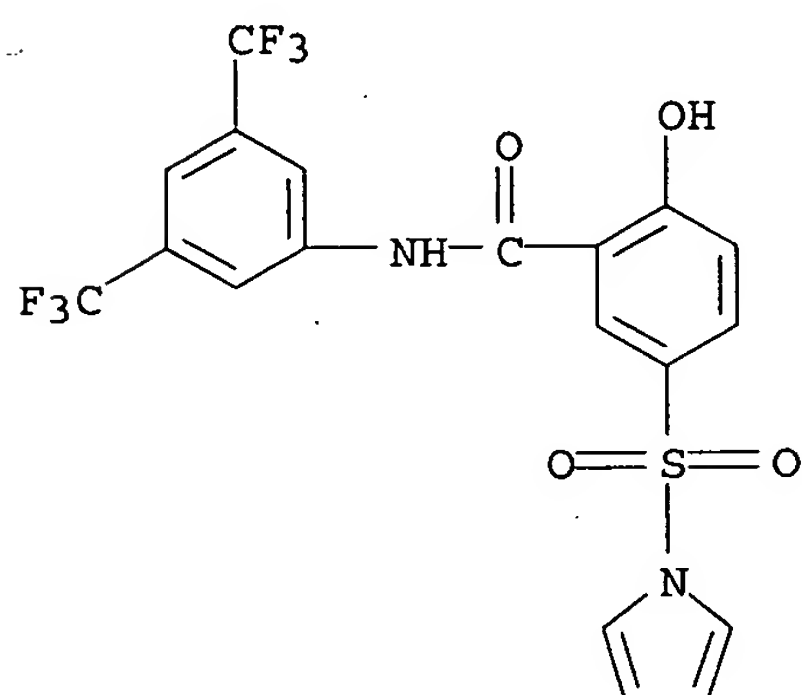
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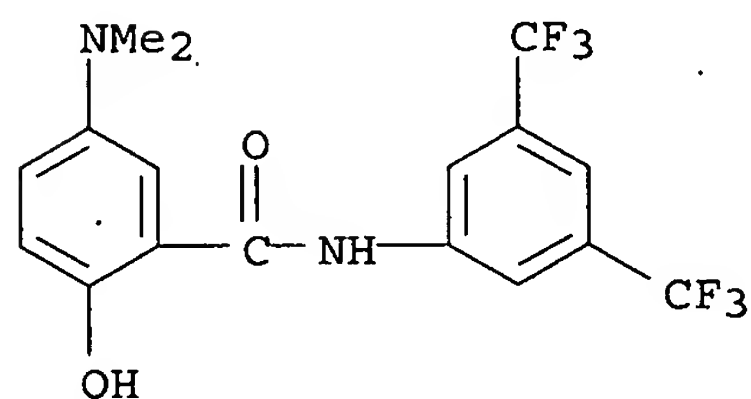
RN 439144-52-2 HCAPLUS

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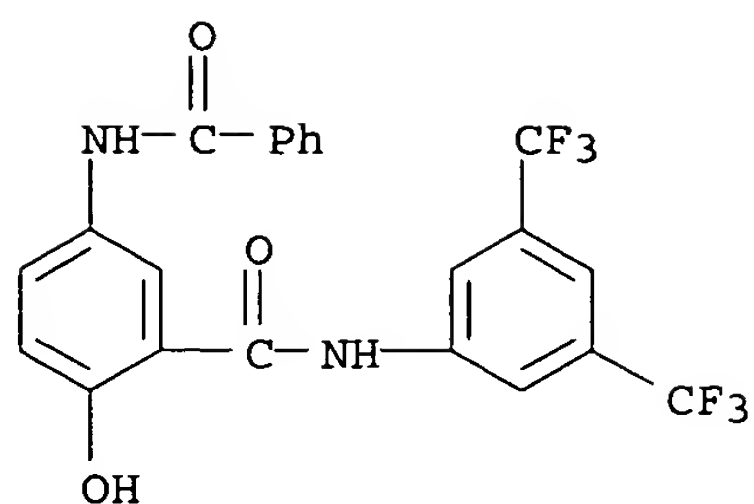
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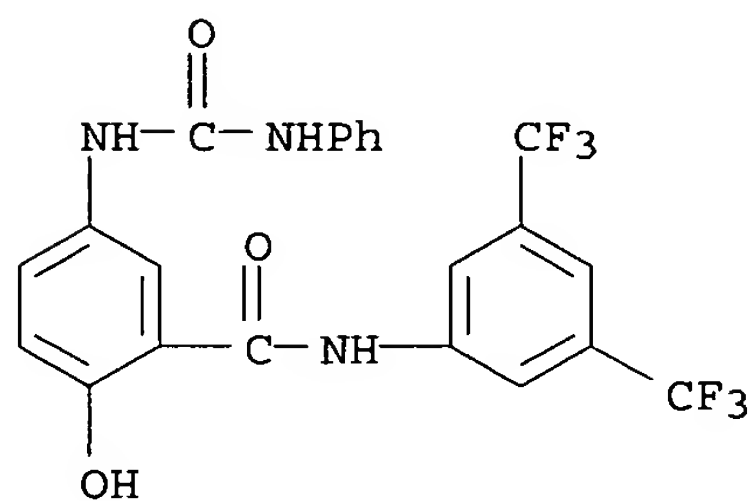
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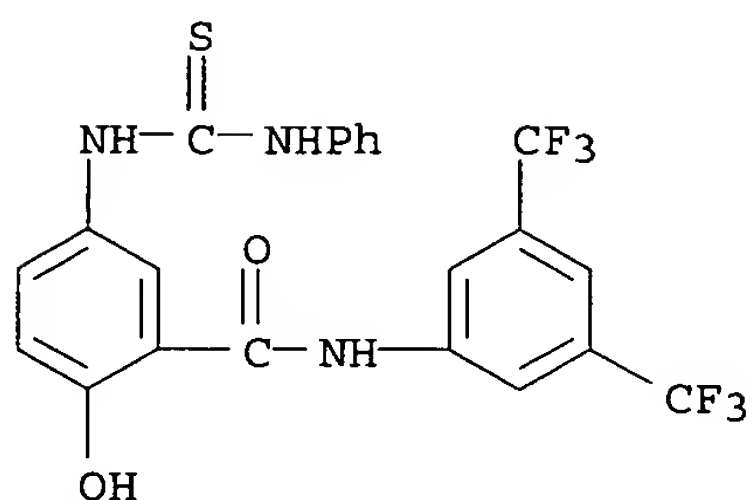
RN 439144-56-6 HCAPLUS

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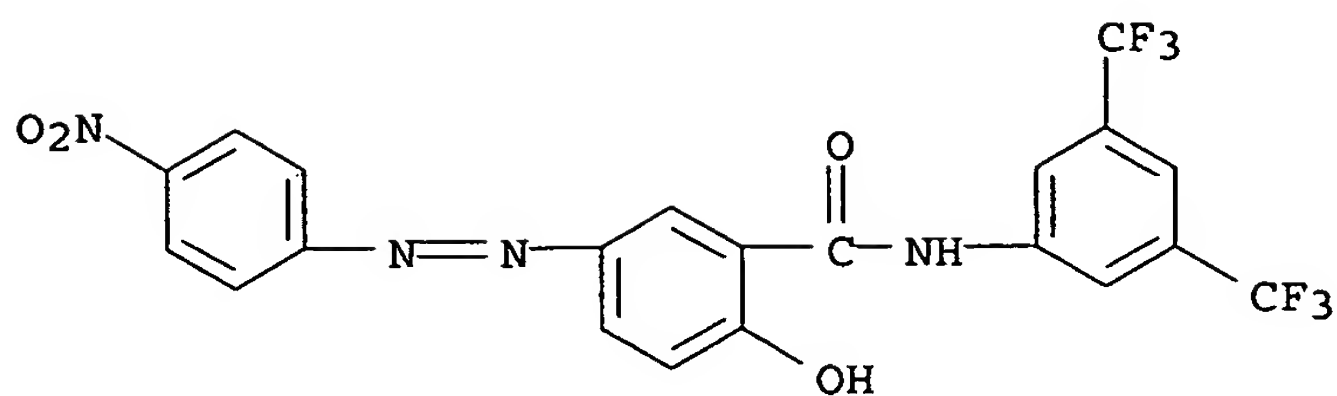
RN 439144-57-7 HCAPLUS

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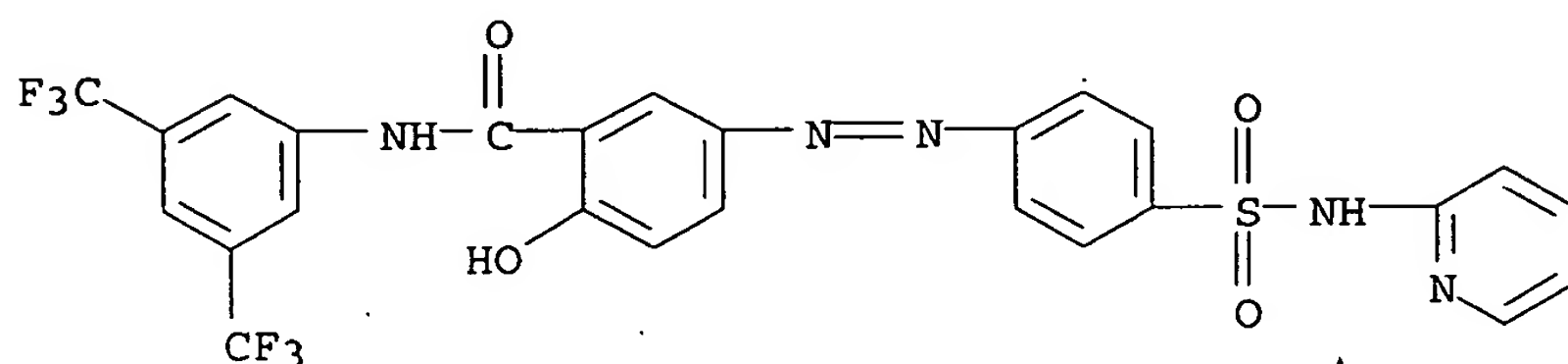
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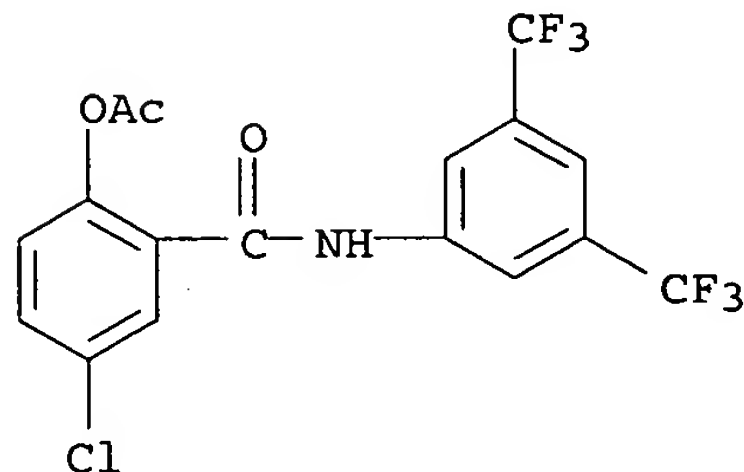
RN 439144-59-9 HCAPLUS

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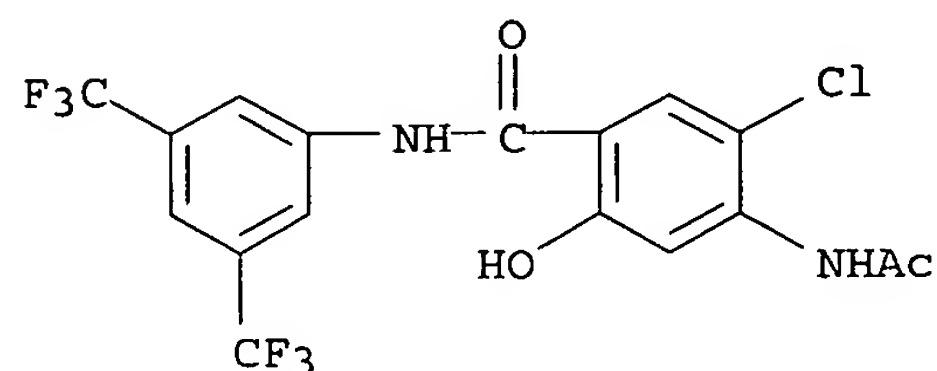
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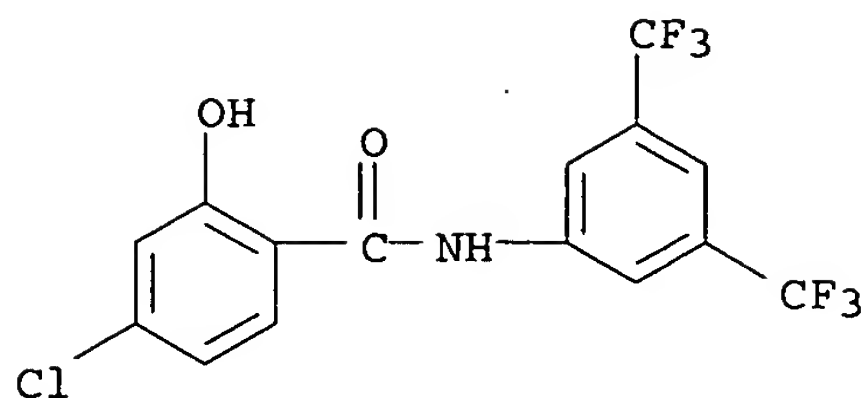
RN 439144-62-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 4-(acetilamino)-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

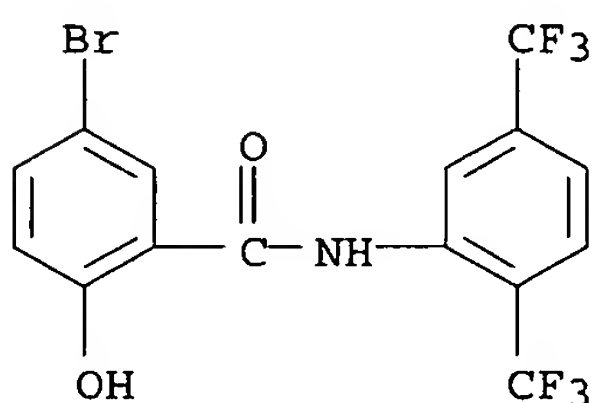


RN 439144-63-5 HCAPLUS

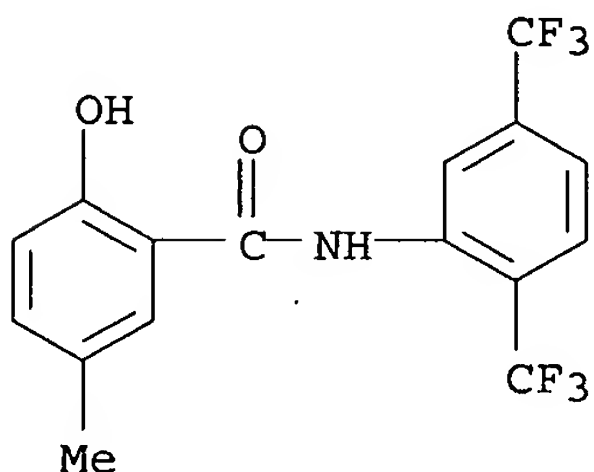
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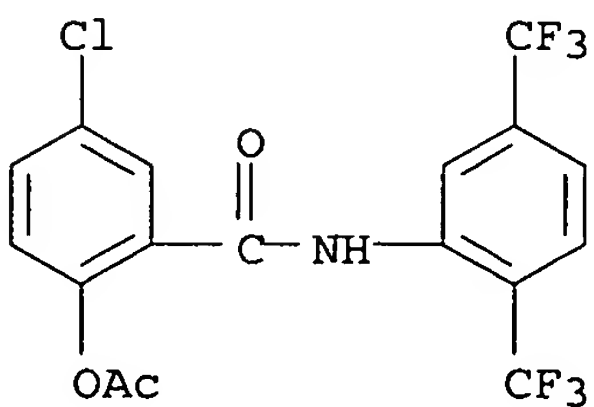
RN 439144-66-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-bromo-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



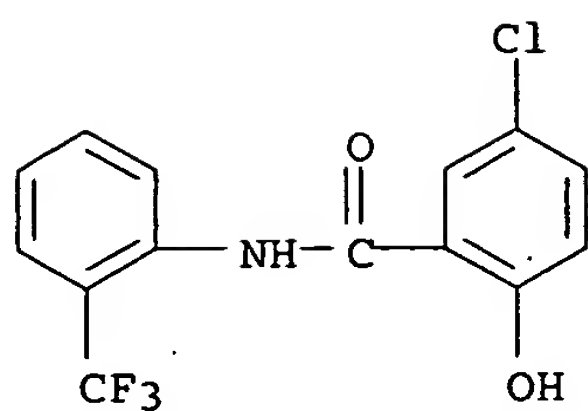
RN 439144-67-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-methyl- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-68-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-(acetyloxy)-N-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

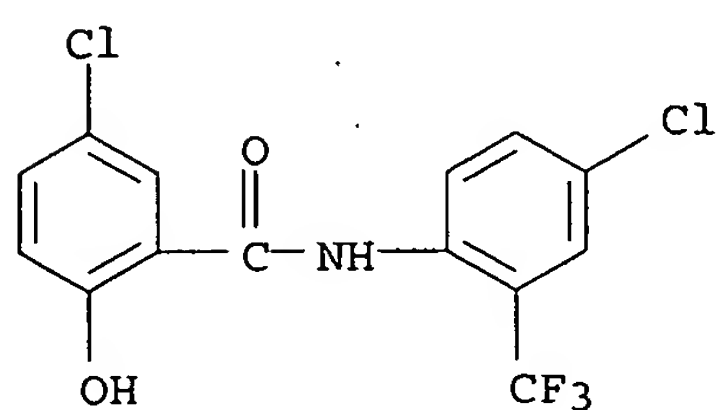


RN 439144-69-1 HCAPLUS  
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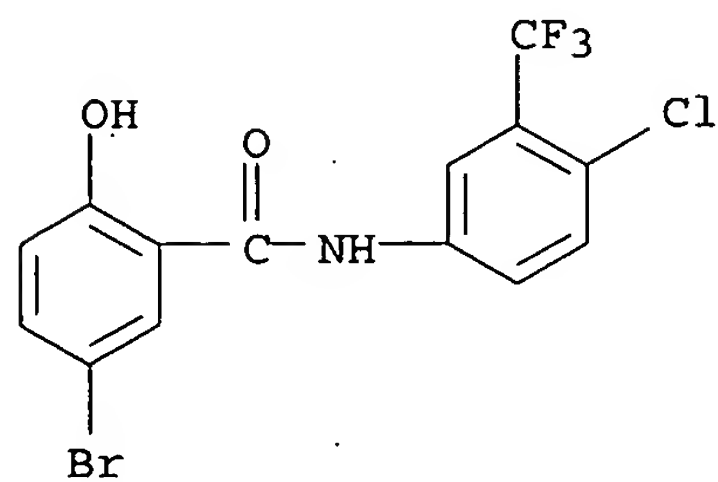
RN 439144-70-4 HCAPLUS

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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



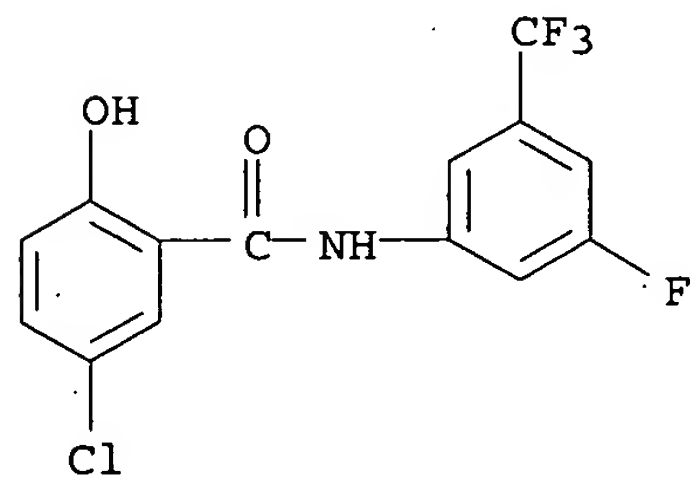
RN 439144-74-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-75-9 HCAPLUS

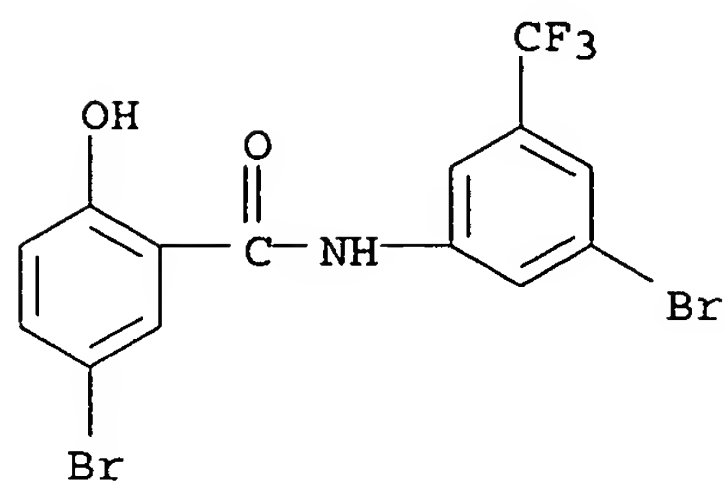
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RN 439144-76-0 HCAPLUS

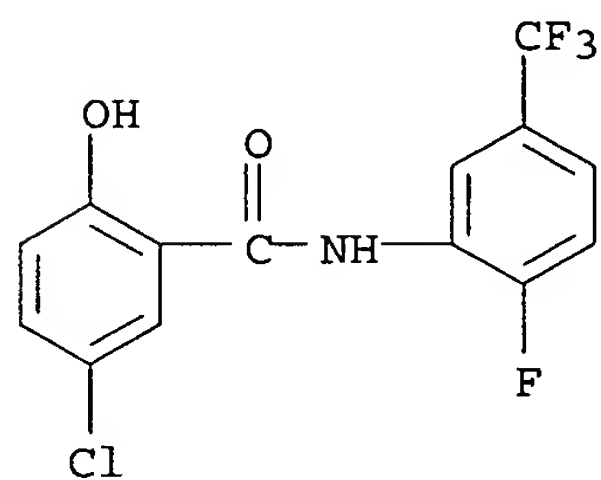
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(CA INDEX NAME)



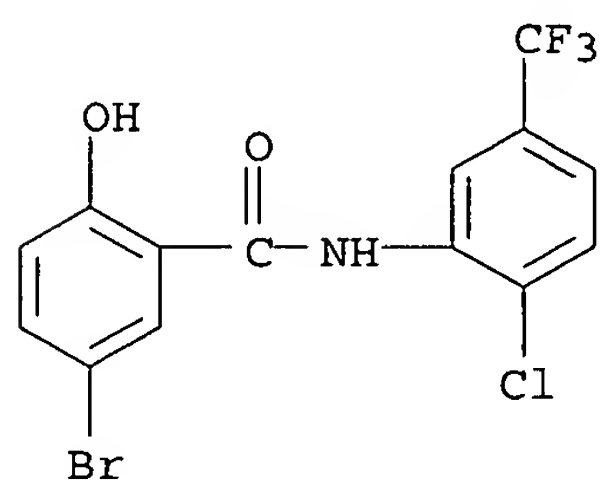
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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



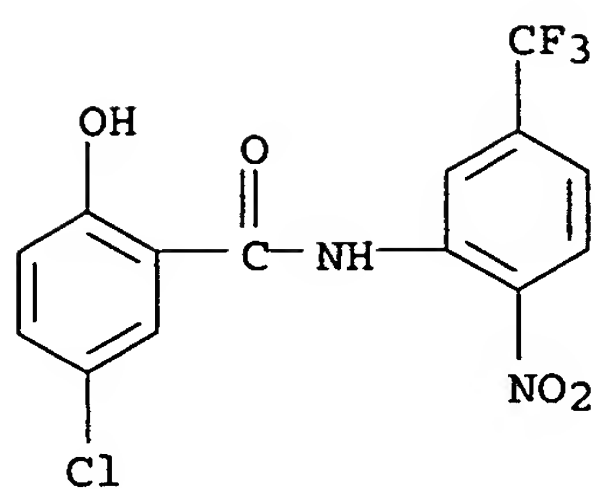
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(CA INDEX NAME)



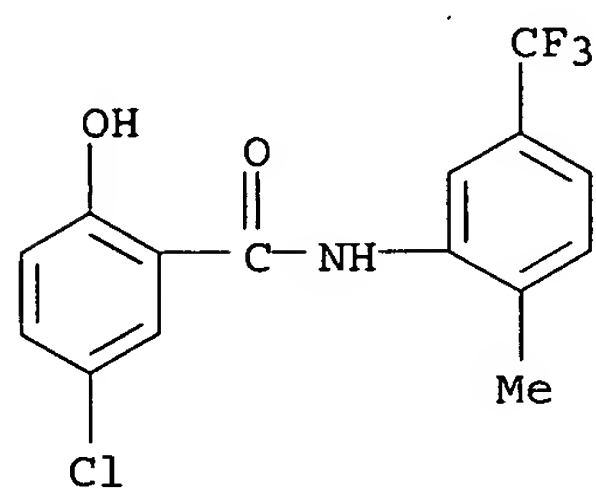
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(CA INDEX NAME)



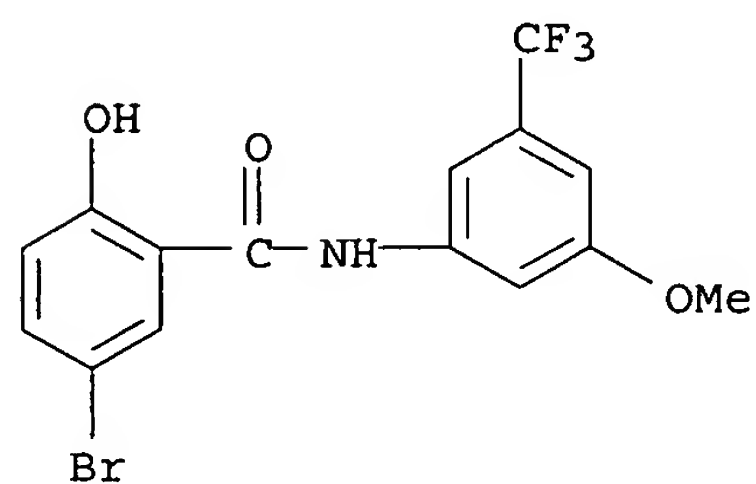
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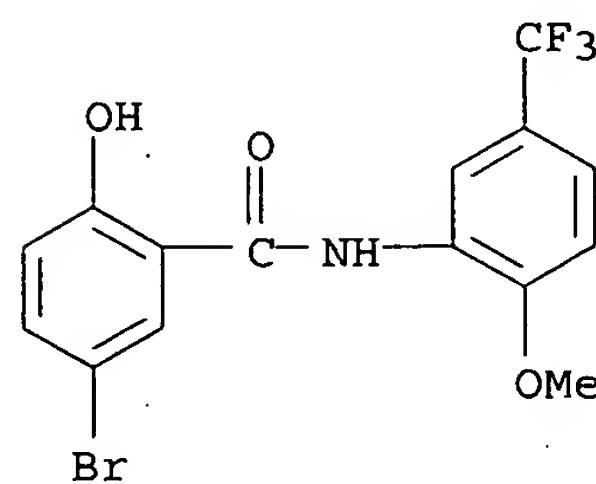
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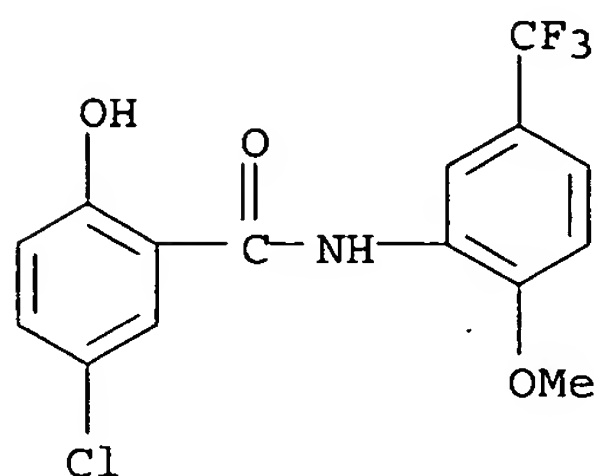
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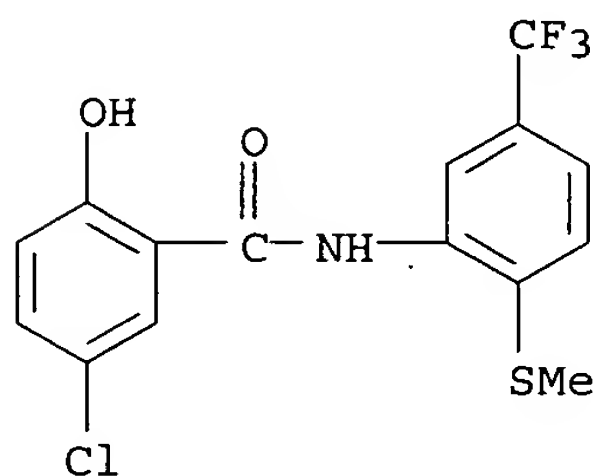
RN 439144-88-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



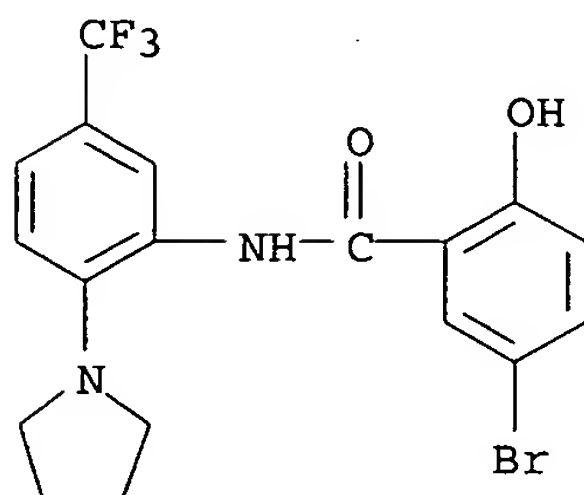
RN 439144-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[2-(methylthio)-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
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RN 439144-90-8 HCAPLUS

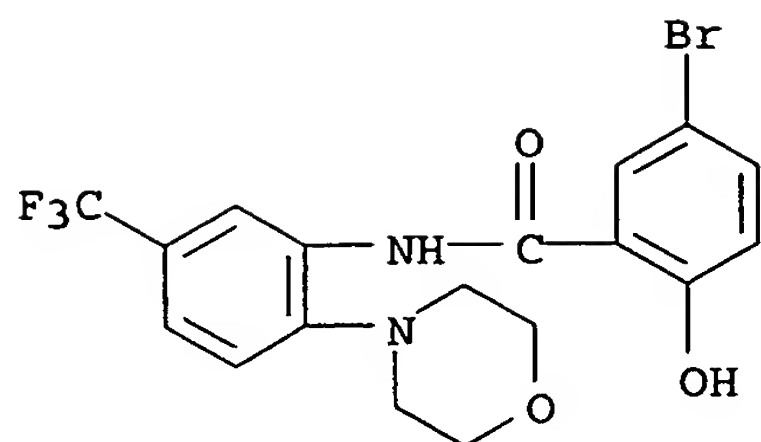
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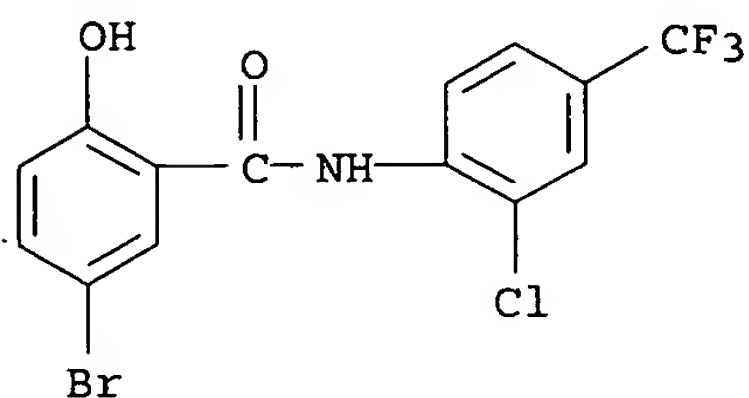
RN 439144-91-9 HCAPLUS

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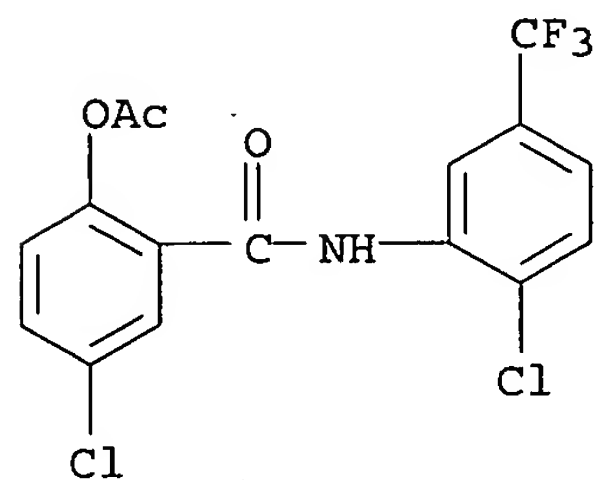




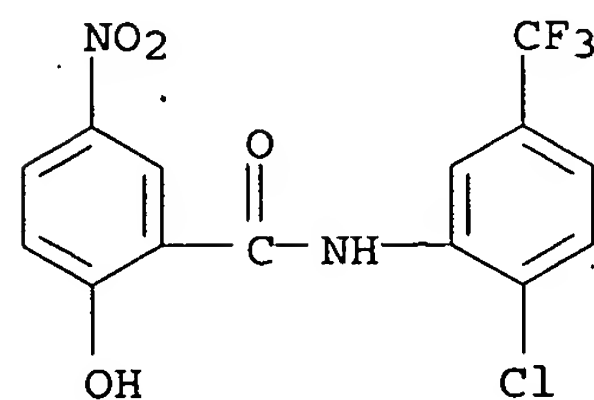
RN 439144-92-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439144-93-1 HCAPLUS  
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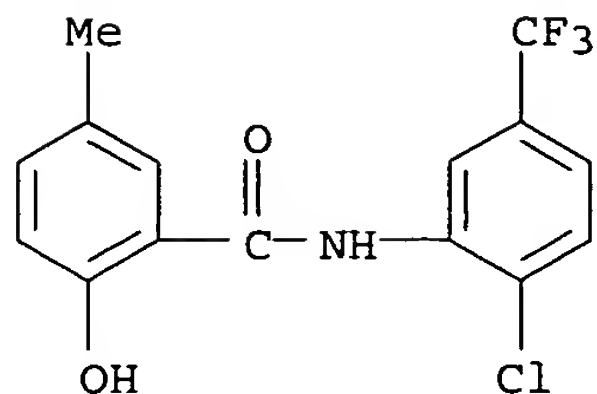


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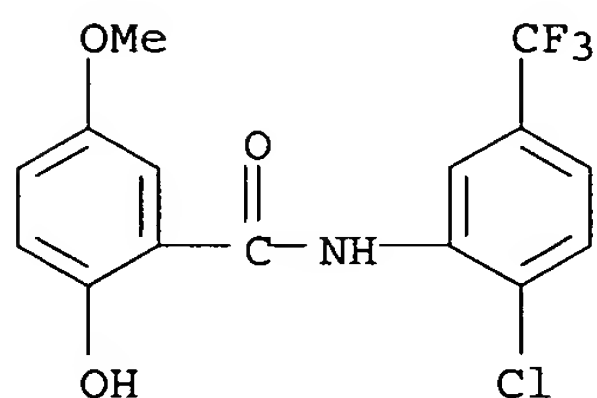
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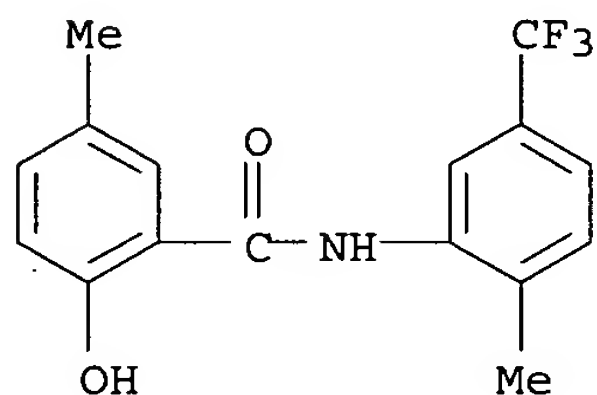
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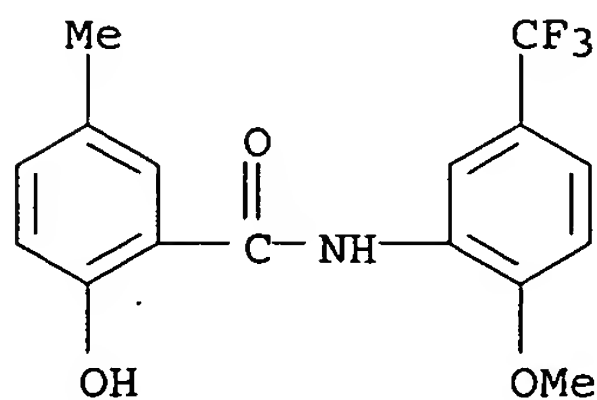
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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-01-4 HCAPLUS

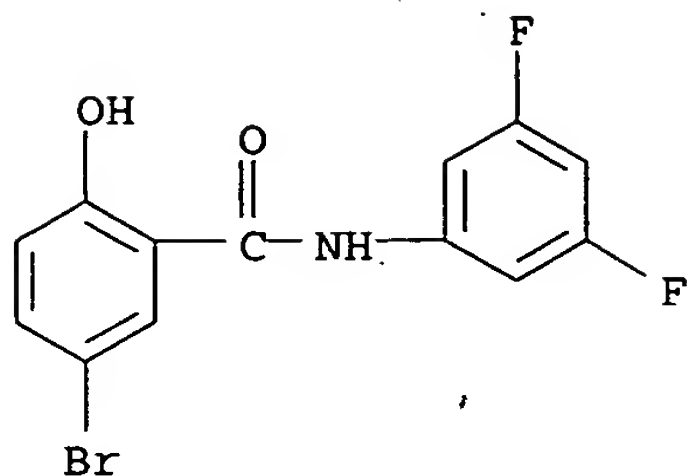
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RN 439145-02-5 HCAPLUS

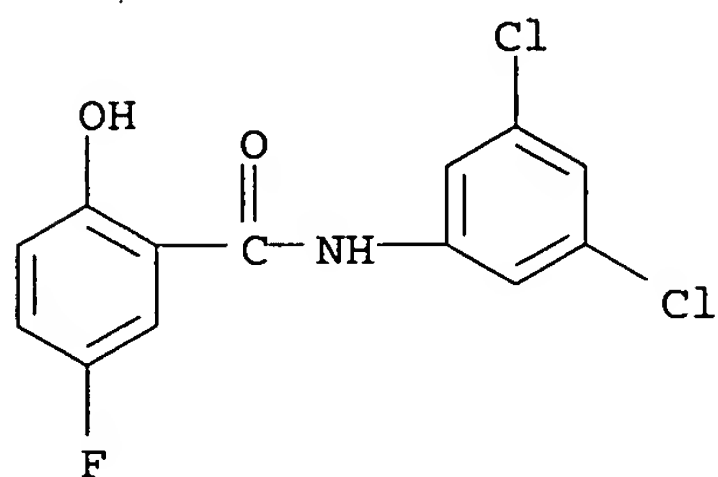
CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)



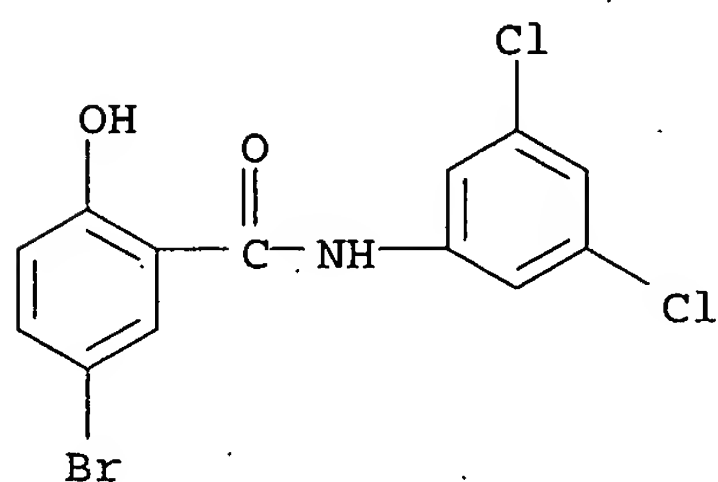
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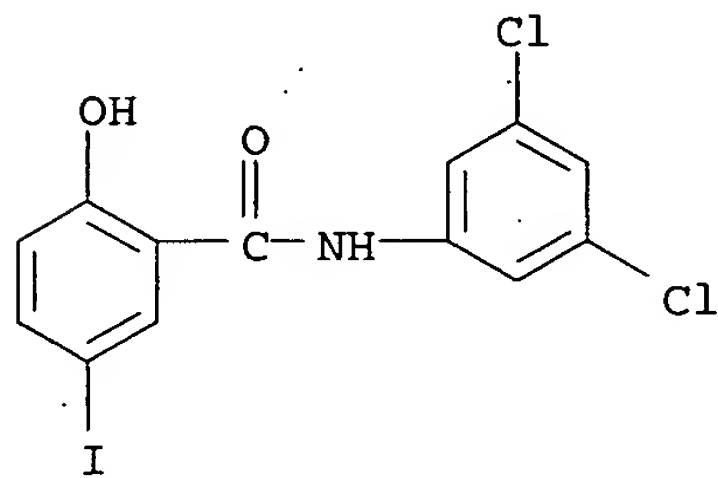
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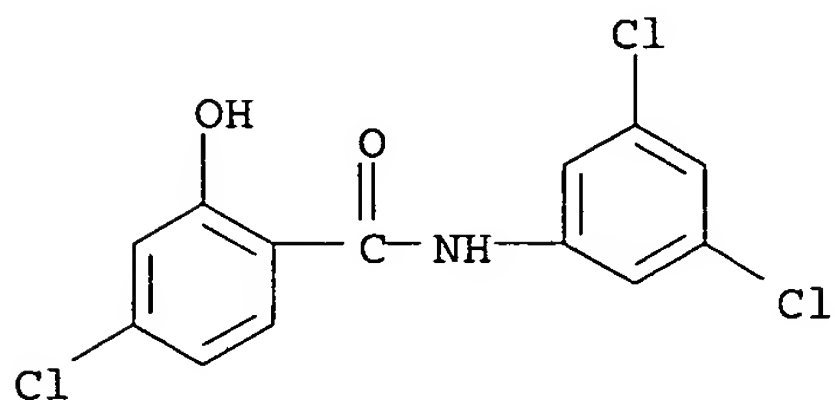


RN 439145-05-8 HCAPLUS

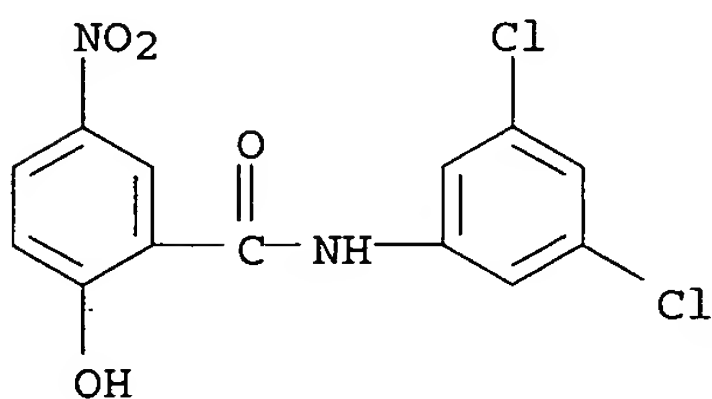
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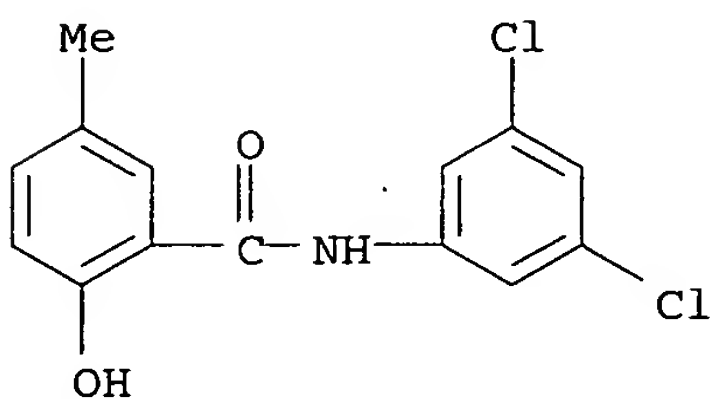
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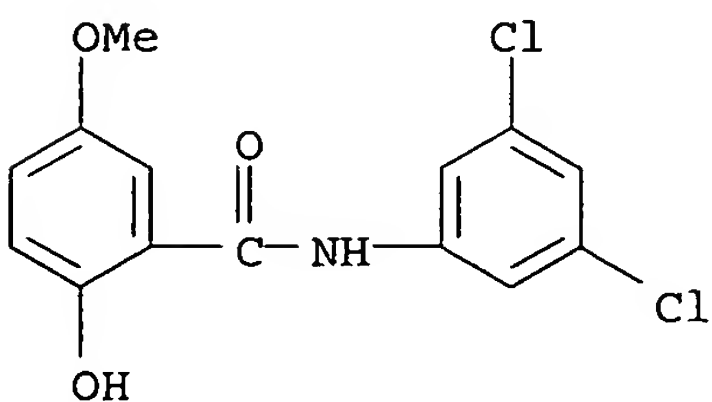
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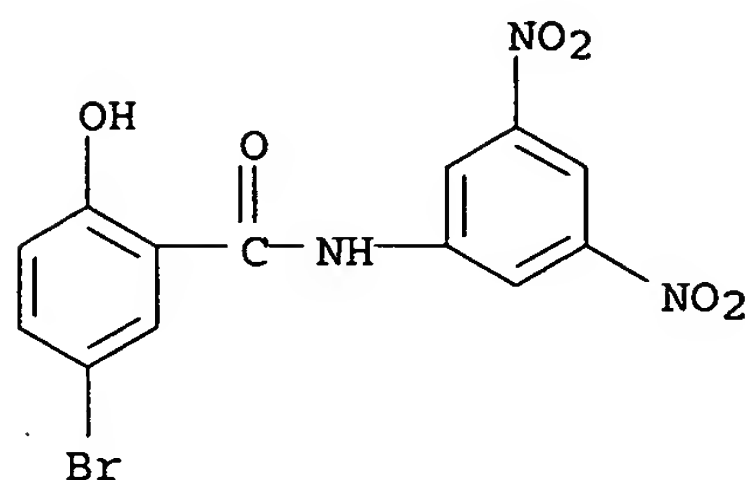
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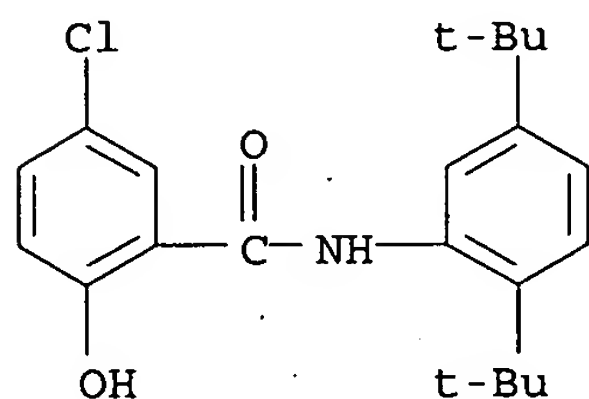
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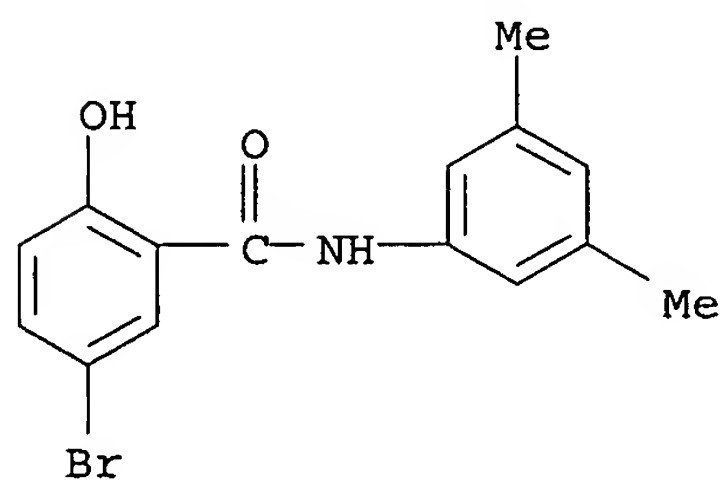
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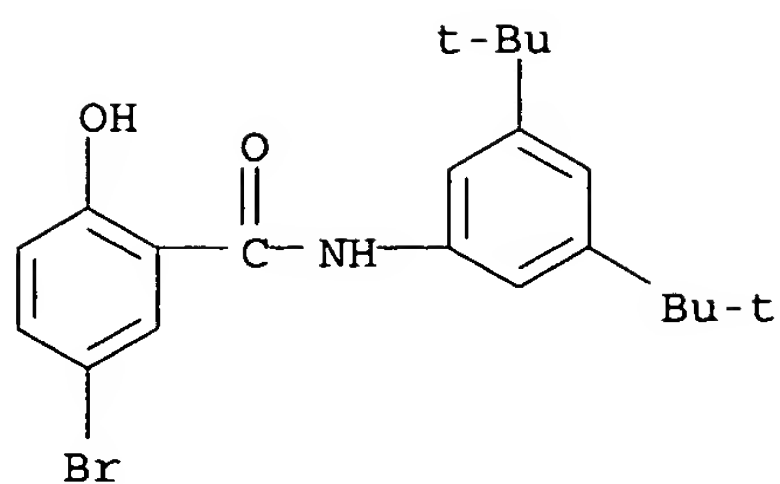
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



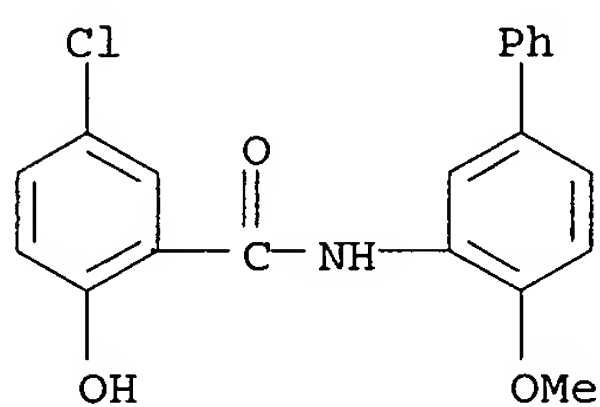
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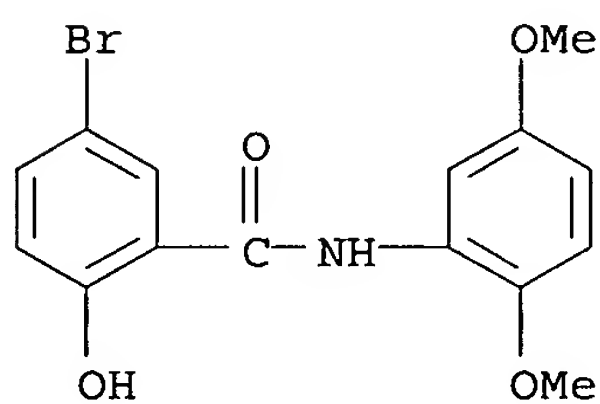
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



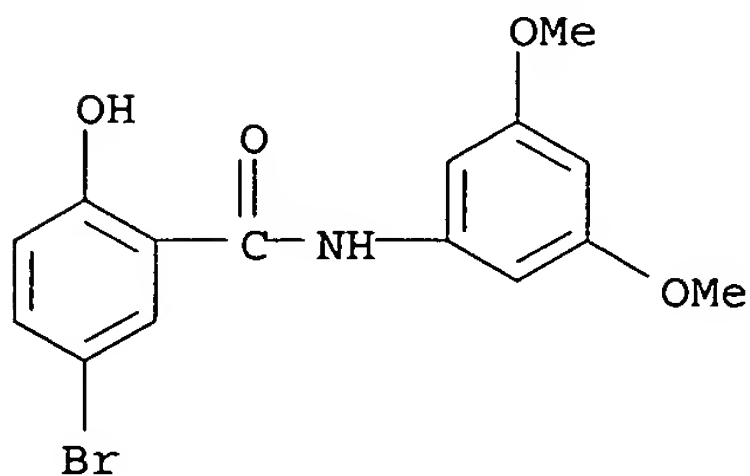
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 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-methoxy[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl) - (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-22-9 HCAPLUS  
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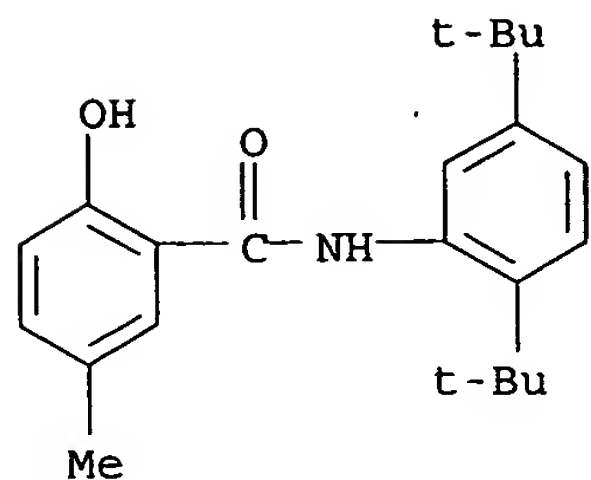


RN 439145-23-0 HCAPLUS  
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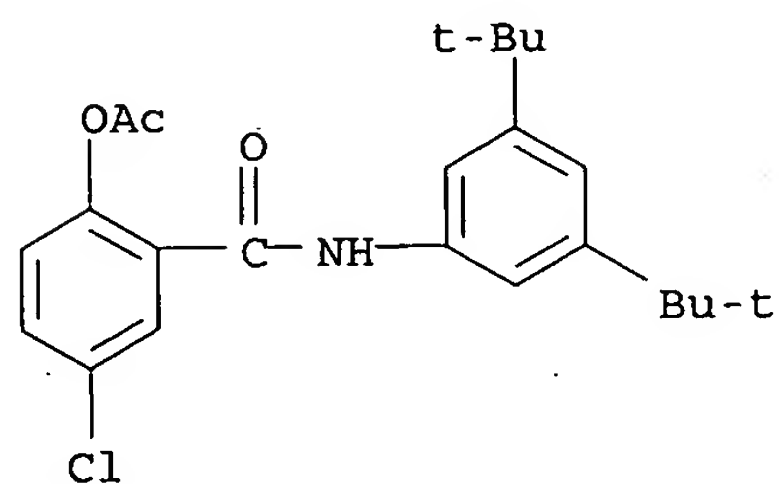


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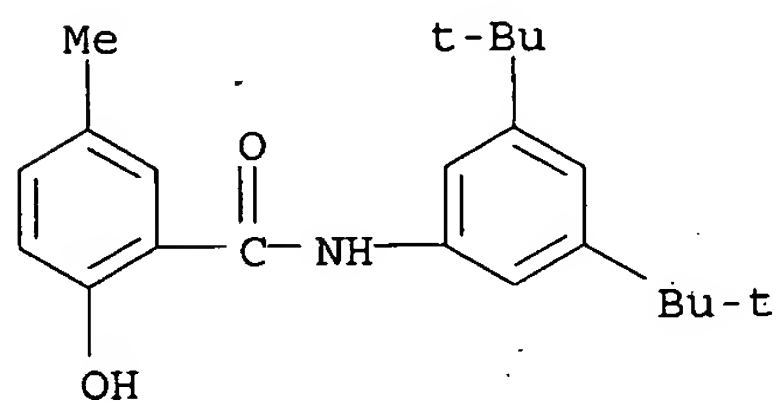
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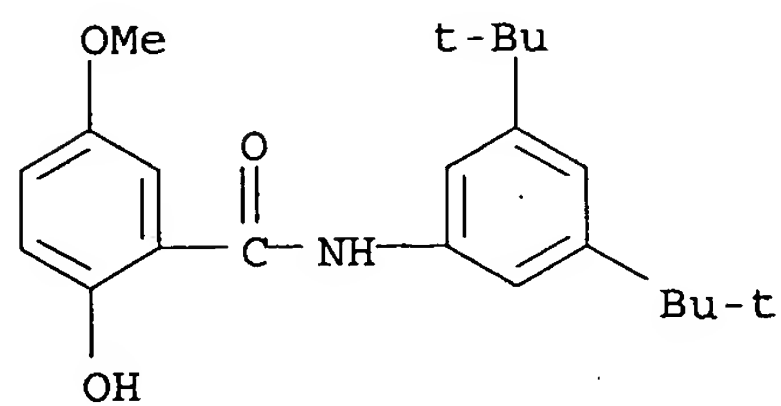
RN 439145-27-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-(acetyloxy)-N-[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-29-6 HCAPLUS  
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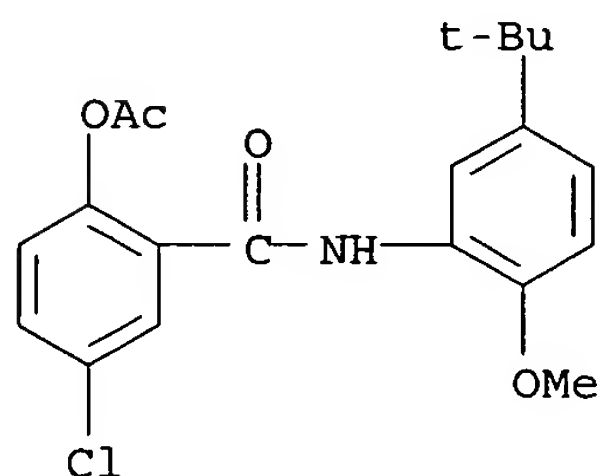


RN 439145-30-9 HCAPLUS  
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



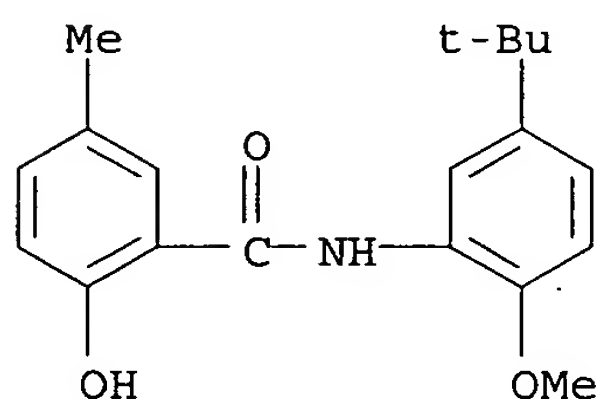
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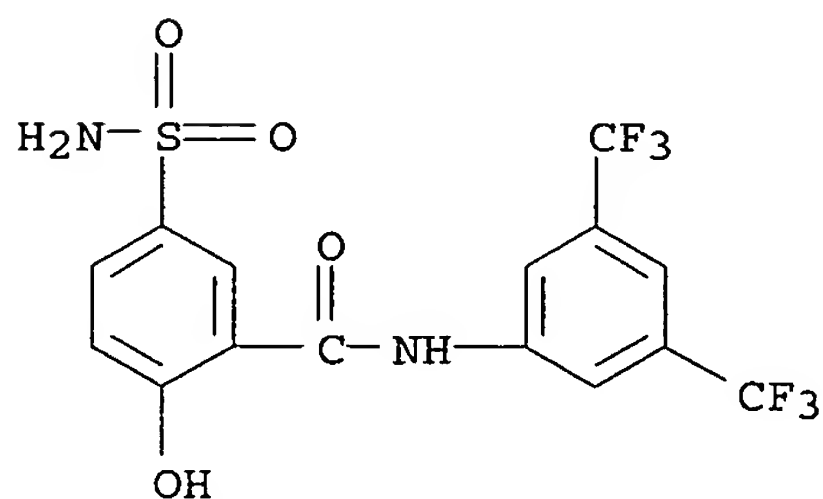
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RN 634182-98-2 HCAPLUS

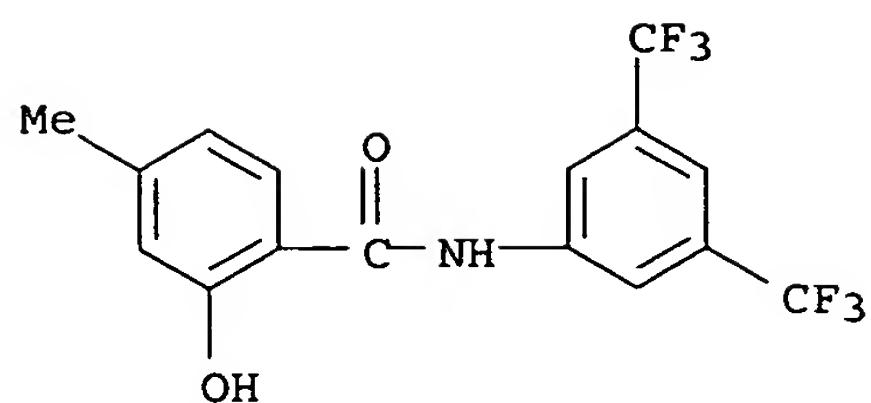
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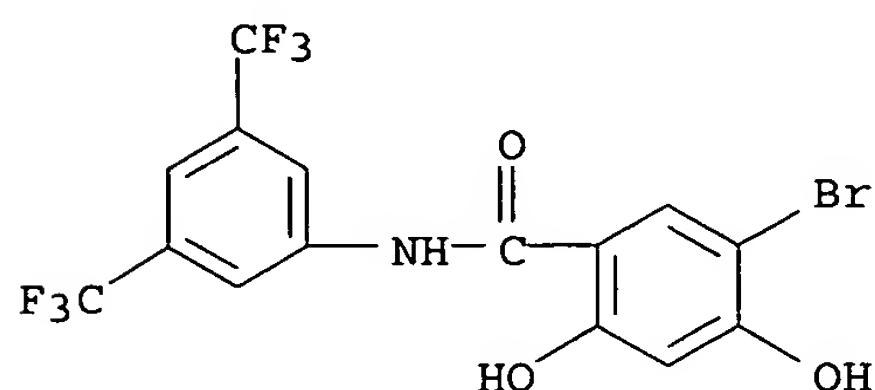
RN 634184-84-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

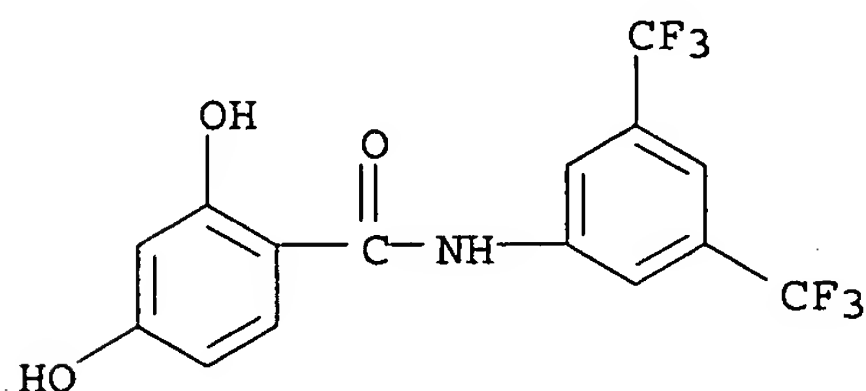




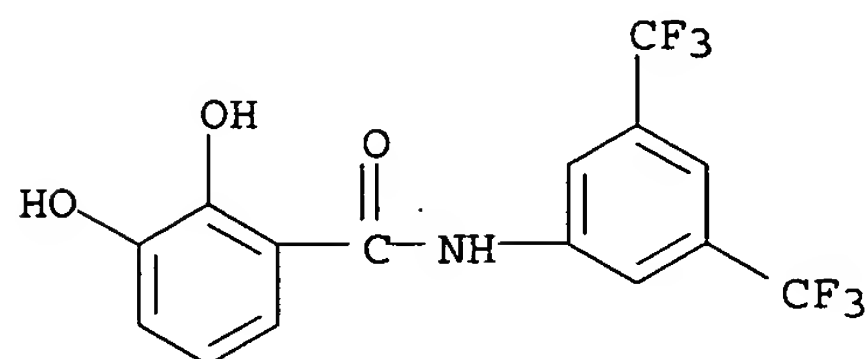
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



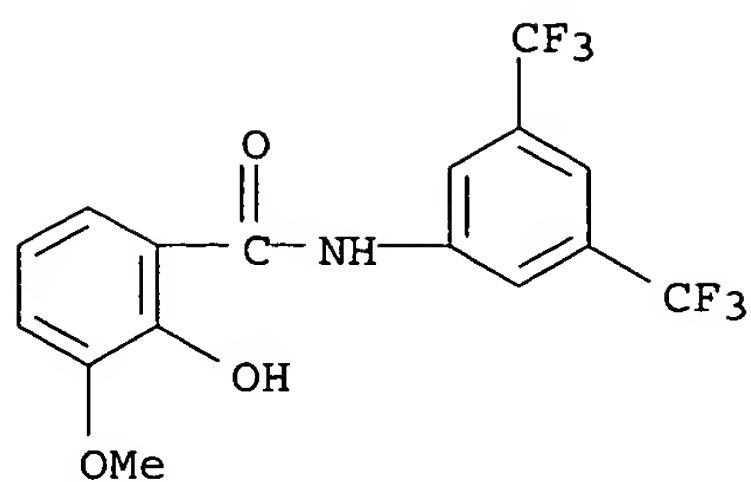
RN 634184-86-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA  
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RN 634184-87-5 HCAPLUS  
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 INDEX NAME)

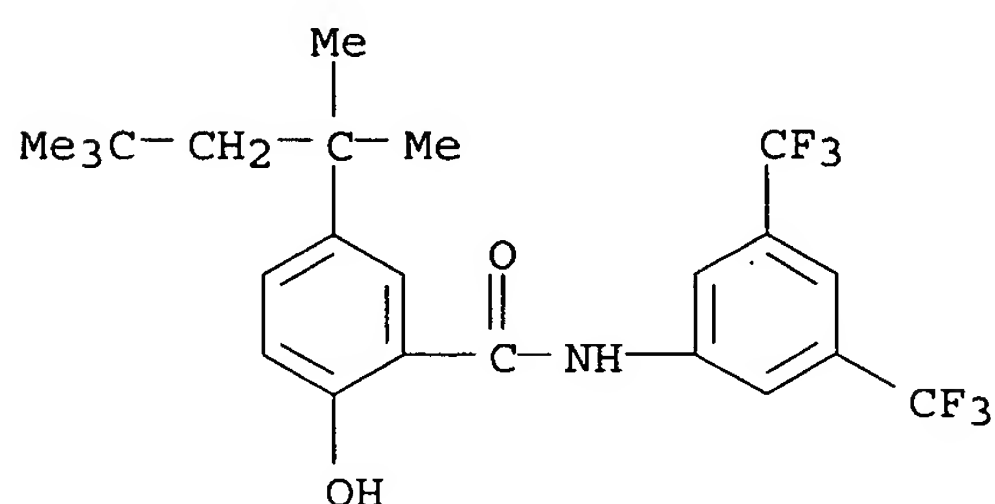


RN 634184-89-7 HCAPLUS  
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



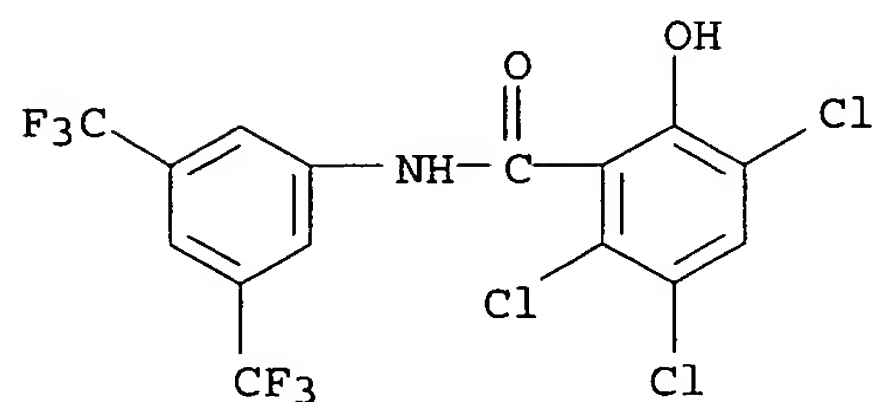
RN 634184-90-0 HCAPLUS

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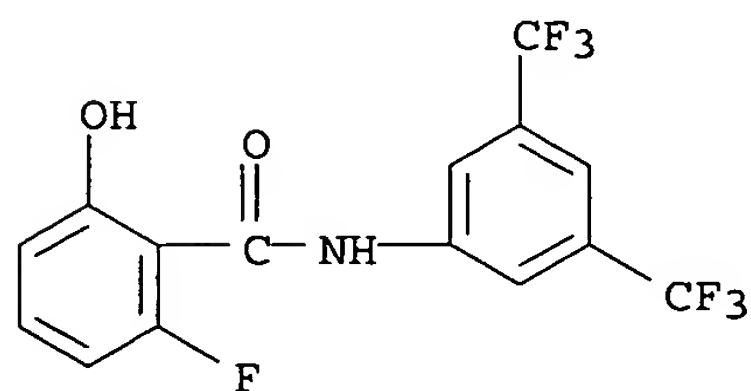
RN 634184-91-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2,3,5-trichloro-6-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 634184-92-2 HCAPLUS

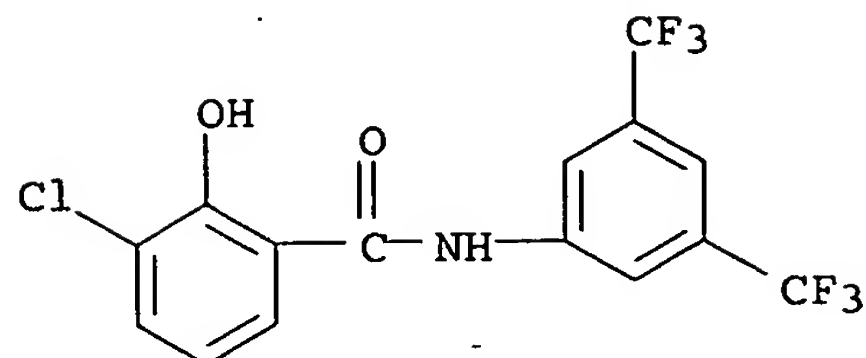
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RN 634184-93-3 HCAPLUS

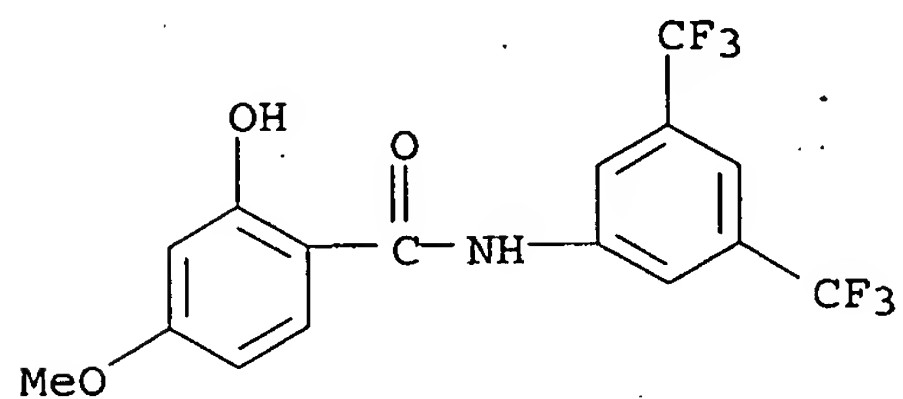
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(CA INDEX NAME)



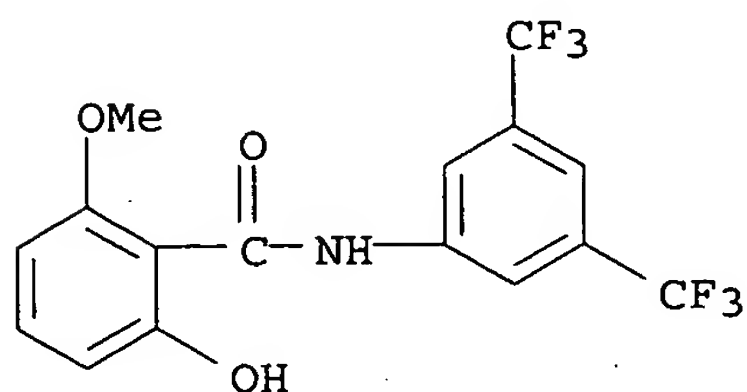
RN 634184-94-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



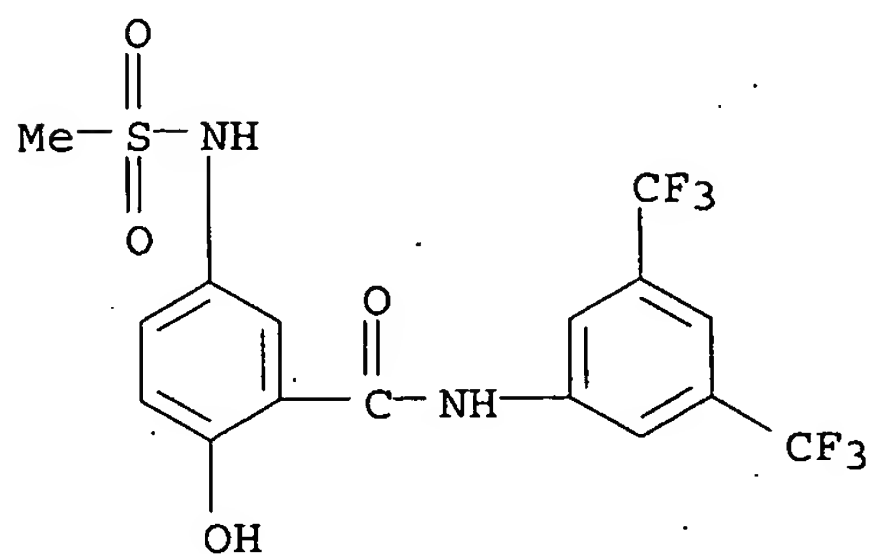
RN 634184-95-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



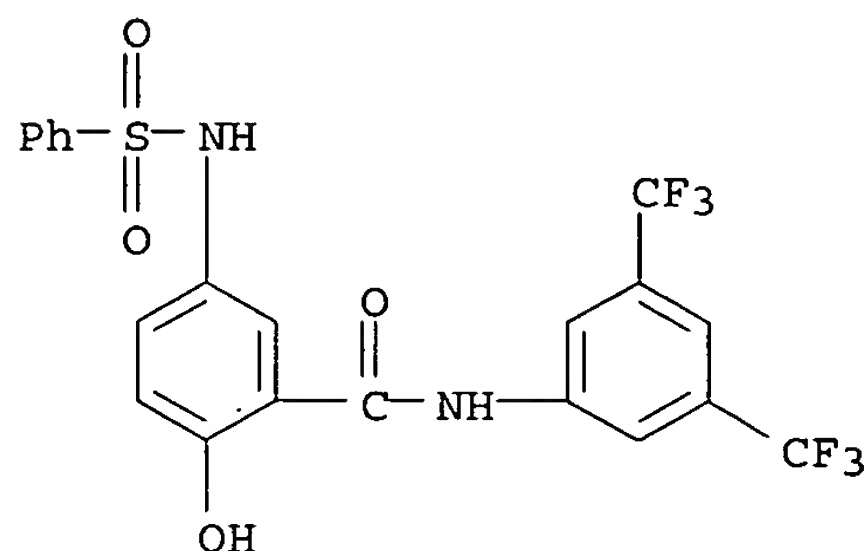
RN 634184-96-6 HCAPLUS

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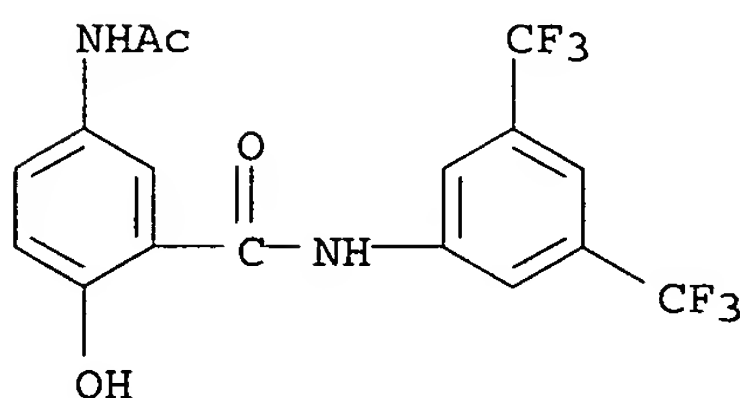
RN 634184-97-7 HCAPLUS

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[(phenylsulfonyl)amino] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



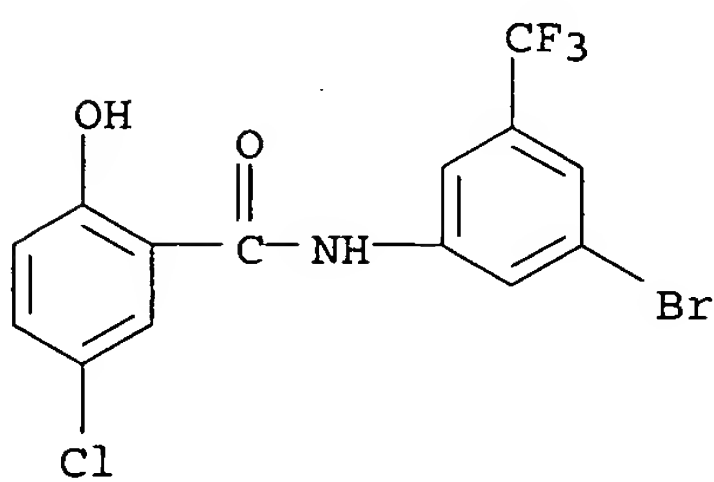
RN 634184-98-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-(acetylamino)-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



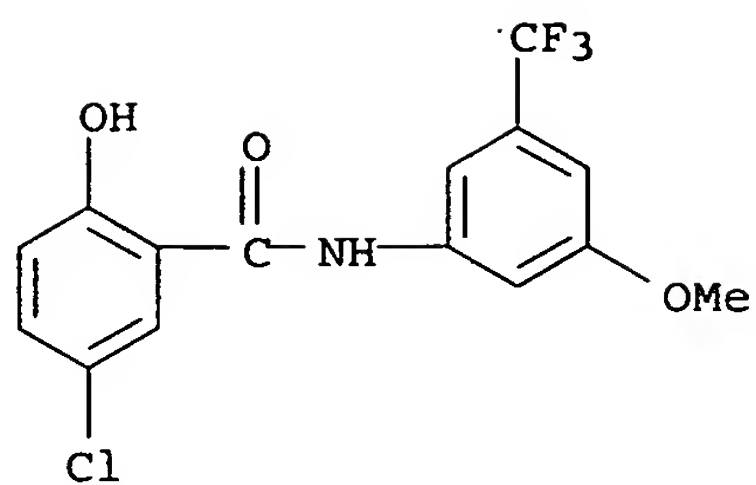
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CN Benzamide, N-[3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
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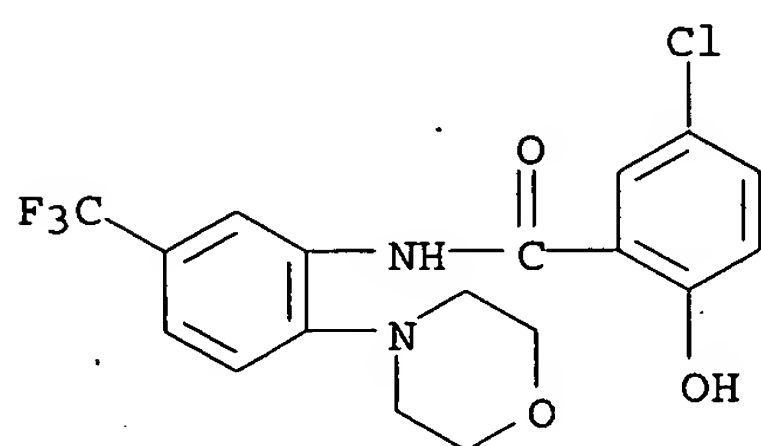


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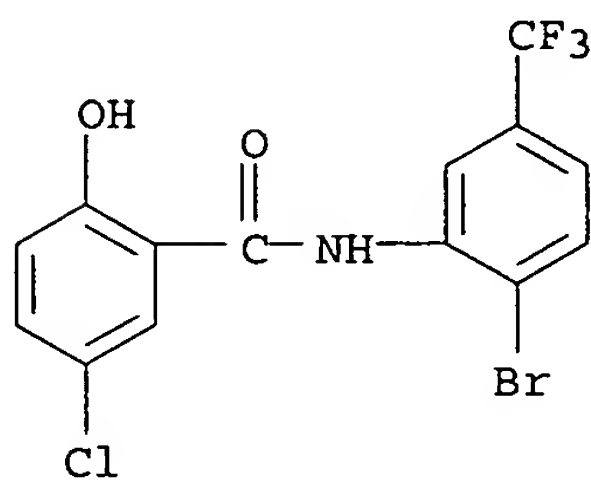
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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



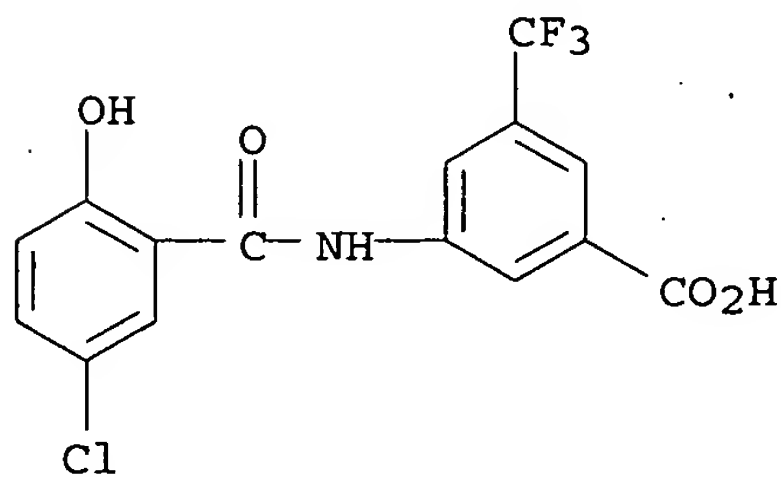
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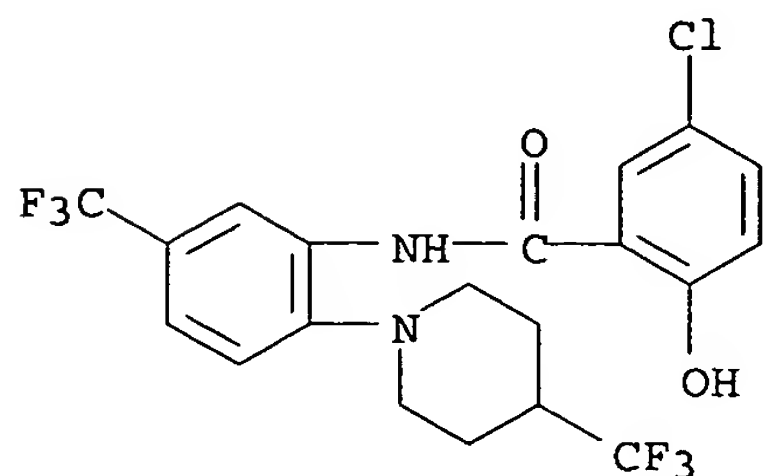
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 CN Benzamide, N-[2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



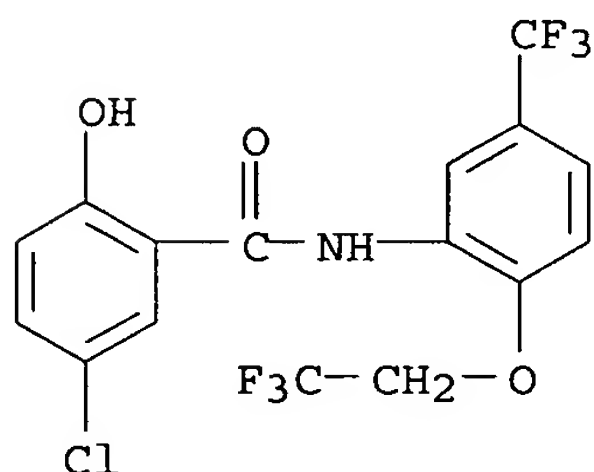
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 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[(5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino]-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



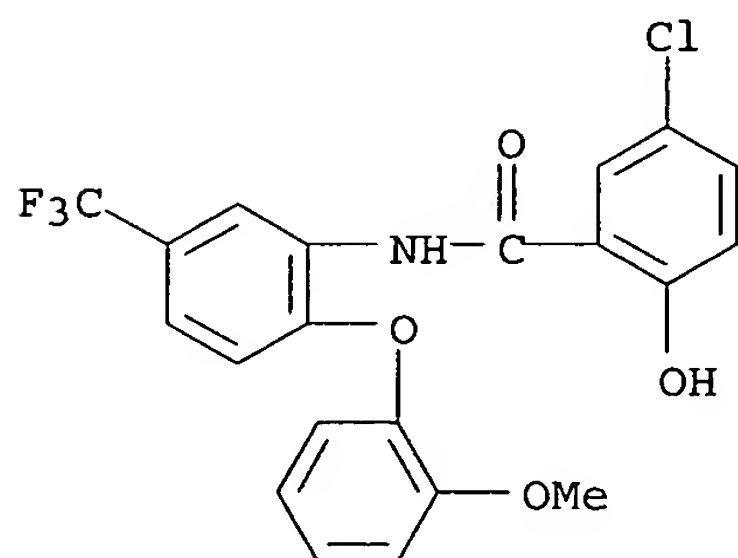
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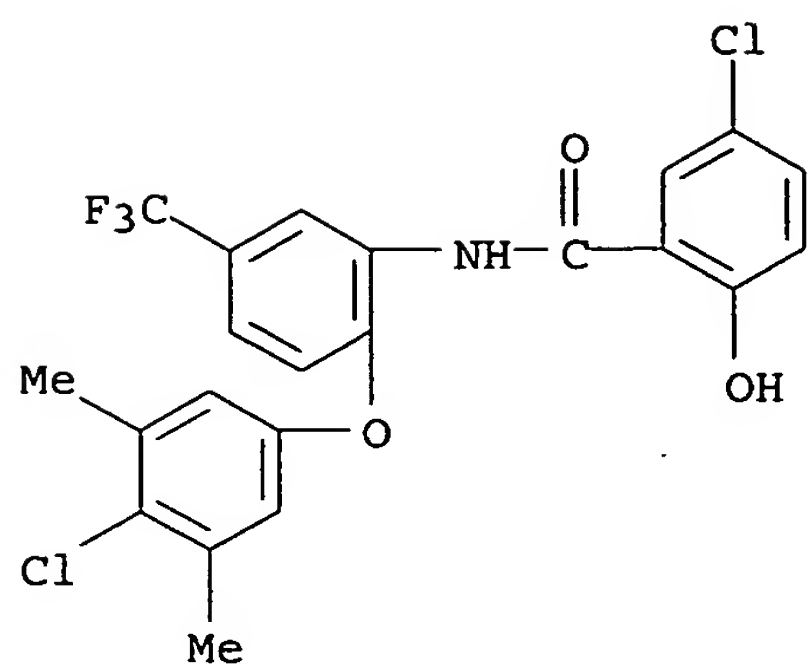
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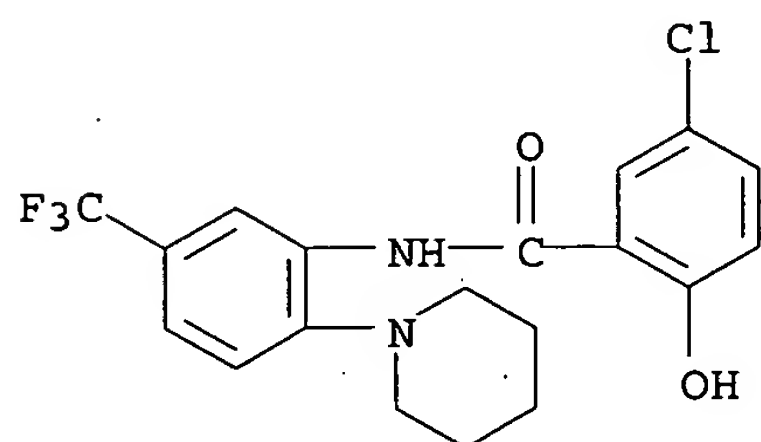
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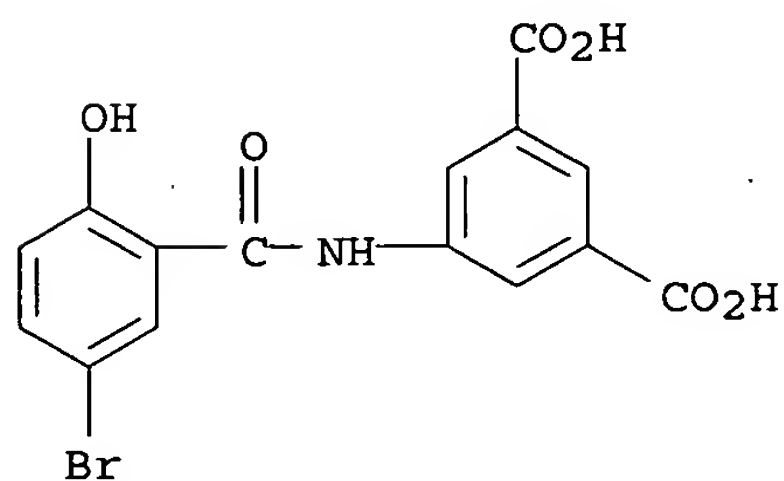
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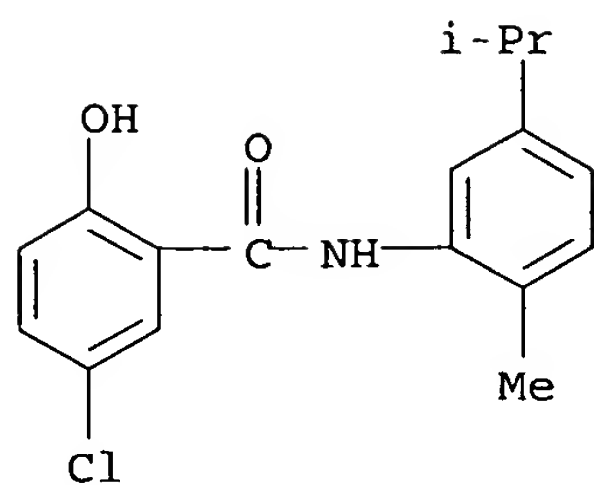
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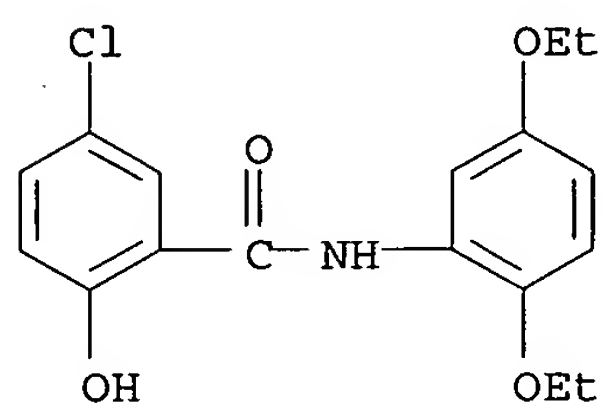
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 CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-[(5-bromo-2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino] - (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



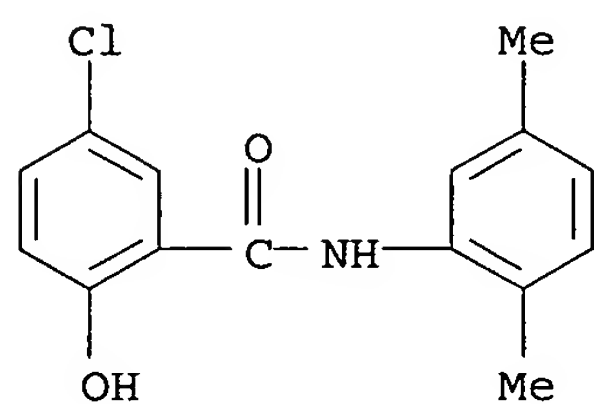
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 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]- (9CI)  
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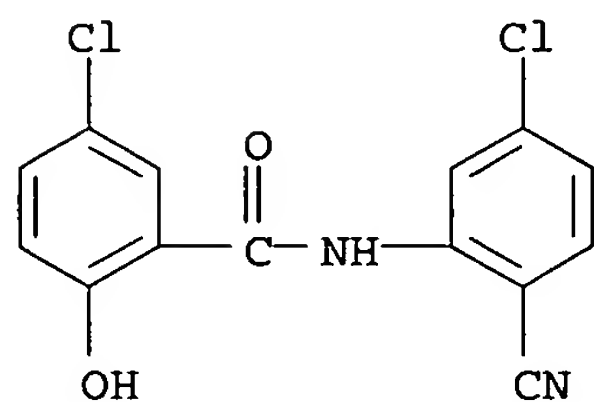
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 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2,5-diethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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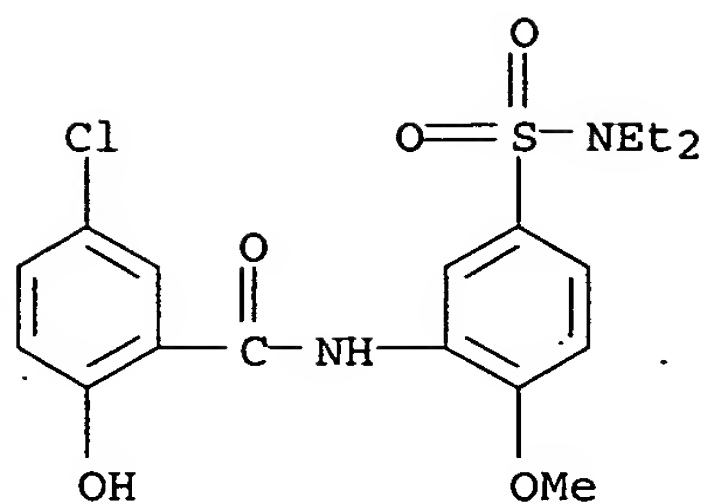


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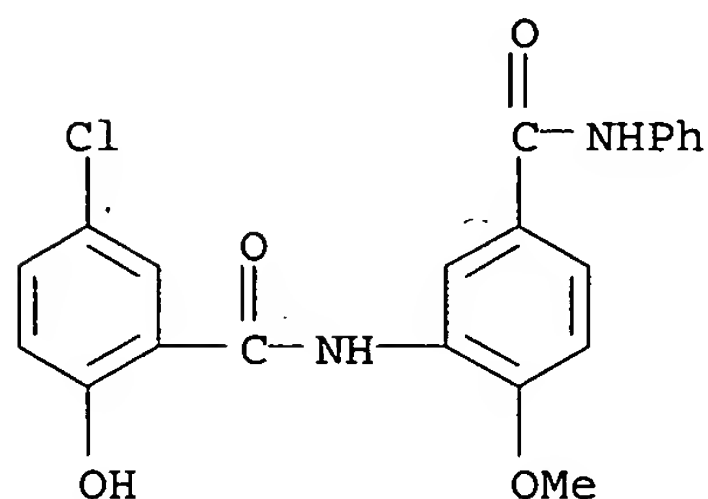
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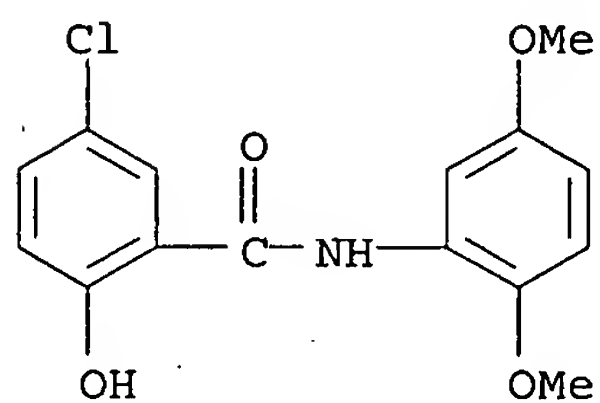
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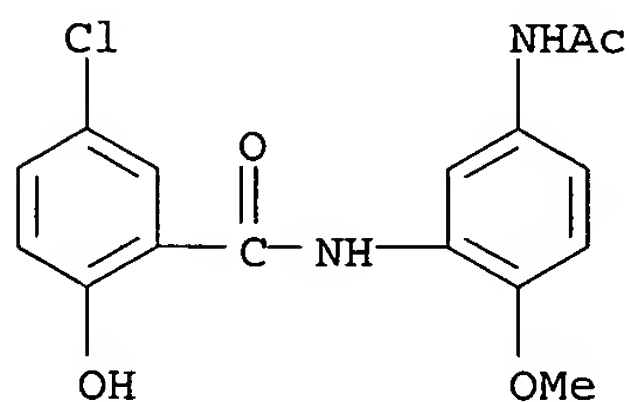
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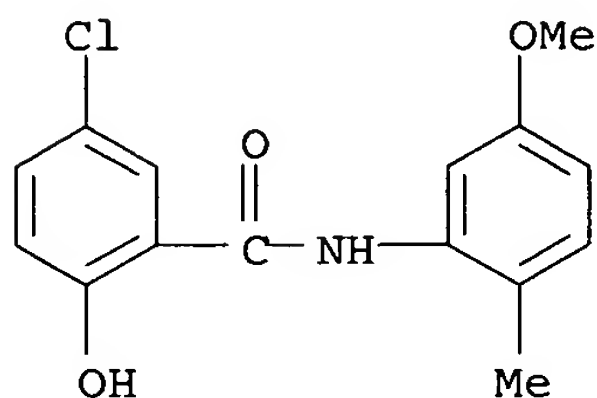


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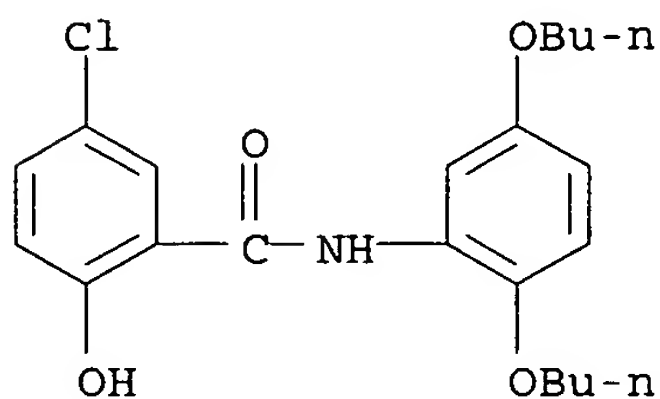
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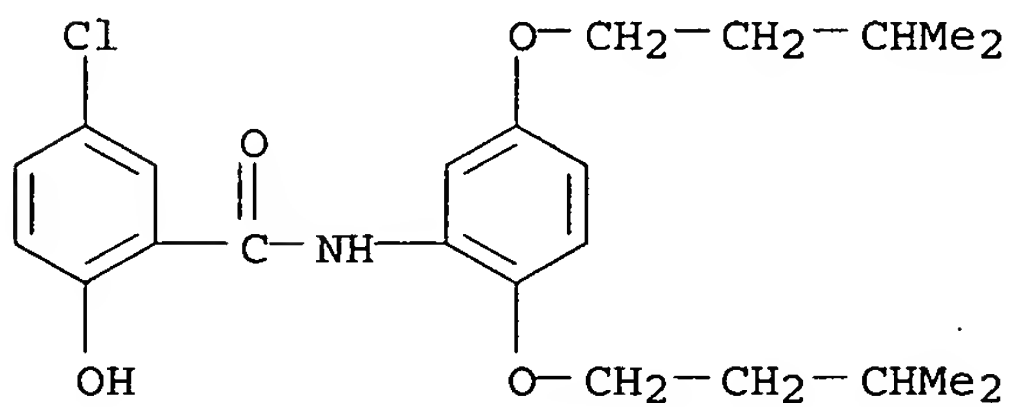
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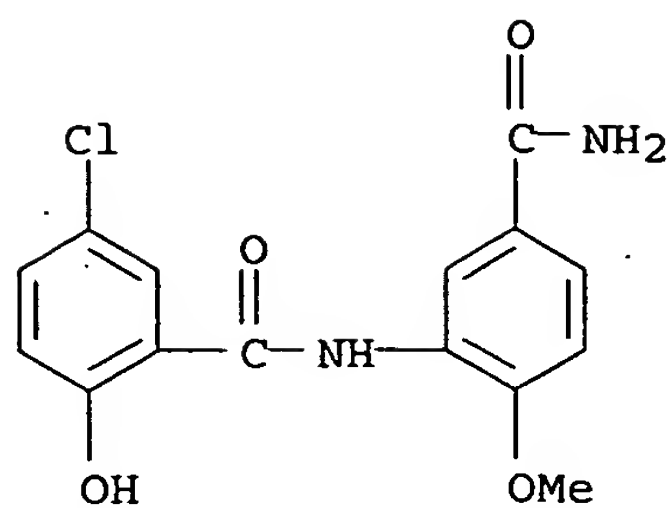
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 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2,5-dibutoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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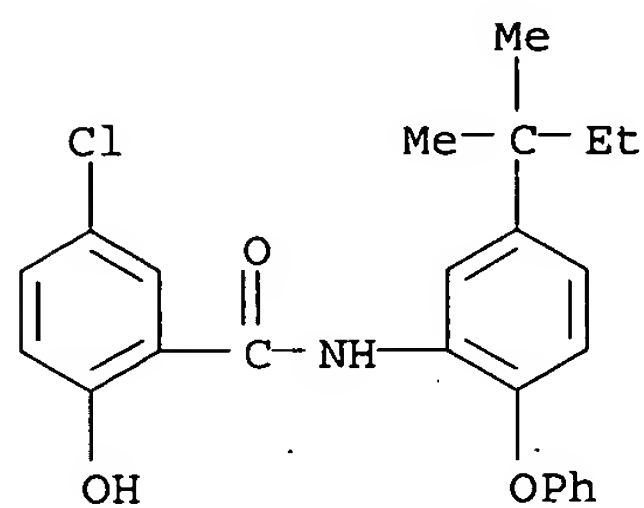


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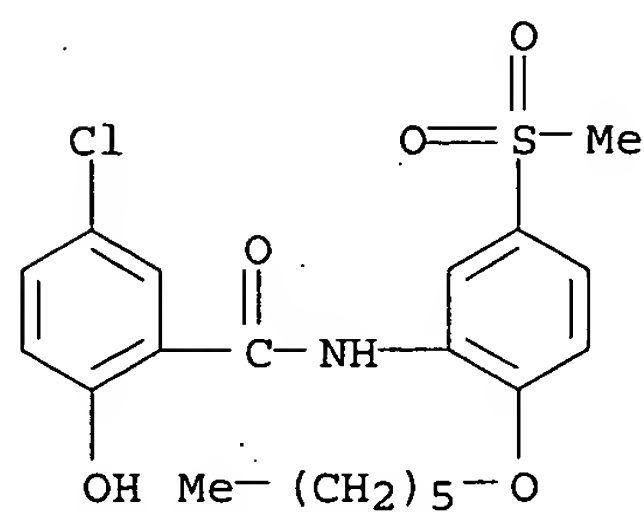
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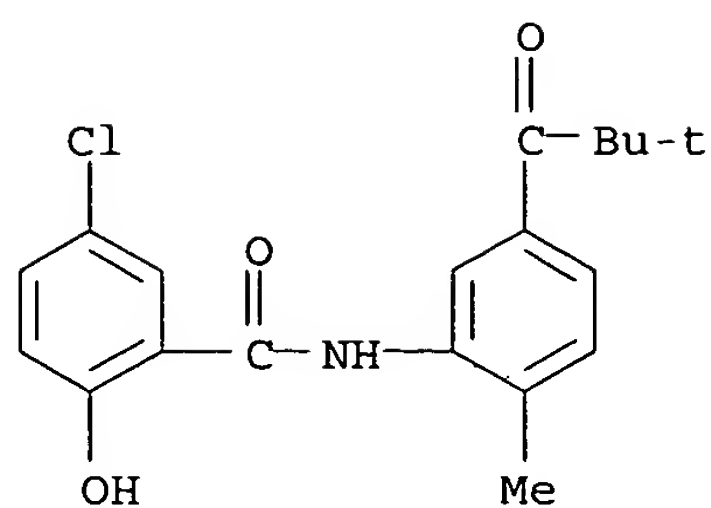
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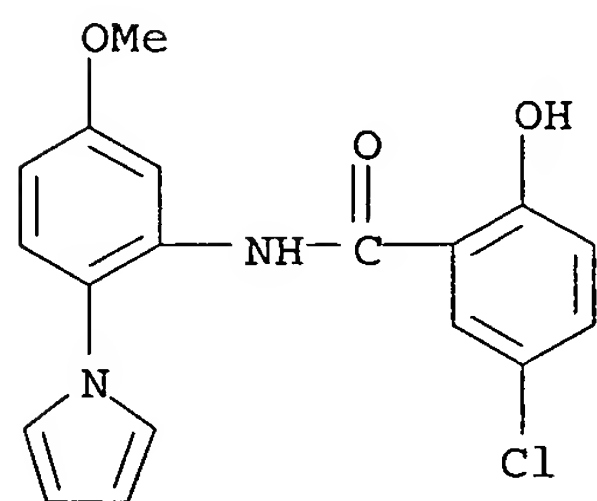
RN 634185-31-2 HCAPLUS

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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



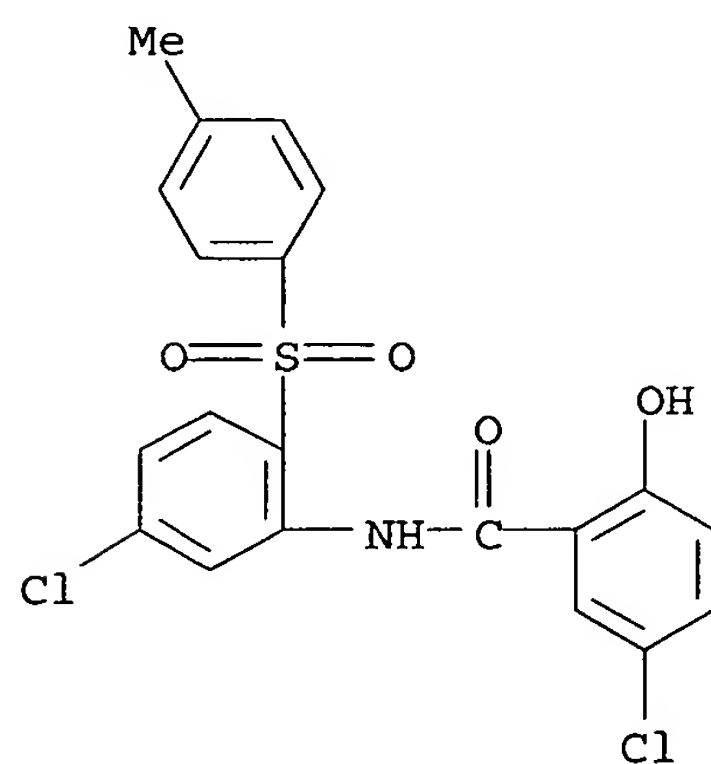
RN 634185-32-3 HCAPLUS

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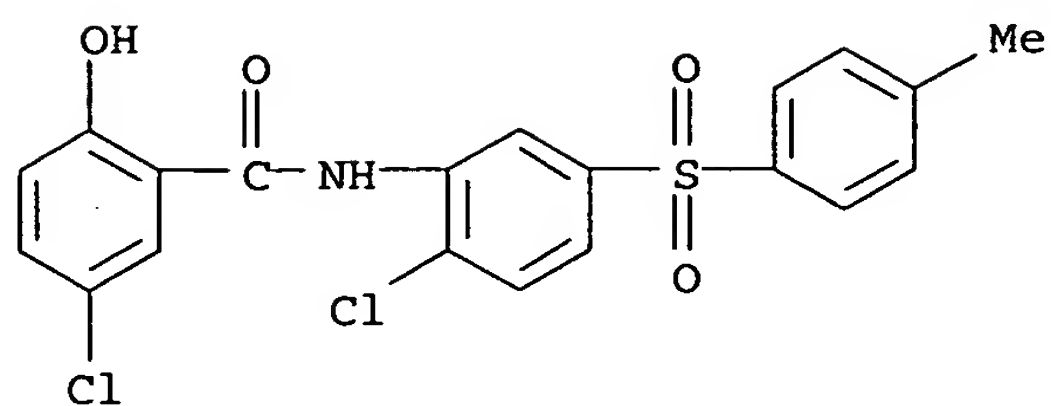
RN 634185-33-4 HCAPLUS

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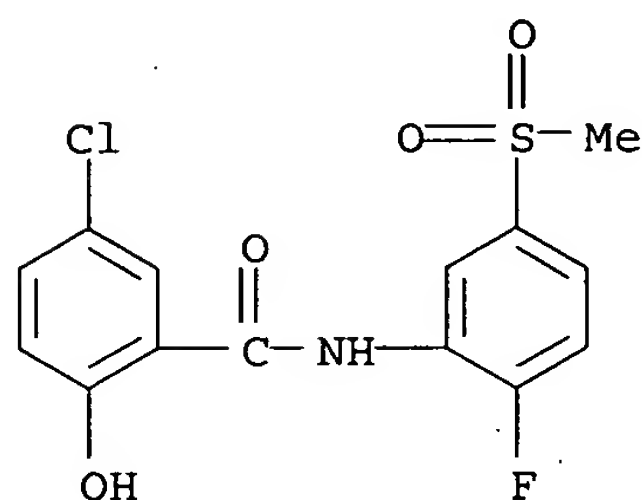
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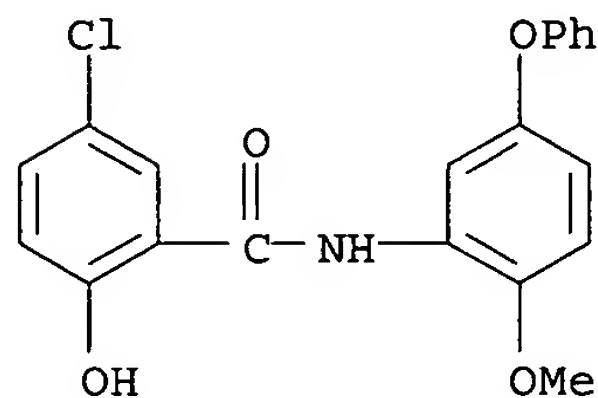
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CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-[2-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
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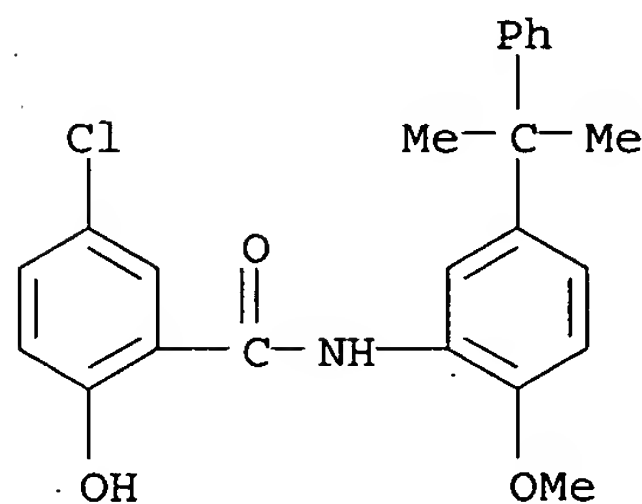
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INDEX NAME)



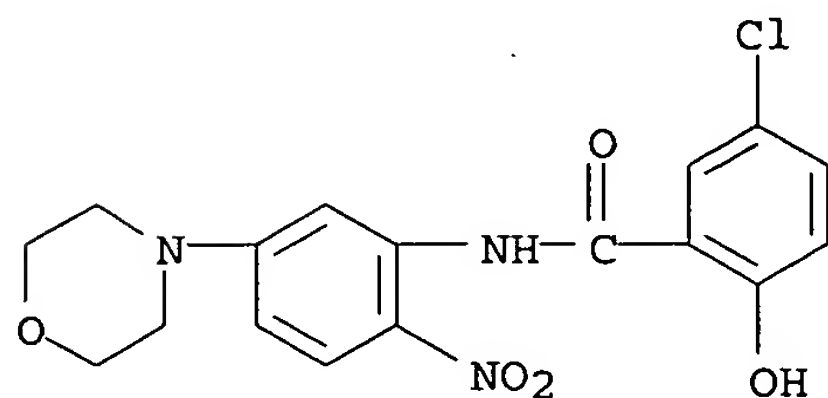
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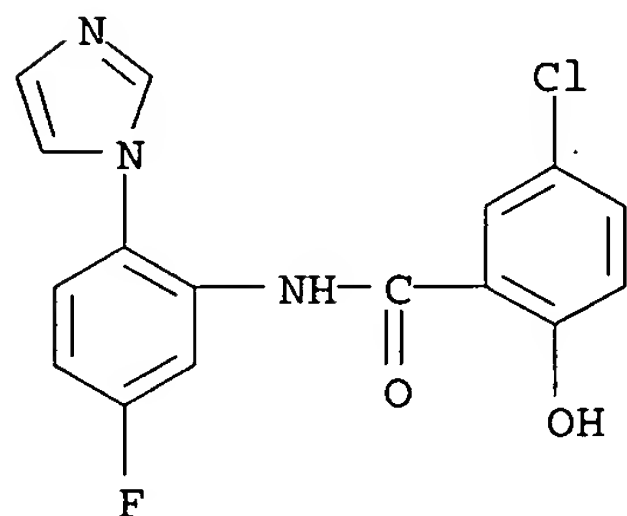
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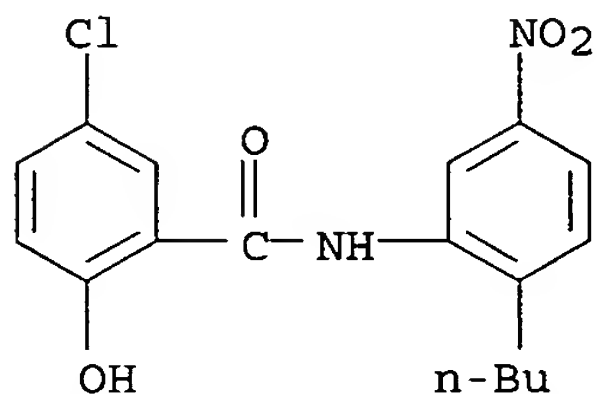
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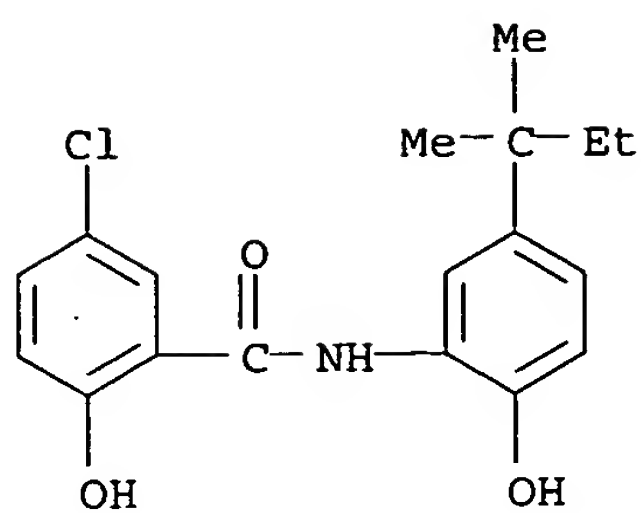
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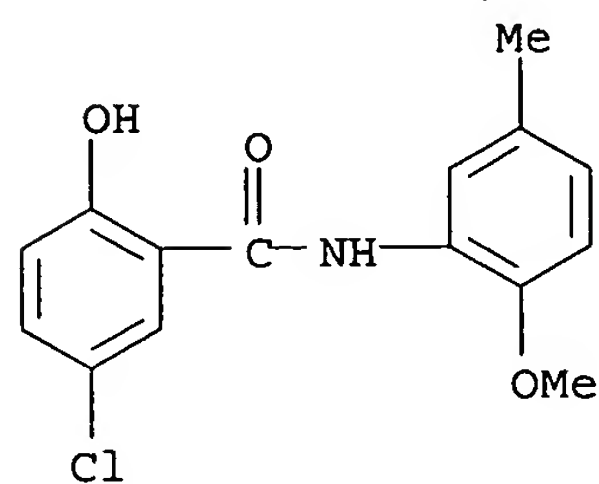
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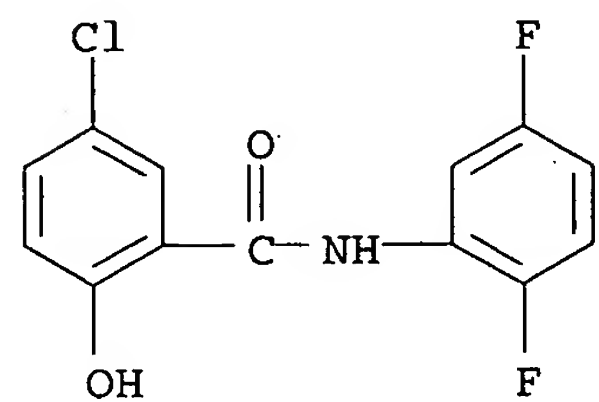
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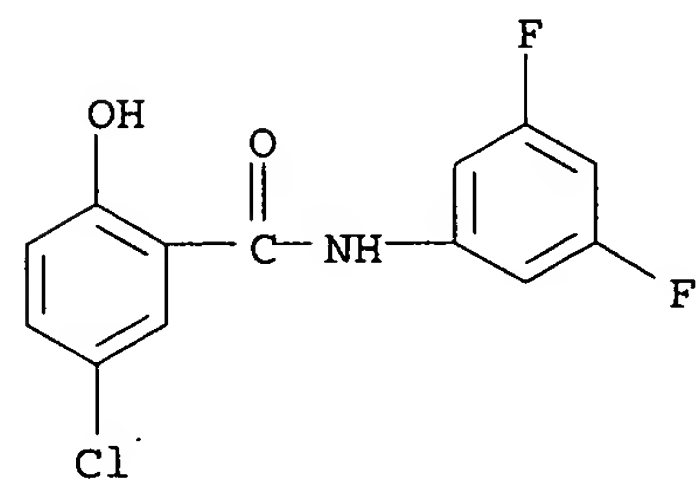
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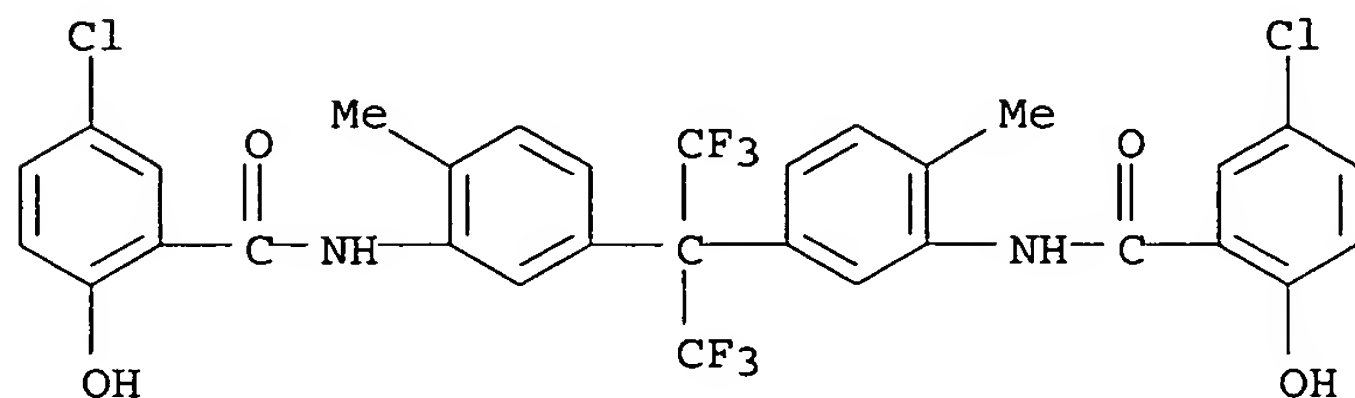
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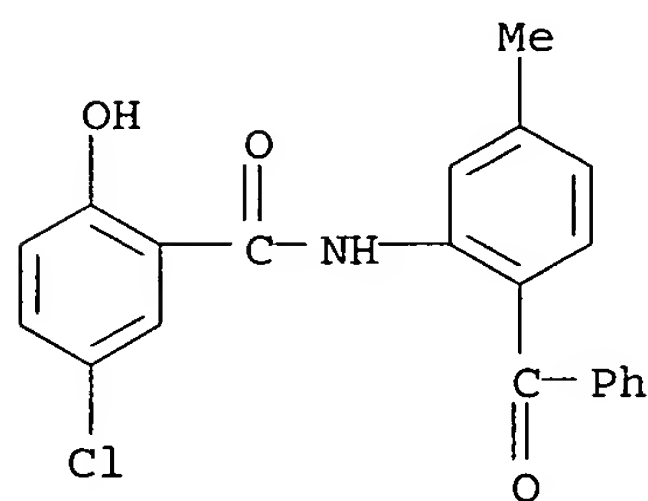
RN 634186-35-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N,N'-[[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]bis(6-methyl-3,1-phenylene)]bis[5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



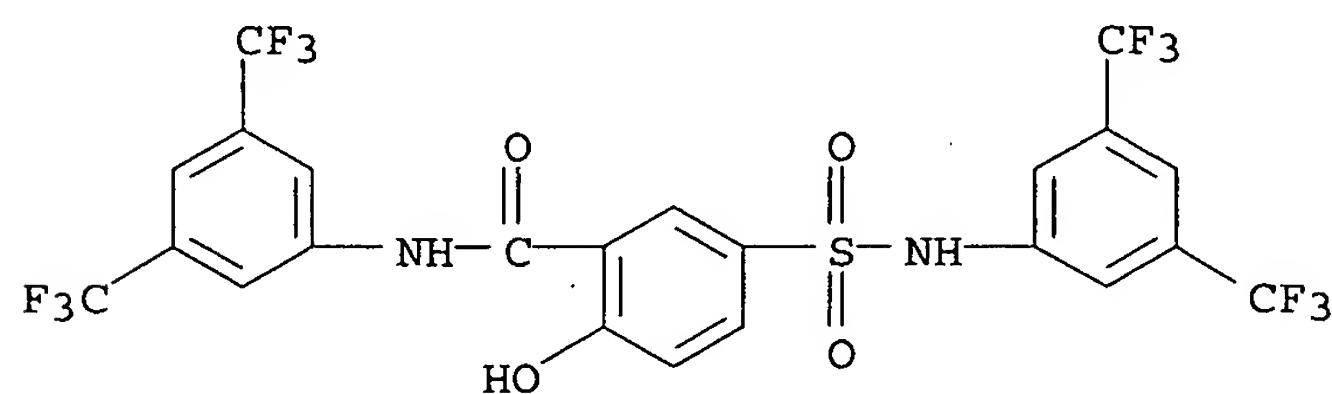
RN 634186-58-6 HCAPLUS

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RN 634186-77-9 HCAPLUS

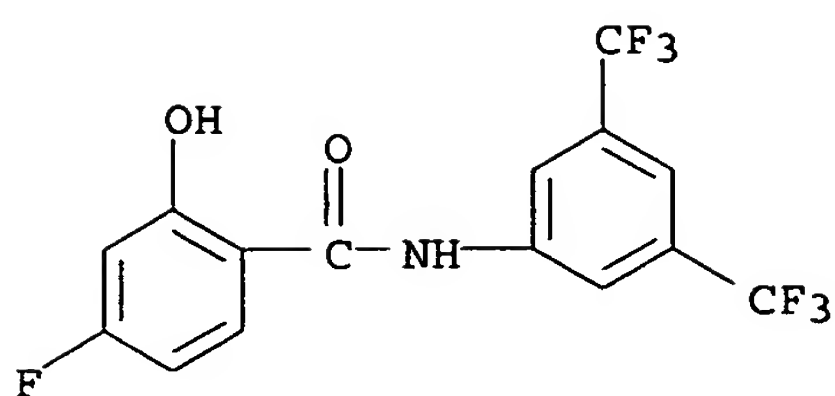
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RN 634186-79-1 HCAPLUS

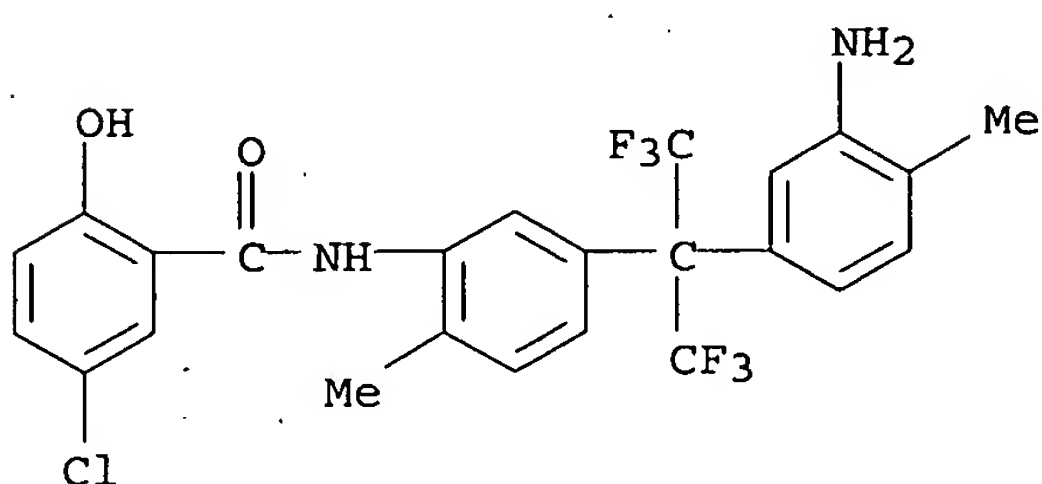
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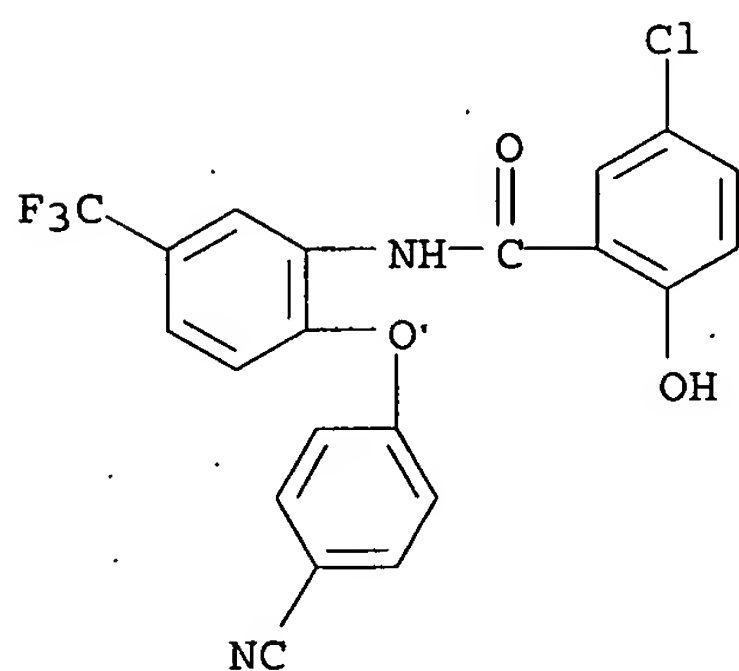
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CN Benzamide, N-[5-[1-(3-amino-4-methylphenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]-2-methylphenyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



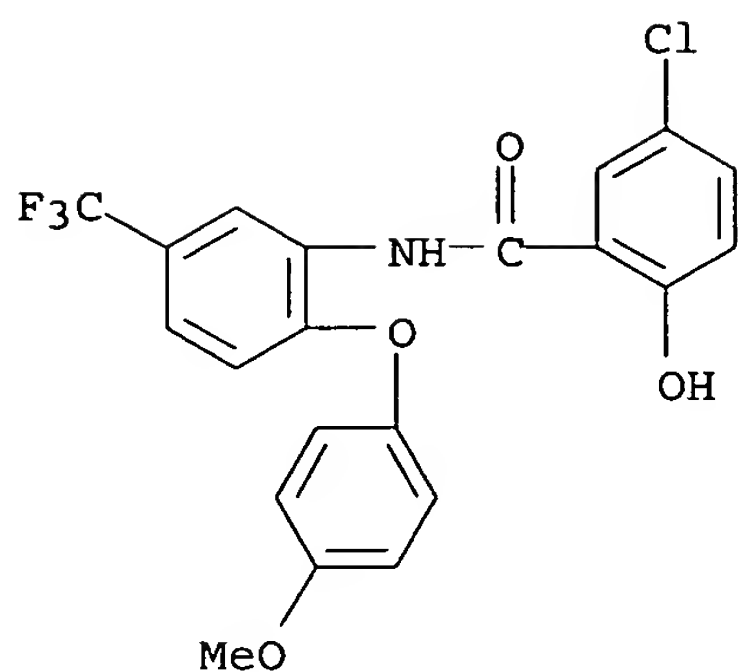
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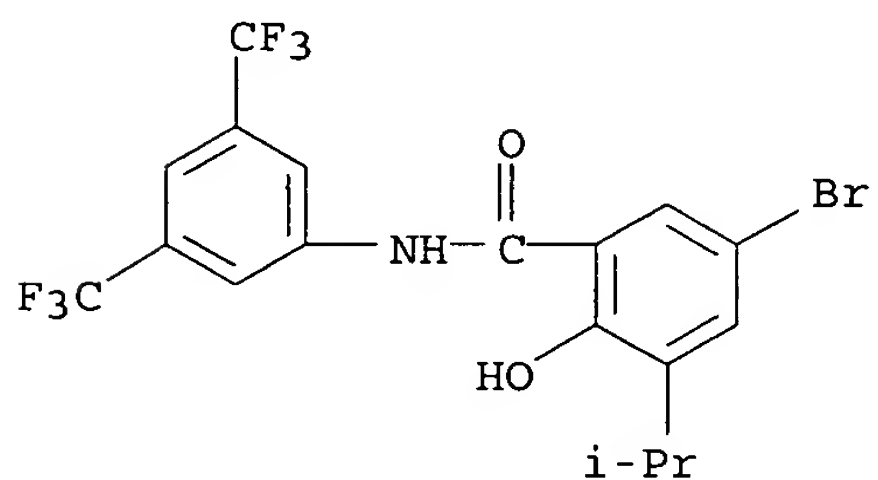


RN 634186-83-7 HCAPLUS

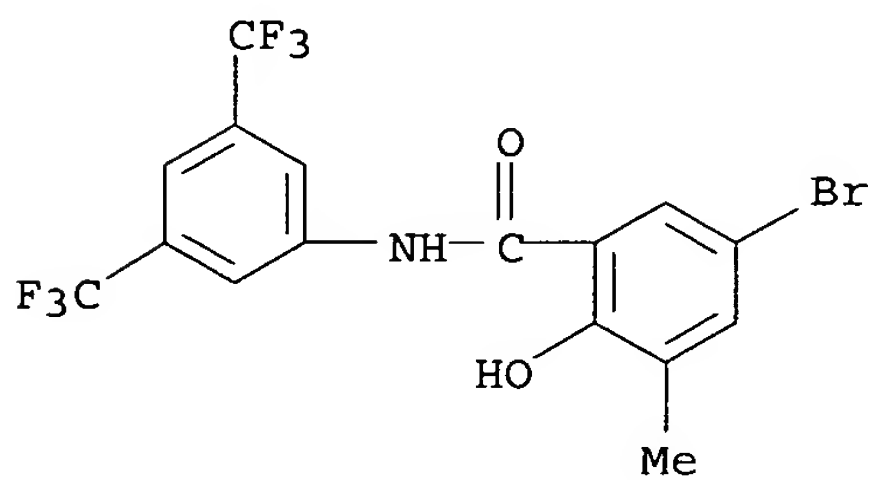
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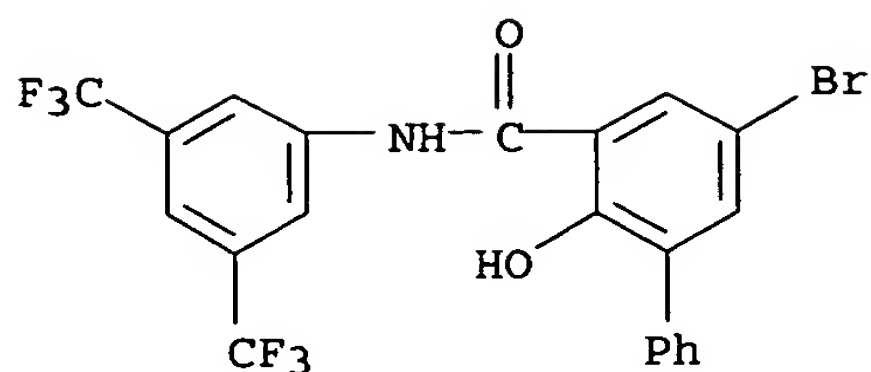
RN 634186-87-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-bromo-2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 634186-88-2 HCAPLUS  
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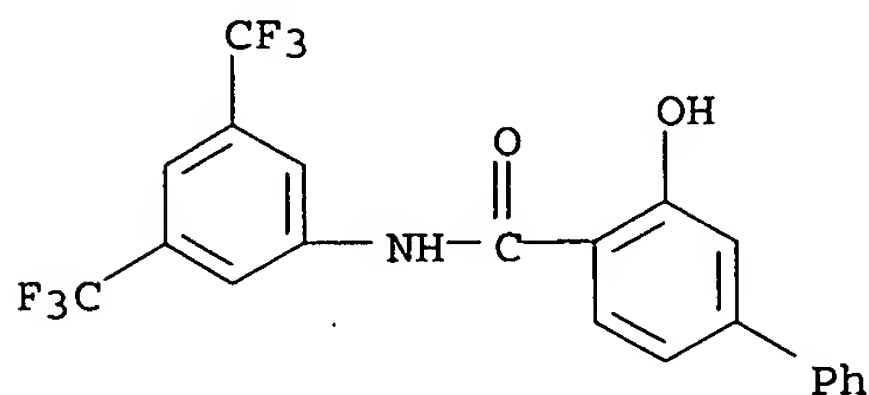


RN 634186-91-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-bromo-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



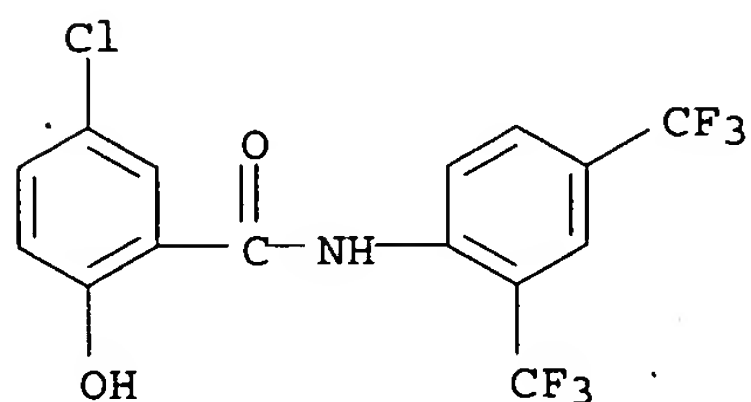
RN 634186-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



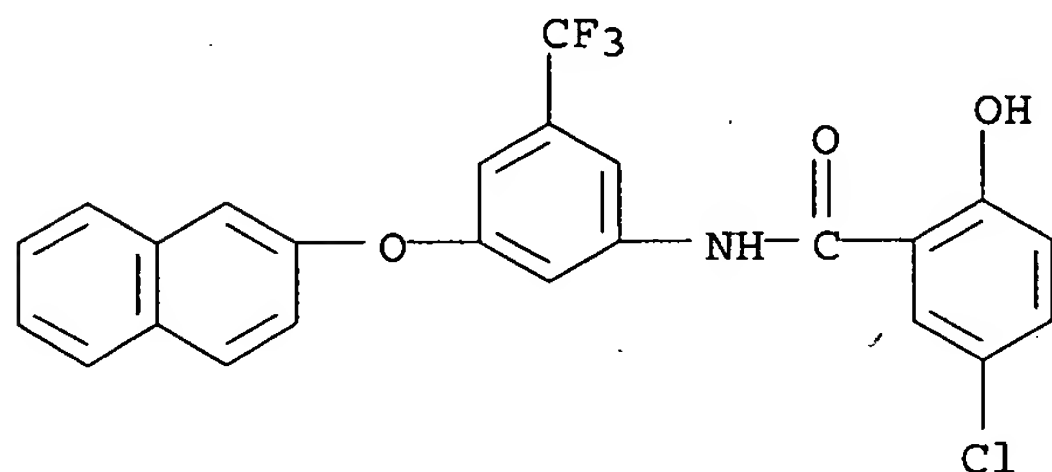
RN 634189-16-5 HCAPLUS

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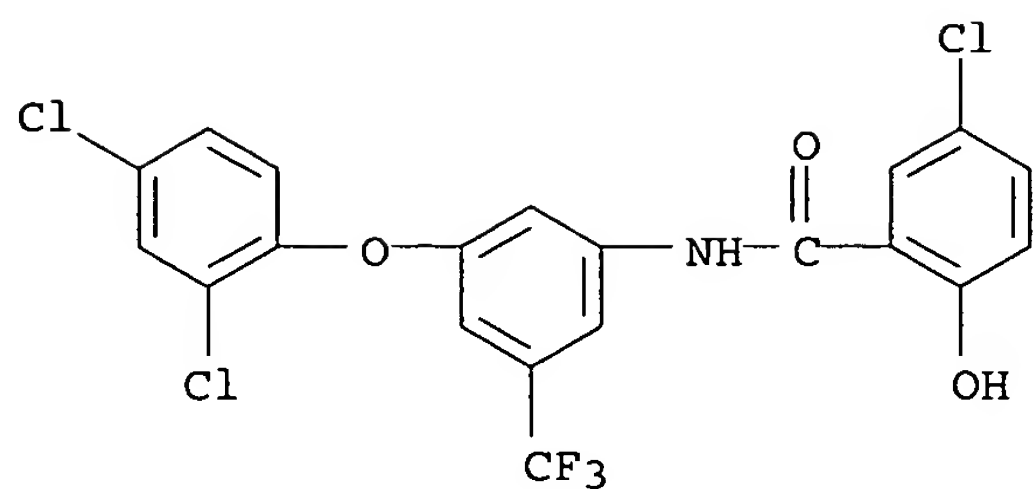
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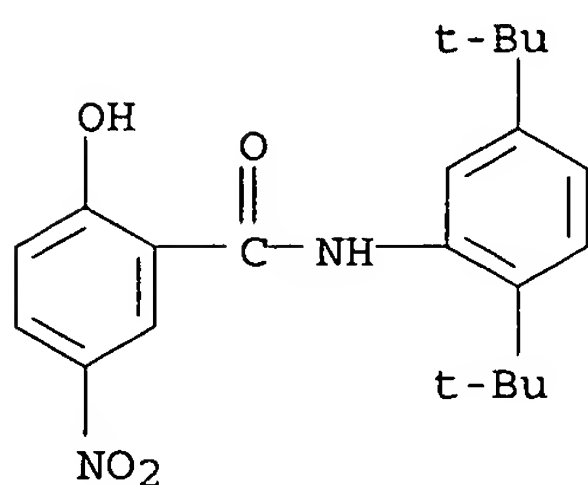
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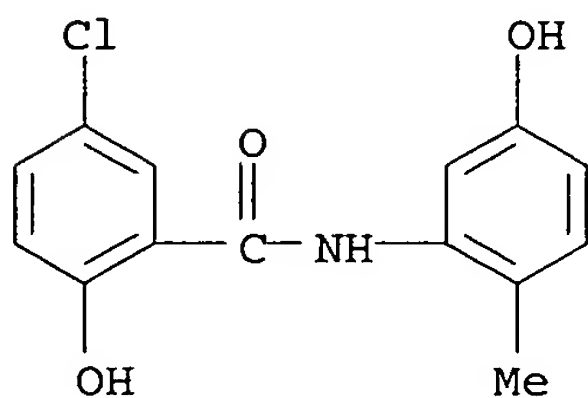
RN 635305-83-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-nitro- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 635305-84-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-(5-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)



IT 6137-51-5 220340-69-2 252651-10-8

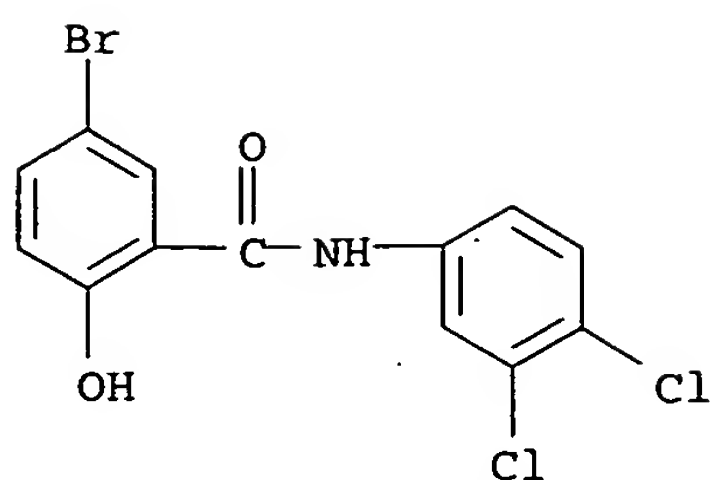
252651-19-7 252651-27-7

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

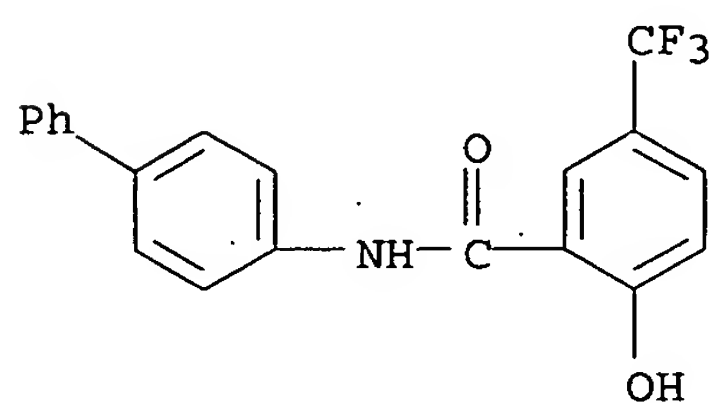
(preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and  
hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as transcription factor  
NF-κB activation inhibitors)

RN 6137-51-5 HCAPLUS

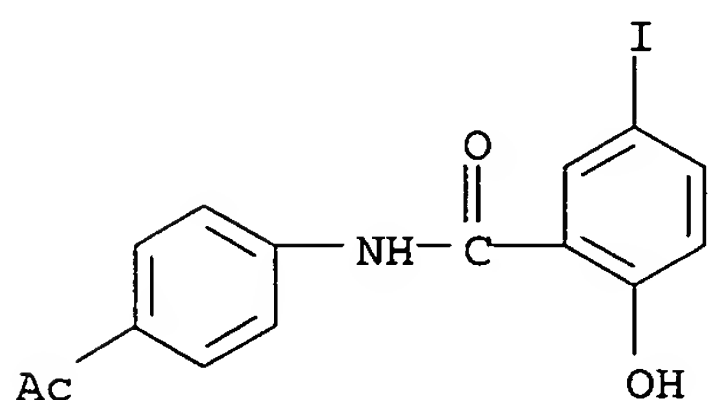
CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)



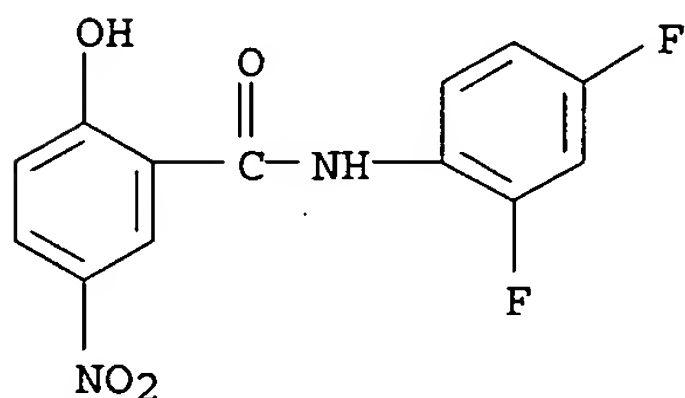
RN 220340-69-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-2-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



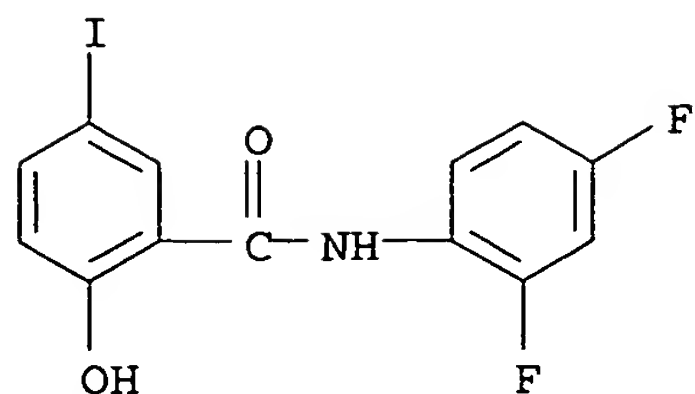
RN 252651-10-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-iodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 252651-19-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



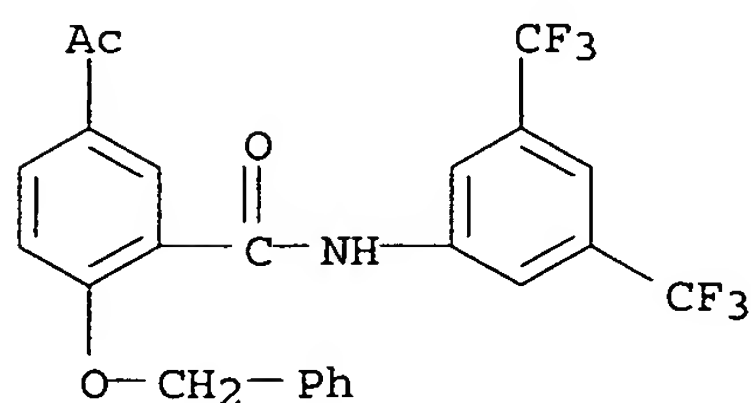
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 CN Benzamide, N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-iodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



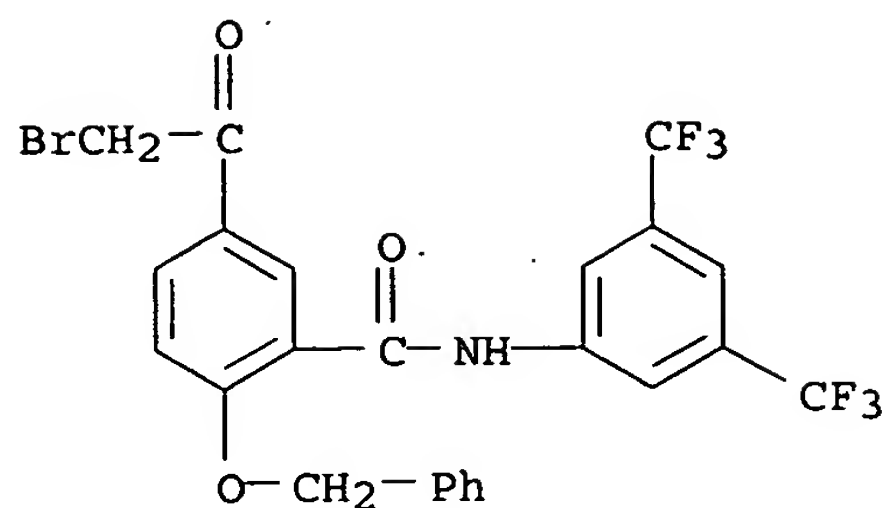
IT 109-77-3, Malononitrile  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and  
 hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as transcription factor  
 NF-κB activation inhibitors)  
 RN 109-77-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 439145-80-9P 439145-82-1P 439145-83-2P  
 439145-84-3P 439145-85-4P 439145-89-8P  
 439145-90-1P 439145-92-3P 439145-94-5P  
 439145-95-6P 439145-96-7P 439146-22-2P  
 634187-06-7P 634187-07-8P 634188-10-6P  
 635305-90-7P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of hydroxybenzamide, naphthalenecarboxamide, and  
 hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as transcription factor  
 NF-κB activation inhibitors)  
 RN 439145-80-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-acetyl-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

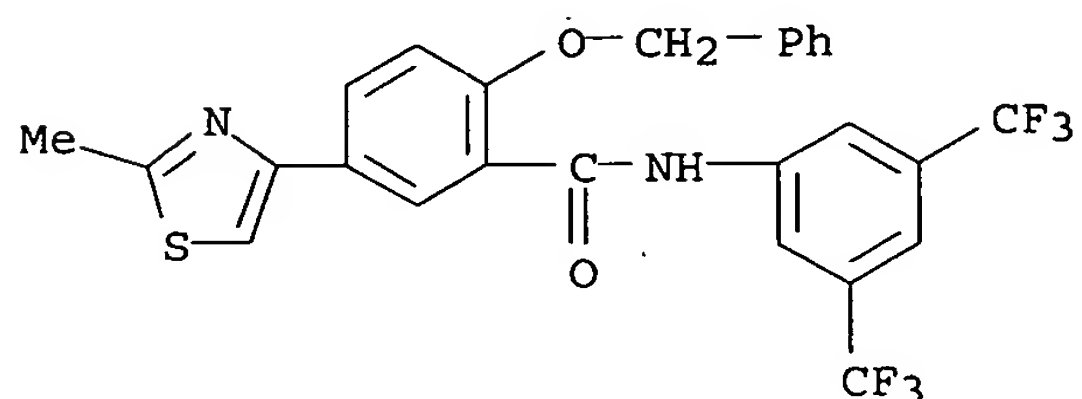


RN 439145-82-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-(bromoacetyl)-2-  
 (phenylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



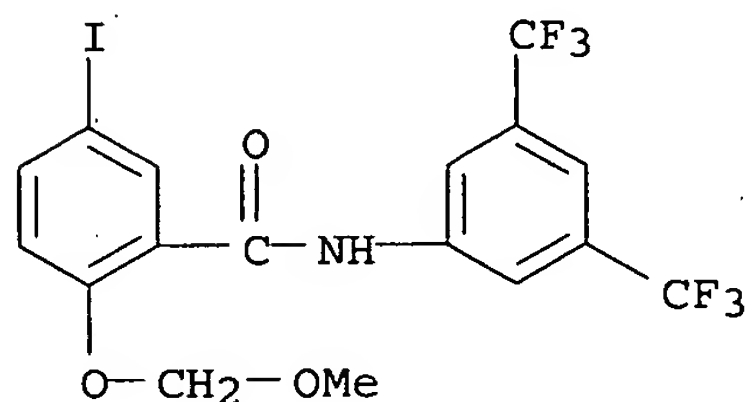
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



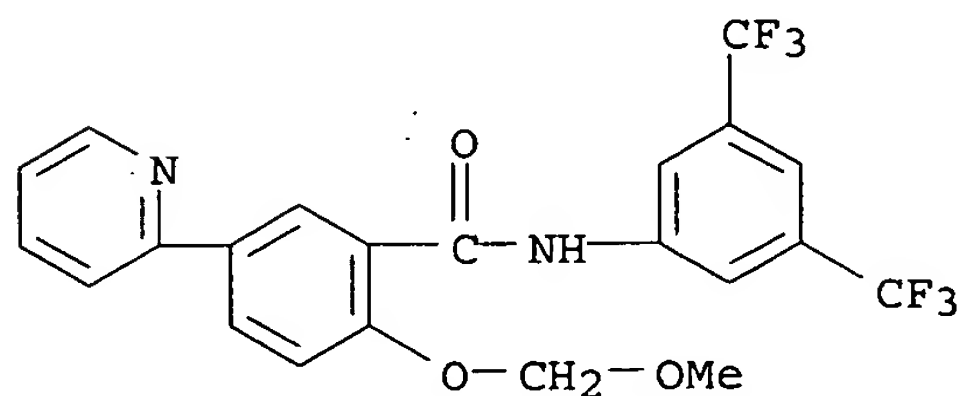
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-iodo-2-(methoxymethoxy) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-85-4 HCAPLUS

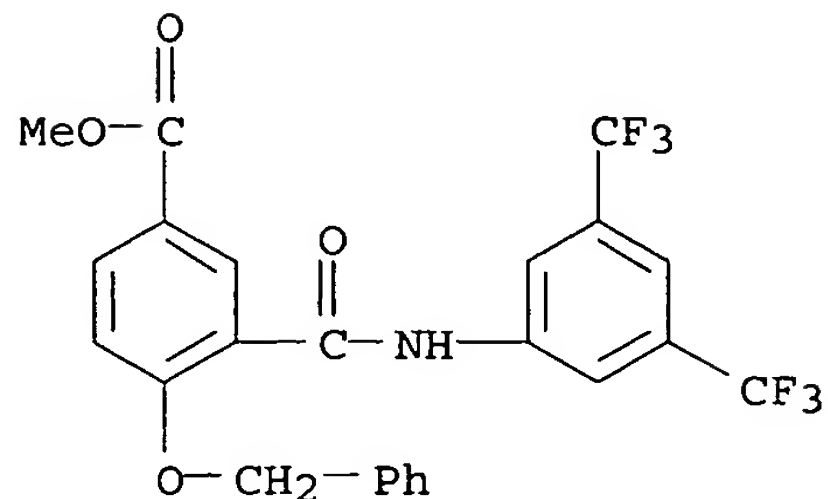
CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(2-pyridinyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-89-8 HCAPLUS

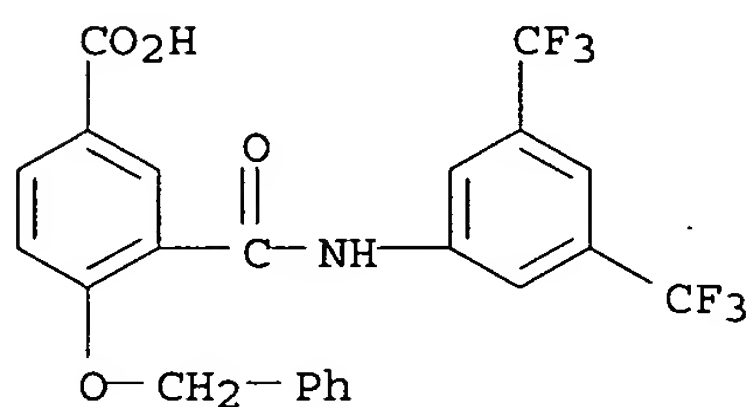
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-

(phenylmethoxy)-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



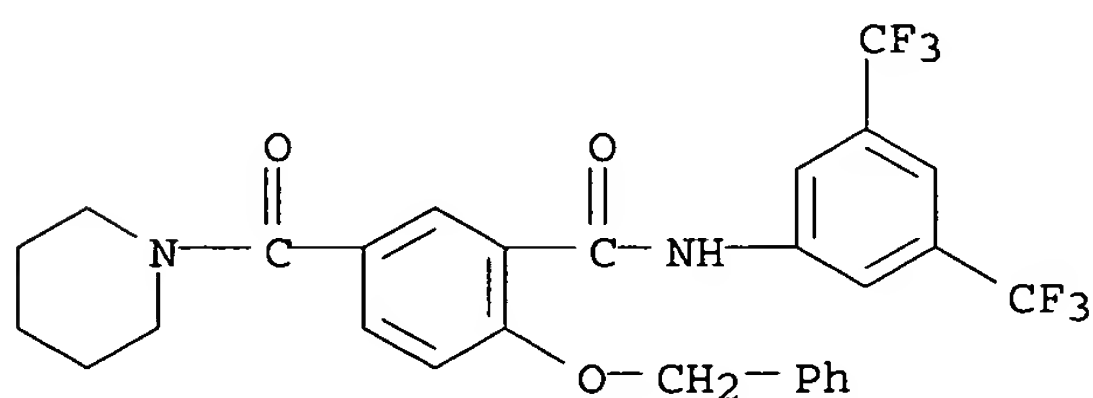
RN 439145-90-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-(phenylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-92-3 HCAPLUS

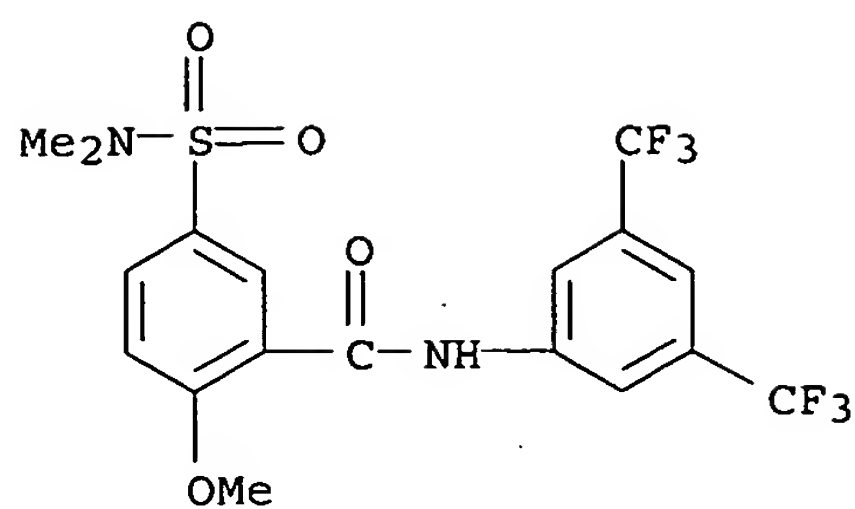
CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)-5-(1-piperidinylcarbonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



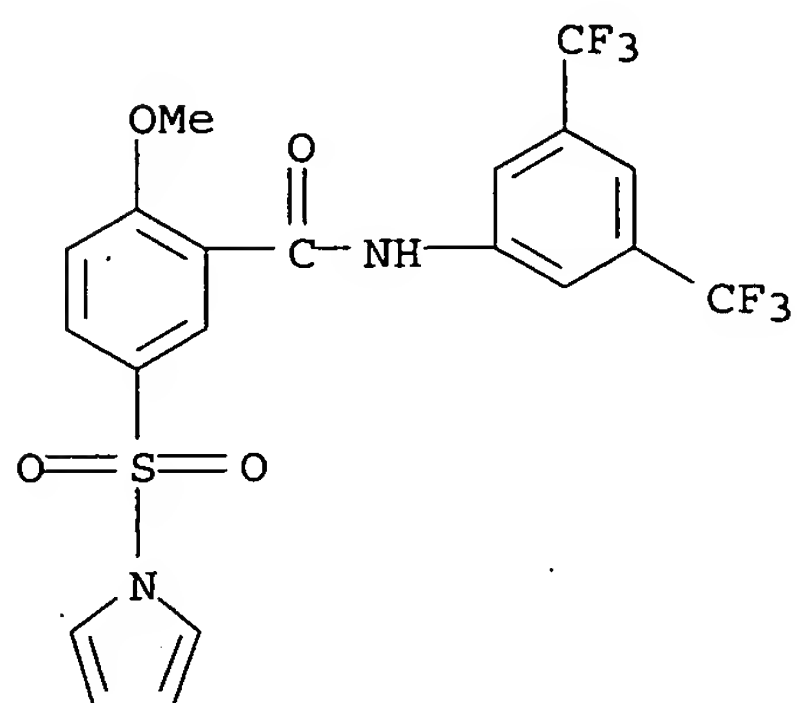
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CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

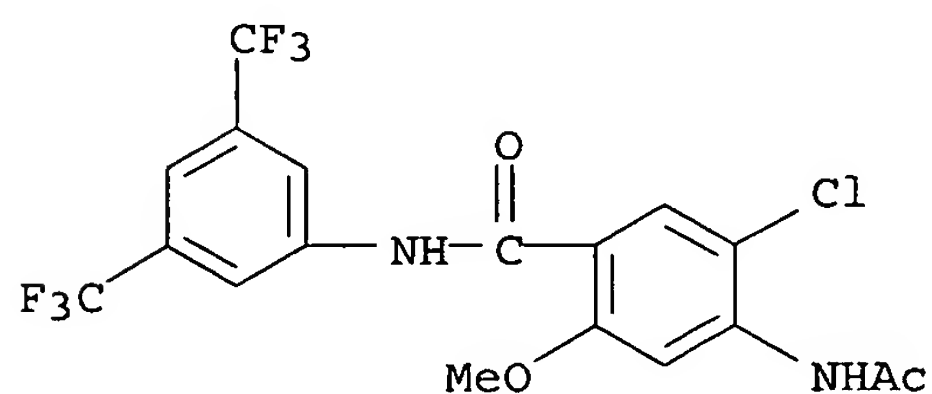




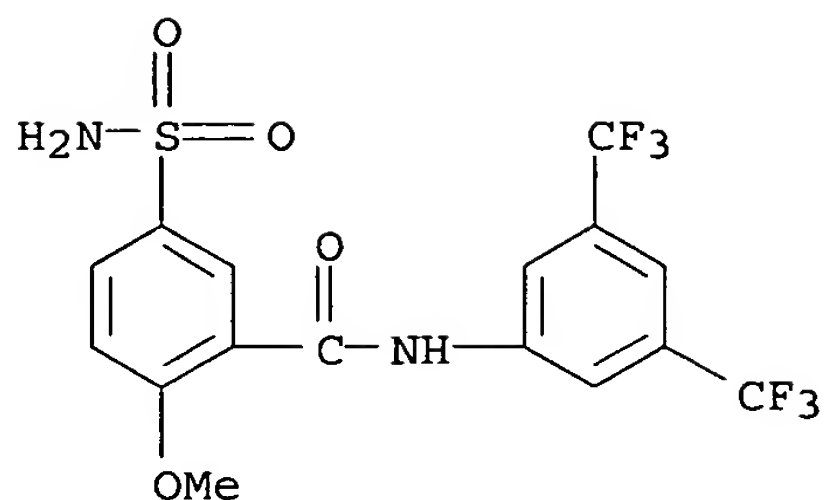
RN 439145-95-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-methoxy-5-(1H-pyrrol-1-ylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439145-96-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 4-(acetylamino)-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

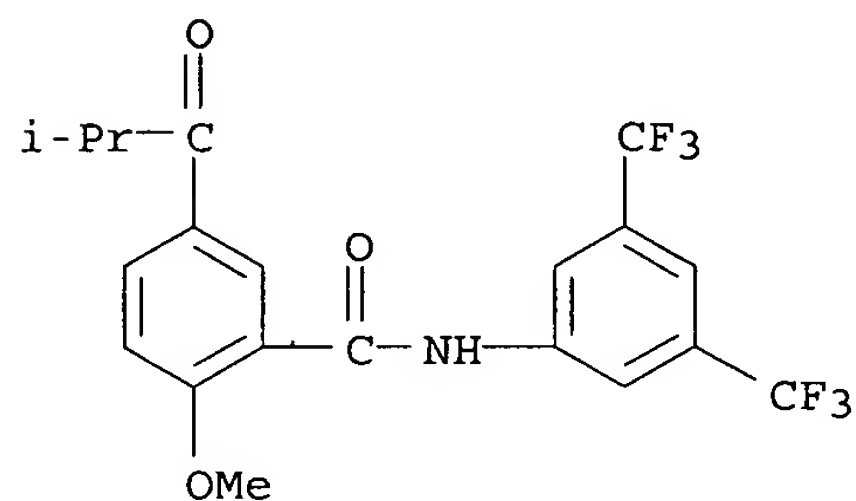


RN 439146-22-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-(aminosulfonyl)-N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



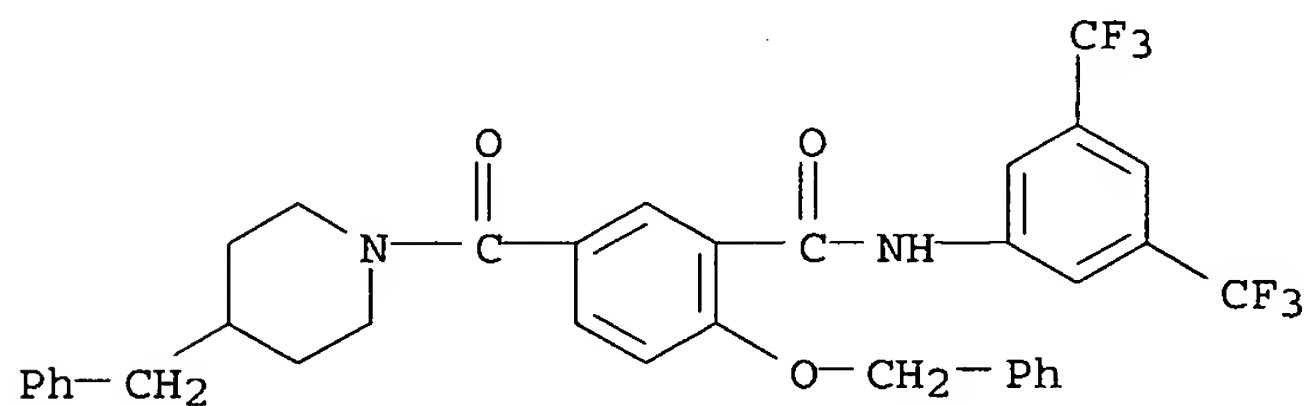
RN 634187-06-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-methoxy-5-(2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



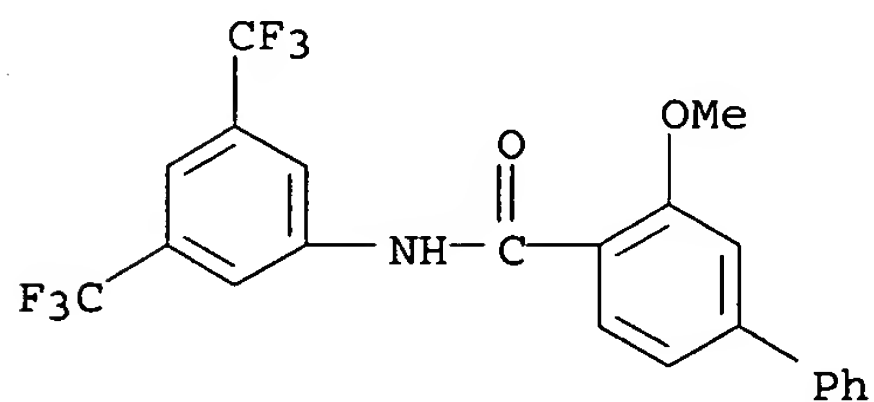
RN 634187-07-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)-5-[[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidiny]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



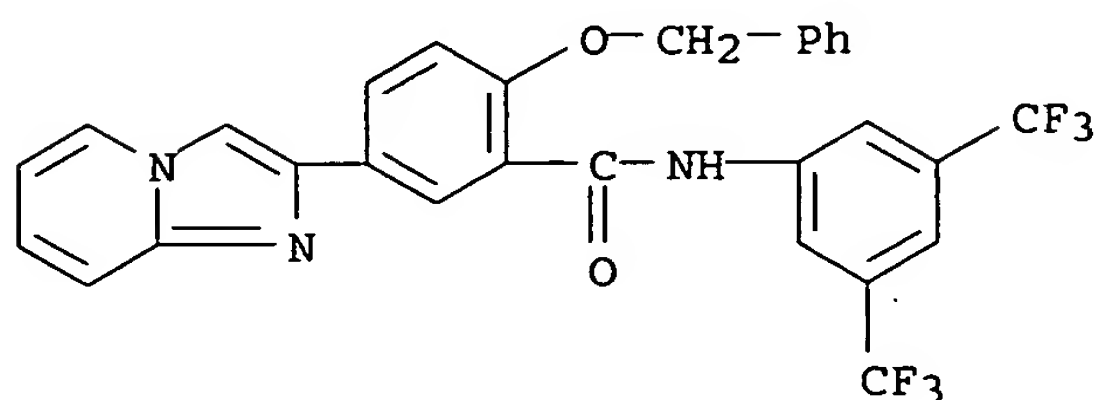
RN 634188-10-6 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 635305-90-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-yl-2-(phenylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (production inhibitors; preparation of hydroxybenzamide,  
 naphthalenecarboxamide,  
 and hydroxyheterocyclecarboxamide derivs. as inhibitors against production  
 and release of inflammatory mediators)

RN 39391-18-9 HCAPLUS

CN Synthetase, prostaglandin endoperoxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:492708 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:69058

TITLE: Preparation of N-amidinophenyl-N'-sulfamoylphenylureas  
 and related compounds for the treatment of protozoal  
 diseases and as inhibitors of intracellular protein  
 degradation pathways

INVENTOR(S): Aschenbrenner, Andrea; Fuchs, Katharina Aulinger;  
 Dormeyer, Matthias; Garcia, Gabriel; Kramer, Bernd;  
 Kraus, Jurgen; Krauss, Rolf; Leban, Johan; Pegoraro,  
 Stefano; Saeb, Wael; Wolf, Kristina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 4SC AG, Germany

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.  
 Ser. No. 20,683.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003119876	A1	20030626	US 2002-83008	20020226 <--
US 6949567	B2	20050927		
DE 10109204	A1	20020919	DE 2001-10109204	20010226 <--
US 2002165236	A1	20021107	US 2001-20683	20011212 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10109204	A 20010226
			US 2001-20683	A2 20011212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:69058

AB R1R2ANHYNHBR3R4R5R6 [Y = CO, CS, C:NH, CO2, SO2; A, B = aryl optionally  
 containing ≥1 S, O, N, wherein the N is optionally substituted with R',  
 and/or the heteroatom S is optionally bonded to :O, :O2; R' = H,

hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxy, cyanoalkyl, alkyl (unsatd.) cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, (hetero)aryl; R1 = C(NRaRb)NRcRd; Ra, Rc = H, O2CR' OH, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxy, cyanoalkyl, alkyl, (unsatd.) cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, aryl, heteroaryl; Rb = null, Ra, Rc; Rd = H, CORE (CH2)nRf; Re = H, alkoxy, alkylthio, halo, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyalkylamino, alkyl, (hetero)aryl, amino, aminoalkyl, alkylamino; Rf = H, hydroxyalkyl, alkyl, allyl, amino, alkylamino, morpholino, 2-tetrahydrofuryl, N-pyrrolidino, 3-pyridyl, Ph, PhCH2, biphenyl, heterocyclyl, NRaRb; n = 0-3; RaRd = 5-6 membered (unsatd.) heterocyclyl containing 0-3 R"; R" = H, alkoxy, alkylthio, aminoalkyl, halo, CO2R', CR'O, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, NO2, CN, hydroxyalkyl, alkyl, (hetero)aryl, amino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl, O; R2 = H, halo, alkoxy, alkylthio, CO2R', CR'O, haloalkyl, haloalkyloxy, NO2, CN, OH, hydroxyalkyl, alkyl, aryl, amino, alkylamino, aminoalkyl; R3 = H, halo, haloalkyl, NO2, CN, alkyl, aryl; R4 = H, group capable of hydrogen bond formation except for R1; R5 = H, R4; R6 = H, R2], were prepared Thus, 1,1-thiocarbonyldiimidazole in MeNO2 at 4° was treated dropwise with Me triflate; the reaction was stirred for 30 min at 4° then 4-amino-N-benzylbenzenesulfonamide in DMA was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 2.5 h at rt, then 3-aminobenzamidine dihydrochloride and DIEA in DMA were added followed by stirring for 16 h at rt to give 15% 3-[3-(4-benzylsulfamoylphenyl)thiourea]benzamidine. Several title compds. showed activity against Plasmodium falciparum Dd2 with IC50<1 µM.

IT 140879-24-9, 20S Proteasome

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (preparation of amidinophenylsulfamoylphenylureas and related compds. for the treatment of protozoal diseases and as inhibitors of intracellular protein degradation pathways)

RN 140879-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN Proteinase, multicatalytic (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

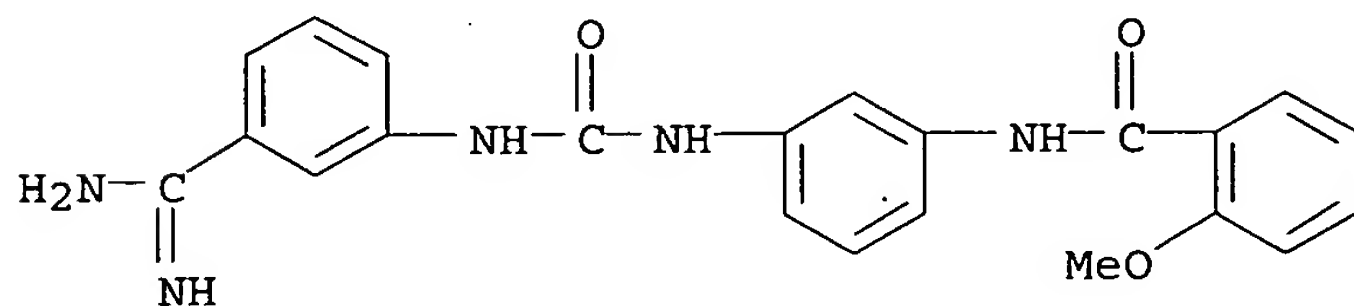
IT 455900-68-2P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of amidinophenylsulfamoylphenylureas and related compds. for the treatment of protozoal diseases and as inhibitors of intracellular protein degradation pathways)

RN 455900-68-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3-[[[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:221693 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:238197

TITLE: Preparation of furo- and thienopyrimidines as TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 kinase inhibitors useful against hyperproliferative diseases

INVENTOR(S): Adams, Jerry Leroy; Bryan, Deborah Lynne; Feng, Yanhong; Matsunaga, Shinichiro; Maeda, Yutaka; Miyazaki, Yasushi; Nakano, Masato; Rocher, Jean-Philippe; Sato, Hideyuki; Semones, Marcus; Silva, Domingos J.; Tang, Jun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxosmithkline K.K., Japan; Smithkline Beecham Corporation

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

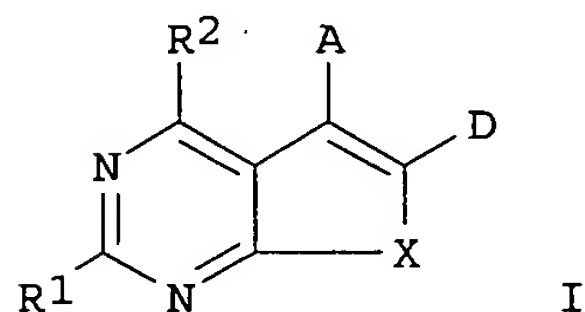
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003022852	A2	20030320	WO 2002-US28650	20020910 <--
WO 2003022852	A3	20031127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1425284	A2	20040609	EP 2002-798181	20020910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005508904	T2	20050407	JP 2003-526926	20020910
US 2005004142	A1	20050106	US 2004-489052	20040309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-318766P	P 20010911
			WO 2002-US28650	W 20020910
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 138:238197		
GI				



AB Furo- and thienopyrimidine derivs. (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. 4-Amino-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-(methylsulfonylamino)phenyl]furo[2,3-d]pyrimidine), which are useful as TIE-2 (tyrosine kinase containing immunoglobulin and EGF homol. domains) and/or VEGFR-2 kinase inhibitors against hyperproliferative diseases are described herein. **Enzyme** inhibitions by apprpx.60 examples of I are included as ranges; also, 4-amino-3-[4-[[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]aminocarbonylamino]phenyl]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine exhibited IC50 = 0.0018  $\mu$ M in the TIE-2 fluorescence polarization kinase activity assay. For I: X is O or S; A is H, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl or heteroaryl substituted

with  $\geq 1$  R3, heterocyclyl, -RR3, -C(O)OR4, -C(O)NR5R6, -C(O)R4; D is H, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl or heteroaryl substituted with  $\geq 1$  R3, heterocyclyl, -RR3, -C(O)OR4, -C(O)NR5R6, or -C(O)R4. R is C1-C6 alkylene, C3-C7 cycloalkylene, C1-C6 alkenylene, or C1-C6 alkynylene; R1 is H, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, -SR4, -S(O)2R4, -NR7R7, -NR'N R'''R''', -N(H)RR3, -C(O)OR7, or -C(O)NR7R7. R2 is H, -OH, -NR7R7 or :NH; R3 is halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 haloalkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C3-C7 cycloalkoxy, C1-C6 haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, -CN, -NHC(O)R4, -N(R8)HC(O)R4, -NHC(S)R4, -NR5R6, -RNR5R6, -SR4, -S(O)2R4, -RC(O)OR4, -C(O)OR4, -C(O)R4, -C(O)NR5R6, -NHS(O)2R4, -N(S(O)2R4)S(O)2R4, -S(O)2NR5R6, or -NHC(:NH)R4. R4 is H, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, -RR3, -NR'''R''', or -NR'NR'''R'''; R5 is H, C1-C6 alkyl, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, -R'R'', aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, -NHC(O)OR'', -R'NHC(O)OR'', -R'NHC(O)NR'''R''', or -R'C(O)OR''. R6 is H, C1-C6 alkyl, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, -R'R'', aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, -C(O)OR'', or -R'C(O)NR'''R'''; R7 is H, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, or -C(O)OR''; R8 is C1-C3 alkyl; R' is C1-C3 alkylene; R'' is heteroalkyl or NRR'''R'''; R''' is H, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, or C3-C7 cycloalkyl; R'''' is H, C1-C6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or C3-C7 cycloalkyl. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, several example preps. of I are included and characterization data is given for .apprx.480 examples of I.

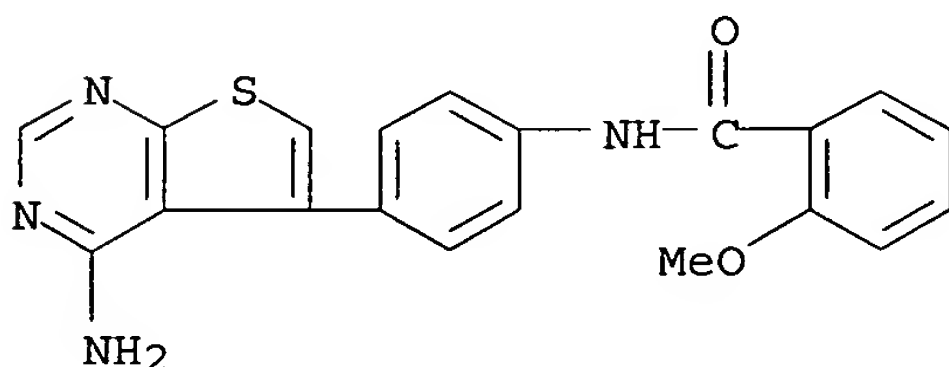
IT 501698-35-7P, 4-Amino-5-[4-[(2-methoxybenzoyl)amino]phenyl]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; preparation of furo- and thienopyrimidines as TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 kinase inhibitors useful against hyperproliferative diseases)

RN 501698-35-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-(4-aminothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)phenyl]-2-methoxy-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 109-77-3, Malononitrile 2338-76-3, 3-Trifluoromethylphenylacetonitrile 3218-49-3, 3,4-Dichlorophenylacetonitrile

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of furo- and thienopyrimidines as TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 kinase inhibitors useful against hyperproliferative diseases)

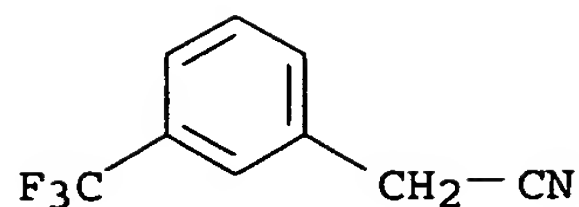
RN 109-77-3 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

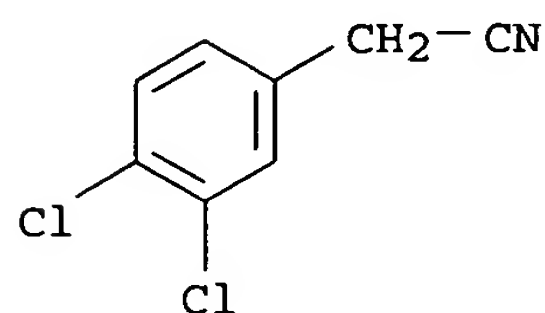


RN 2338-76-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetonitrile, 3-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



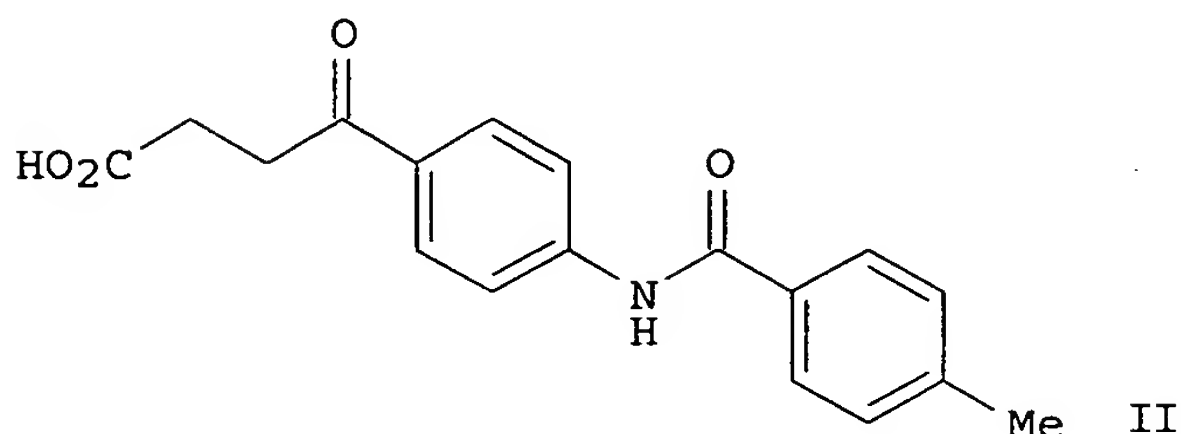
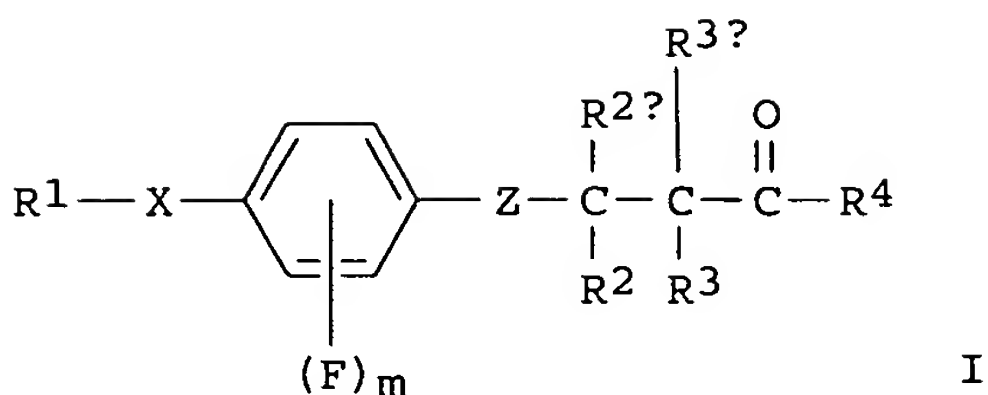
RN 3218-49-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetonitrile, 3,4-dichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:833521 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:337683  
 TITLE: Preparation of benzenebutyrac acids as inhibitors of  
 matrix metalloproteinases  
 INVENTOR(S): Purchase, Claude Forsey; Roth, Bruce David; White,  
 Andrew David  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 43 pp., Division of U. S. Ser.  
 No. 351,549.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002161050	A1	20021031	US 2001-23288	20011217 <--
US 6624196	B2	20030923		
US 6541521	B1	20030401	US 1999-351549	19990712 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-351549	A3 19990712
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 137:337683			
GI				





AB The title compds. with general formula of I [wherein R1 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, (hetero)aryl, (hetero)arylalkyl, or heterocyclyl(alkyl); R2, R2a, R3, and R3a = independently H, F, R5, NR7CO-alkyl, alkanoyl(oxy), alkoxy carbonyl, alkanoylthio, NR7-alkyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl(amino), CN, CF3, or (un)substituted alkyl-R5; R5 = H, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclyl, N-naphthalimido, N-2,3-naphthylimido, indol-3-yl, imidazol-4-yl, pyridyl, 2,4-dioxo-1,5,5-trimethylimidazolidin-3-yl, or a side chain of an (un)naturally occurring amino acid; R4 = SH, OR4a, or NHOR4a; R4a = H, (aryl)alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryloxymethyl; X = COCH2, CONR6, NR6CO, CO2, OCO, CO, CH(OH), C(=NH)NR6, OCO2, OCONR6, NR6CO2, NR6CONR6a, CSNR6, NR6CS, CSO, OCS, OCSO, OCSNR6, NR6CSO, or NR6CSNR6a; R6 and R6a = independently H or CH3; or R1 and R6 together form a ring containing (un)substituted 4-7 carbons, etc.; Z = CO, CN(OR7), C(OH)R7, CHF, or CF2; R7 = H or alkyl; m = 0-4; or isomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] where prepared as inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases (MMP), particularly gelatinase A, collagenase-3, and stromelysin-1. For example, reaction of acetanilide and succinic anhydride in DMF in the presence of AlCl3 gave 4-(4-acetylaminophenyl)-4-oxobutyric acid. The above compound was treated with 1.0 M aqueous HCl, followed by 50% weight/weight aqueous NaOH, and

again by 1.0 M aqueous HCl to give 4-(4-aminophenyl)-4-oxobutyric acid. Subsequent esterification, amidation, and hydrolysis of the above compound afforded 4-[4-(4-methylbenzoylamino)phenyl]-4-oxobutyric acid (II). II showed the activity vs. MMP-2CD, MMP-3CD, and MMP-13CD with IC50 values of 0.22  $\mu$ M, 1.55  $\mu$ M, and 5.8  $\mu$ M, resp. I are useful for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, atherosclerotic plaque rupture, aortic aneurysm, heart failure, left ventricular dilation, restenosis, periodontal disease, corneal ulceration, treatment of burns, decubital ulcers, wound healing, cancer, inflammation, pain, arthritis, osteoporosis, renal disease, or other autoimmune or inflammatory disorders dependent upon tissue invasion by leukocytes or other activated migrating cells, acute and chronic neurodegenerative disorders including stroke, head trauma, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, AIDS, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, prion diseases, myasthenia gravis, and Duchenne's muscular dystrophy (no data).

IT 474017-28-2P 474018-03-6P 474018-07-0P  
474018-10-5P 474020-23-0P 474020-32-1P  
474020-34-3P 474020-36-5P

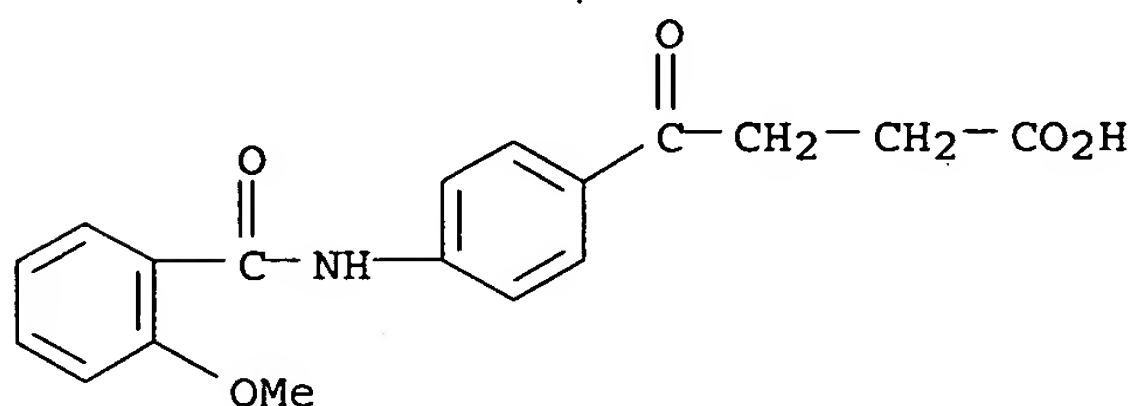


RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(MMP inhibitor; preparation of benzenebutyric acids as inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases)

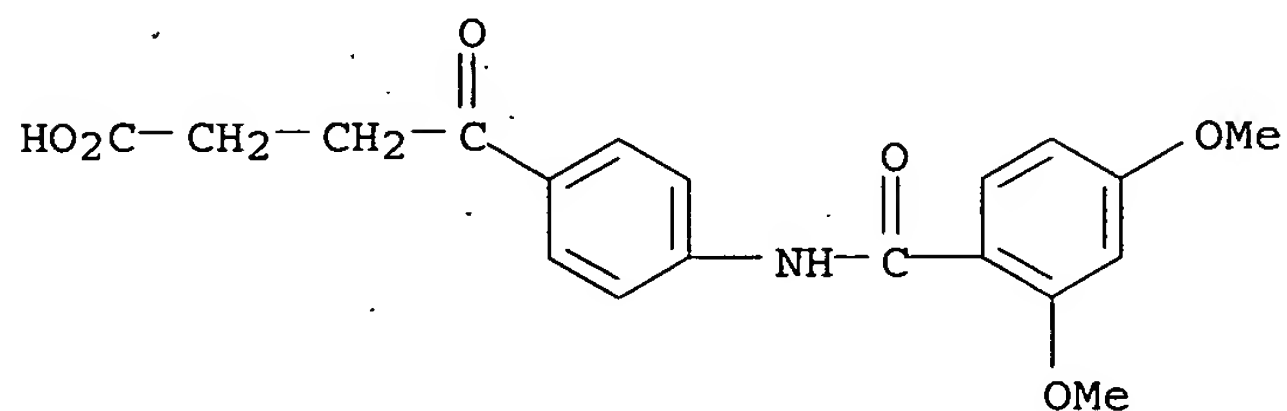
RN 474017-28-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2-methoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



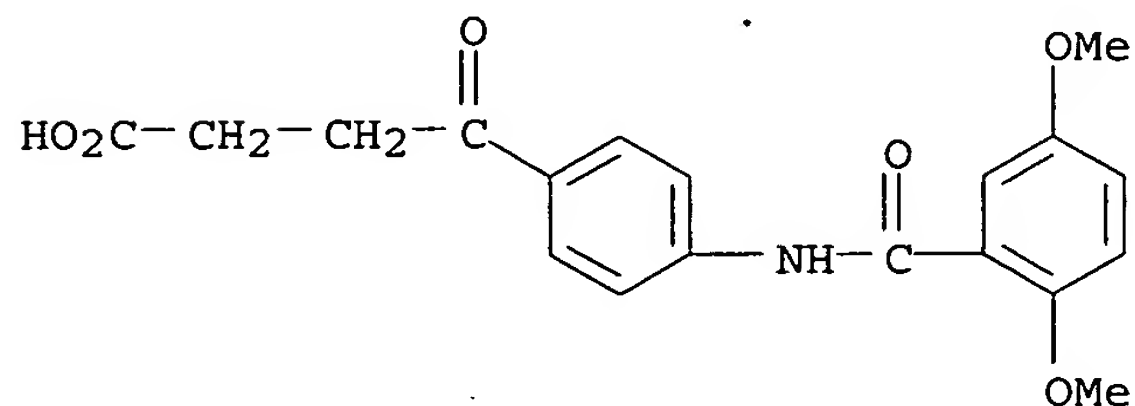
RN 474018-03-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,4-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



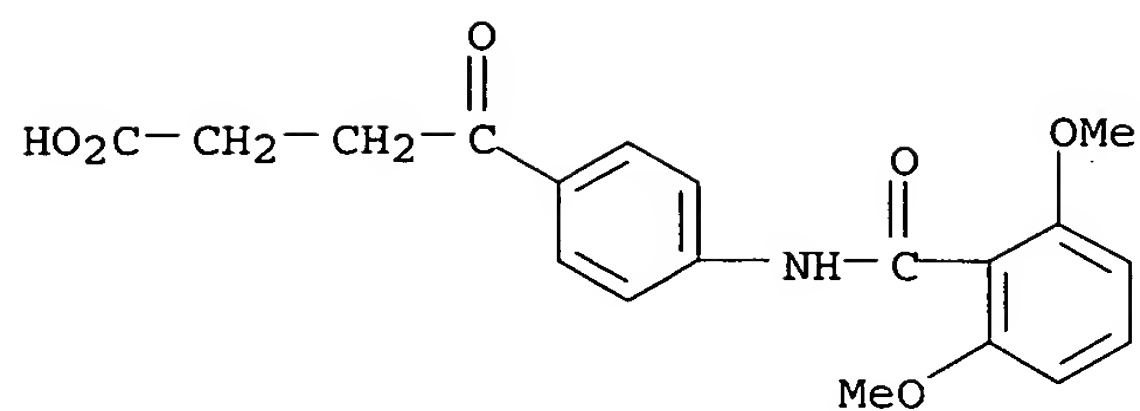
RN 474018-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,5-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

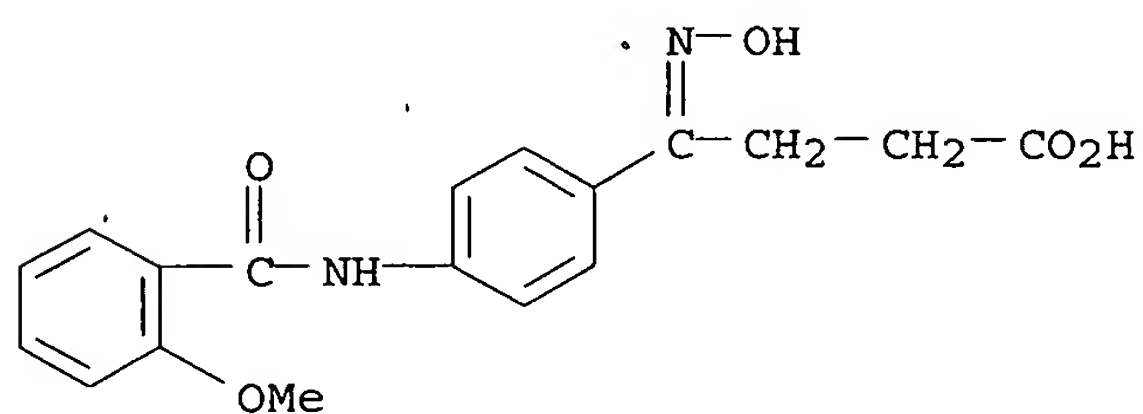


RN 474018-10-5 HCAPLUS

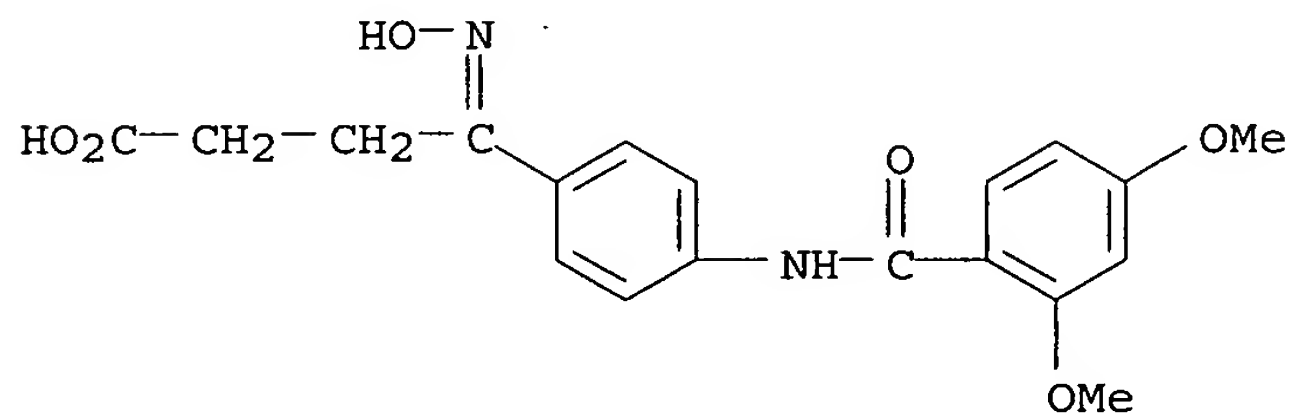
CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



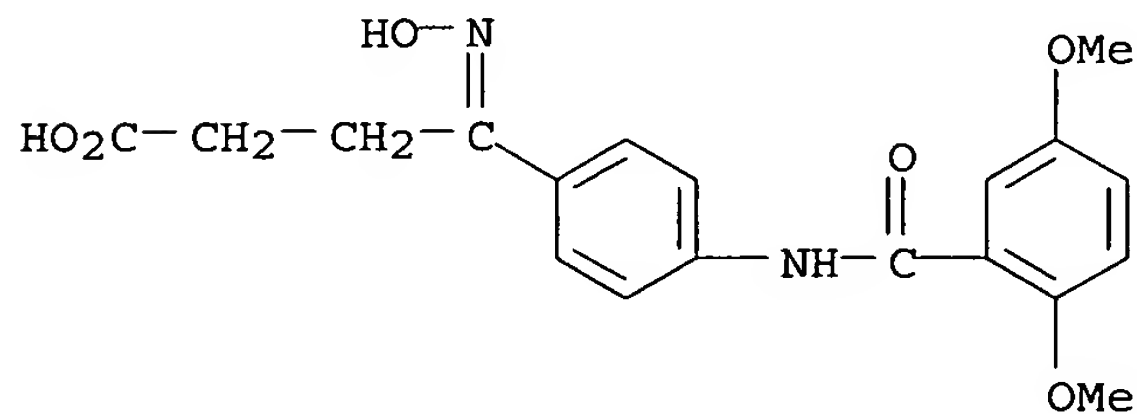
RN 474020-23-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutanoic acid,  $\gamma$ -(hydroxyimino)-4-[(2-methoxybenzoyl)amino]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



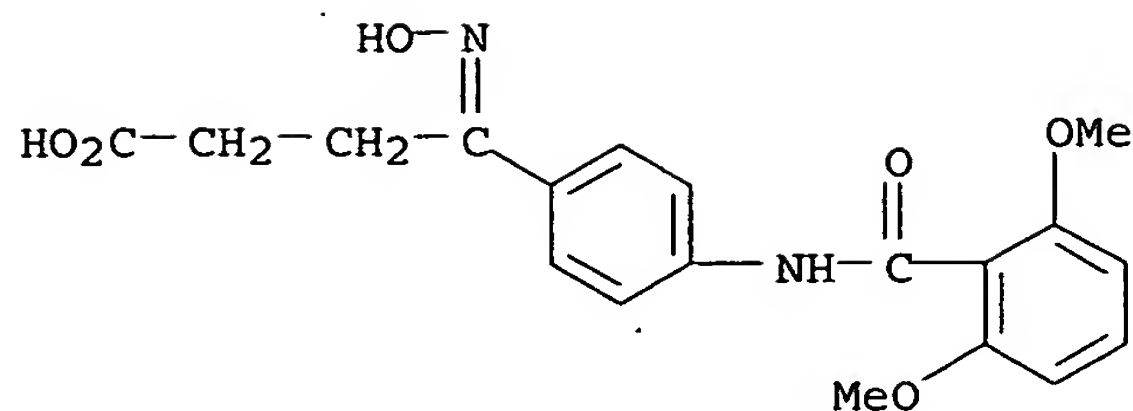
RN 474020-32-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,4-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -  
 (hydroxyimino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 474020-34-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,5-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -  
 (hydroxyimino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 474020-36-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]- $\gamma$ -  
 (hydroxyimino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 79955-99-0, Matrix metalloproteinase 3 146480-35-5,  
Matrix metalloproteinase 2 175449-82-8, Matrix metalloproteinase  
13  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(preparation of benzenebutyric acids as inhibitors of matrix  
metalloproteinases)  
RN 79955-99-0 HCAPLUS  
CN Stromelysin 1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 146480-35-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Gelatinase A (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 175449-82-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Collagenase 3 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L33 ANSWER 5 OF 29. HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:251262 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:29708

TITLE: Arbutin synthase, a novel member of the NRD1 $\beta$   
glycosyltransferase family, is a unique  
multifunctional **enzyme** converting various  
natural products and xenobiotics

AUTHOR(S): Hefner, Tobias; Arend, Joachim; Warzecha, Heribert;  
Siems, Karsten; Stockigt, Joachim

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical  
Biology, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Mainz,  
D-55099, Germany

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2002),  
10(6), 1731-1741

CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Plant glucosyltransferases (GTs) play a crucial role in natural product  
biosynthesis and metabolism of xenobiotics. The authors expressed the arbutin  
synthase (AS) cDNA from Rauvolfia serpentina cell suspension cultures in  
Escherichia coli with a 6xHis tag and purified the active **enzyme**  
to homogeneity. The recombinant **enzyme** had a temperature optimum of  
50° and showed two different pH optima (4.5 and 6.8 or 7.5,  
depending on the buffer). Out of 74 natural and synthetic phenols and two  
cinnamyl alcs. tested as substrates for the AS, 45 were accepted, covering  
a broad range of structural features. Converting rates comparable to  
hydroquinone were not achieved. In contrast to this broad acceptor  
substrate specificity, only pyrimidine nucleotide activated glucose was  
tolerated as a donor substrate. Nucleotide and amino acid sequence anal.

revealed AS to be a new member of the NRD1 $\beta$  family of glycosyltransferases and placed the **enzyme** into the group of plant secondary product GTs. Arbutin synthase is therefore the first example of a broad spectrum multifunctional glucosyltransferase.

IT 154-23-4, Catechol 528-58-5, **Cyanidin**

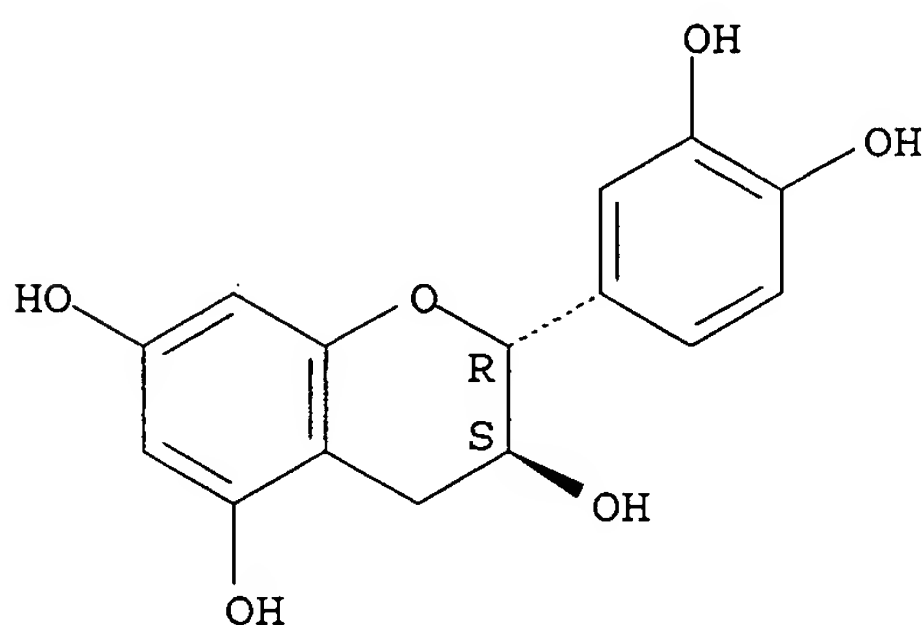
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(nonsubstrate; structure-activity relationship of arbutin synthase acceptor substrates)

RN 154-23-4 HCAPLUS

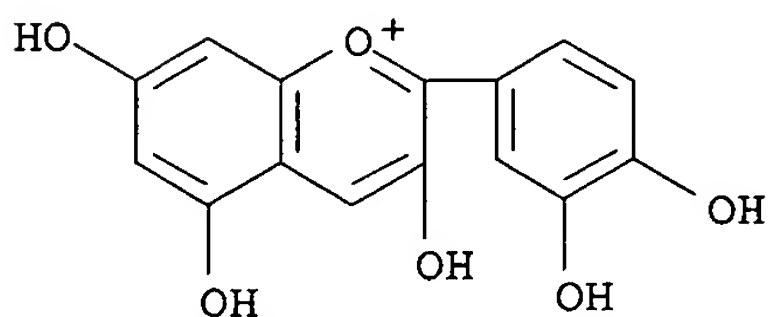
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-3,5,7-triol, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-, (2R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 528-58-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Benzopyrylium, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl<sup>-</sup>

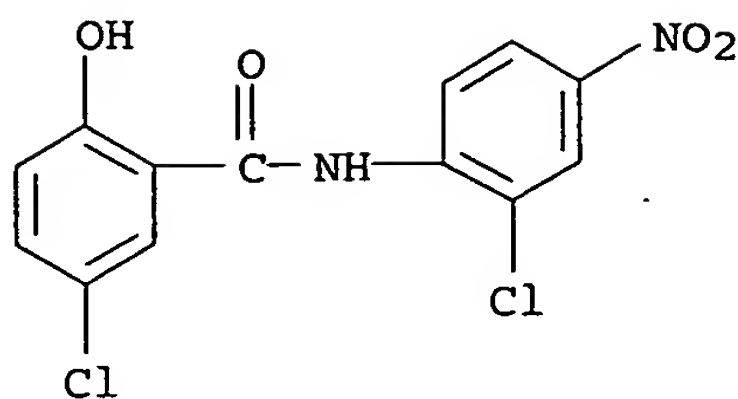
IT 50-65-7, Niclosamide 117-39-5, **Quercetin**

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

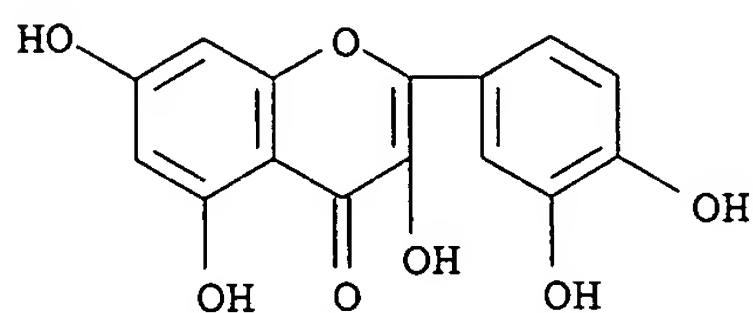
(substrate; structure-activity relationship of arbutin synthase acceptor substrates)

RN 50-65-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 117-39-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816674 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:344322

TITLE: Preparation of beta-lactams for inhibition of the growth of both antibiotic sensitive and antibiotic resistant microorganisms

INVENTOR(S): Chan, Ming Fai; Castillo, Rosario S.; Li, Qing; Doppalapudi, Venkata Ramana; Hixon, Mark Stephen; Lobl, Thomas J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newbiotics, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 109 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001083492	A1	20011108	WO 2001-US14133	20010501 <--
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2002115642	A1	20020822	US 2001-847525	20010501 <--
EP 1280808	A1	20030205	EP 2001-931010	20010501 <--
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-201642P

P 20000502

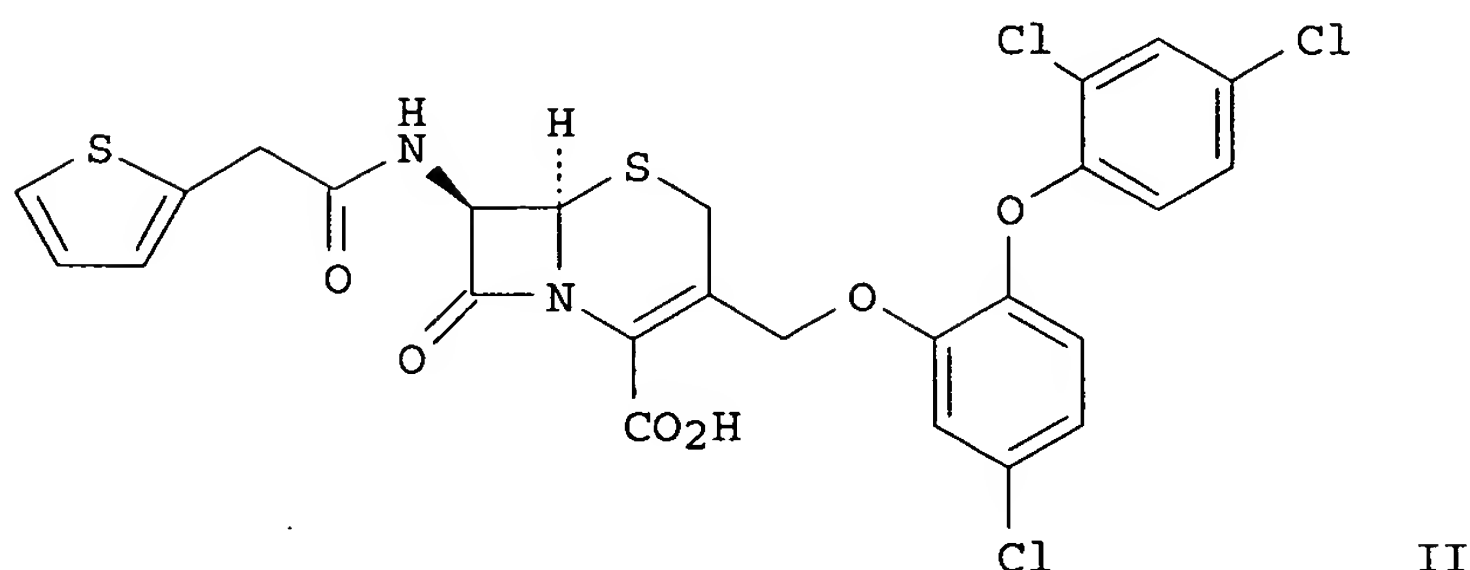
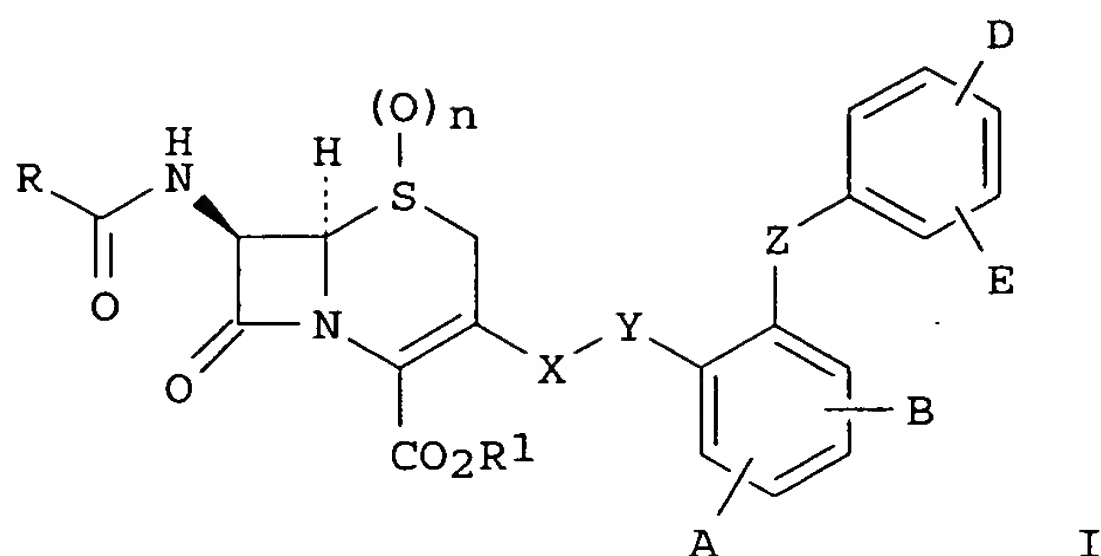
WO 2001-US14133

W 20010501

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 135:344322

GI



AB The present invention discloses the preparation of beta-lactams [I; n = 0-2; A, B, D, E = same or different = halogen, H, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, C(O)H, NH<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, OR<sub>2</sub> (R<sub>2</sub> = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl); X = CH<sub>2</sub>, cis-CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, trans-CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O), NHC(O)O, PO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, traceless linker; Y = O, S, NR<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl; Z = O, CO, S, α-NR<sub>4</sub>CO-β, α-N(R<sub>4</sub>)CO-β, N(R<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub> (R<sub>4</sub> = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl); wherein ring α connects Y to Z; Z = benzene or a heterocycle; ring β connects to Z; R = Ph, PhCH<sub>2</sub>, PhOCH<sub>2</sub>, heterocycle, aryl, glycoside, etc; R<sub>1</sub> = H, Li, Na, sugar, ammonium, NHMe, NMe<sub>2</sub>, alkylamine, polyethylene glycol], compns. and methods to inhibit the growth of both antibiotic sensitive and antibiotic resistant microorganisms. Thus, II was prepared via a multistep synthetic sequence starting from 7-aminocephalosporanic acid, thiophene acetyl chloride, diphenyldiazomethane and triclosan. The prepared beta-lactam derivs. were tested for bacterial growth inhibition properties [II showed IC<sub>50</sub> = 42.4 nM vs E. coli N (β-lactam sensitive strain) and IC<sub>50</sub> = 21.0 nM vs E. coli C(Tem31-27) (β-lactam resistant strain)].

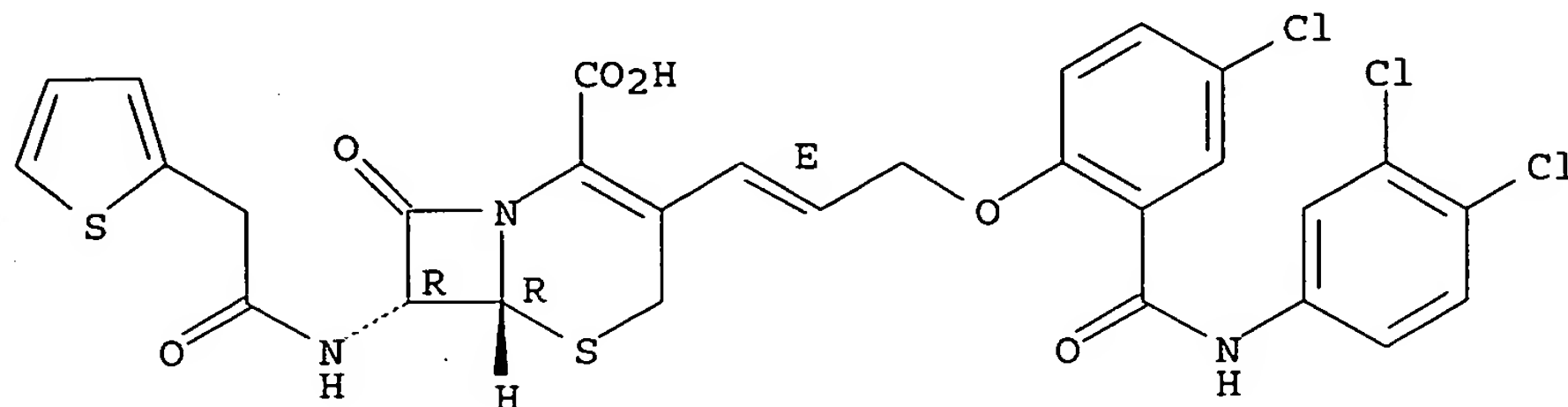
IT 371915-16-1P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of beta-lactams to inhibit the growth of both antibiotic sensitive and antibiotic resistant microbial infections)

RN 371915-16-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN 5-Thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid,  
 3-[(1E)-3-[4-chloro-2-[[[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenoxy]-1-  
 propenyl]-8-oxo-7-[(2-thienylacetyl)amino]-, (6R,7R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

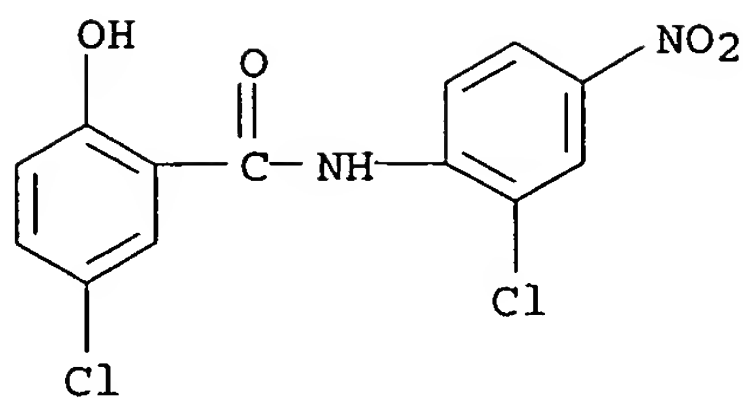
L33 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:578597 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:124156  
 TITLE: Bactericide combinations in detergents  
 INVENTOR(S): Elsmore, Richard; Houghton, Mark Phillip  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Robert McBride Ltd., UK  
 SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 53 pp.  
 CODEN: BAXXDU  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2354771	A1	20010404	GB 1999-23253	19991001 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-23253	19991001

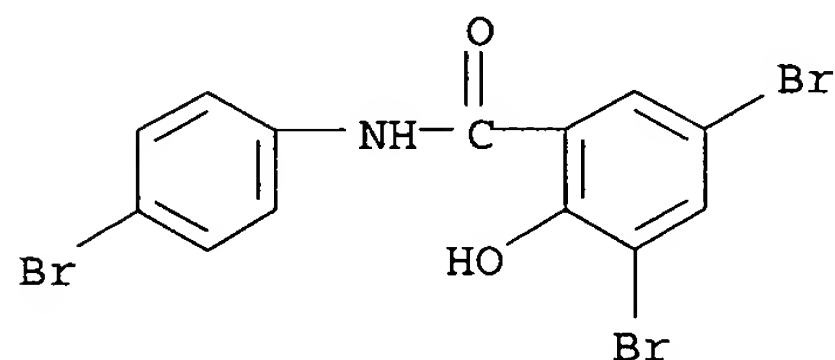
AB The detergent comprises a bactericide in combination with an anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant which has a C12-18 alkyl group as the longest chain attached to the hydrophilic moiety. Credurex 50 (hydrogenated ethoxylated castor oil) 50, citric acid 12, formalin 10, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate (C12-20) alkyl 1, perfume white line 0.5, detergent enzyme savingase 0.2, and bactericide Pr 4-hydroxybenzoate 1.0 parts formed a detergent, showing reduction activity after contact 2.

IT 50-65-7 87-10-5 87-17-2 108-80-5,  
 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione 9001-37-0  
 9003-99-0, Peroxidase 14816-18-3  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (bactericide combinations in detergents)

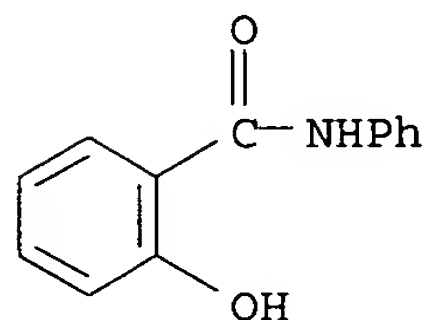
RN 50-65-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



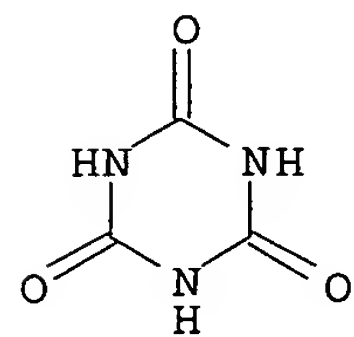
RN 87-10-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 3,5-dibromo-N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 108-80-5 HCAPLUS  
CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9001-37-0 HCAPLUS  
CN Oxidase, glucose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

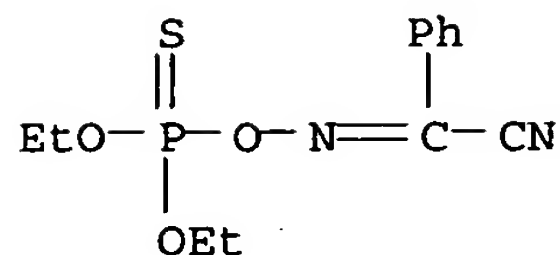
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 9003-99-0 HCAPLUS  
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 14816-18-3 HCAPLUS  
CN 3,5-Dioxa-6-aza-4-phosphaoct-6-ene-8-nitrile, 4-ethoxy-7-phenyl-, 4-sulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



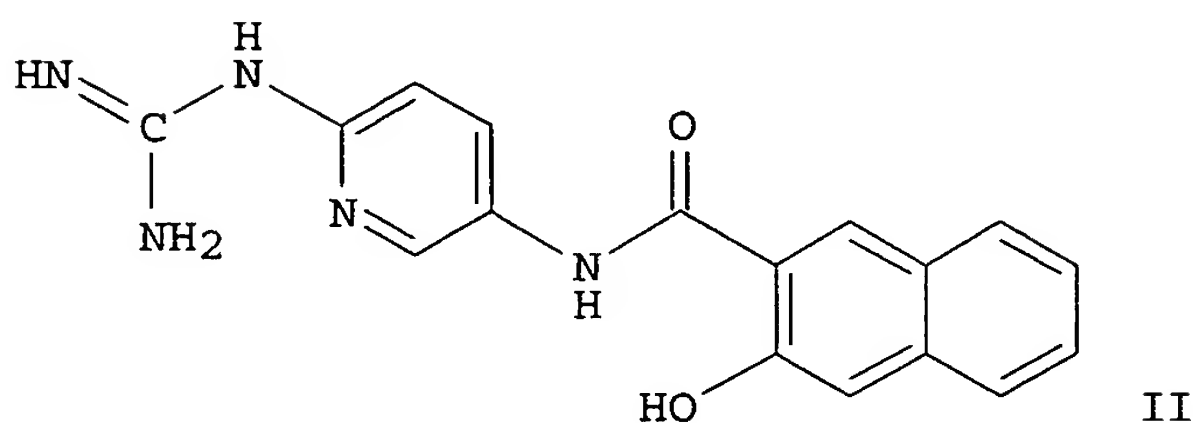
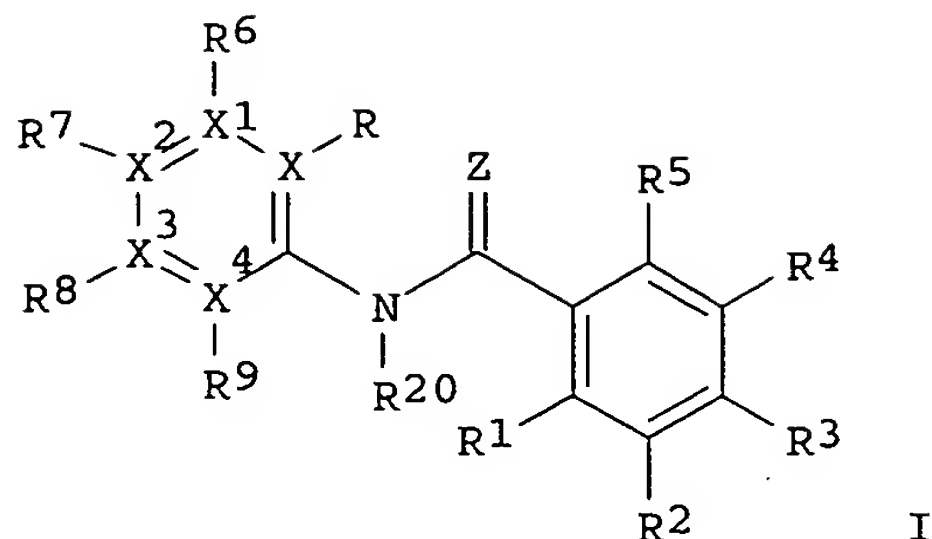


IT 9001-92-7, **Protease**  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (bactericide combinations in detergents)  
 RN 9001-92-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Proteinase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L33 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:453001 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:46002  
 TITLE: Synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-arylamino  
 salicylamides as serine **protease** inhibitors  
 for treatment of cancer related disorders  
 INVENTOR(S): Allen, Darin Arthur; McGee, Danny Peter Claude;  
 Spencer, Jeffrey R.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Axys Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001044172	A1	20010621	WO 2000-US34211	20001214 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2394639	AA	20010621	CA 2000-2394639	20001214 <--
AU 2001021086	A5	20010625	AU 2001-21086	20001214 <--
US 2002052343	A1	20020502	US 2000-737687	20001214 <--
EP 1242366	A1	20020925	EP 2000-984472	20001214 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003232789	A1	20031218	US 2002-149864	20021024 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-170916P	P 19991215
			WO 2000-US34211	W 20001214
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 135:46002	
GI				



AB Compds. I and a process for their synthesis are claimed [wherein; R1 = OH, CO2H, ester, CH2O-, (O)SO3H, sulfonate ester or OP(O)(OH)2 or esters thereof; R2-5 = H, SH, O-, halo, ester, amide, (substituted)aryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R, R6, R9 = H, halo, **CN**, (halo)alkyl, NO2, O-aryl/alkyl or R, R6 taken together form (un)saturated (un)substituted C4; R7, R8 = OH, CF3, H, CO2H, NO2, (O)alkyl/aryl, halo, cyano, (substituted)guanidino/amidino, imidazolin-2-yl, N-amidino(morpholine/piperidine), etc.; X includes C; X1-4 = C or N; R20 = H or OH; Z = O, S, CH2, N-, H(CO2H), H(CH2OH), etc.; with the proviso that at least 2 of X1-4 = C and when any of X1-4 = N the corresponding substituent does not exist]. Data for over 40 synthetic examples is provided. The process claimed involves a selective acylation of an amino group and is exemplified by the synthesis of II. 3-Acetoxy-2-chlorocarbonylnaphthalene was prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid and coupled, in the presence of N,N-dimethylacetamide (or other selected acetamides), to N-(5-aminopyridin-2-yl)guanidine hydrochloride to give the acetoxy derivative of II. The acetoxy derivative was treated with 1M

HCl for 2 h to provide II, isolated as the HCl salt. Compds. of the invention are inhibitors of serine **proteases**, urokinase (uPA), factor Xa (FXa) and/or factor VIIa (FVIIa). Guanidine II had Ki = 0.326 μM for urokinase and Ki = 130 μM for FXa. Compds. I are anticancer agents and/or anticoagulants and also used for the treatment or prevention of thromboembolic disorders in mammals.

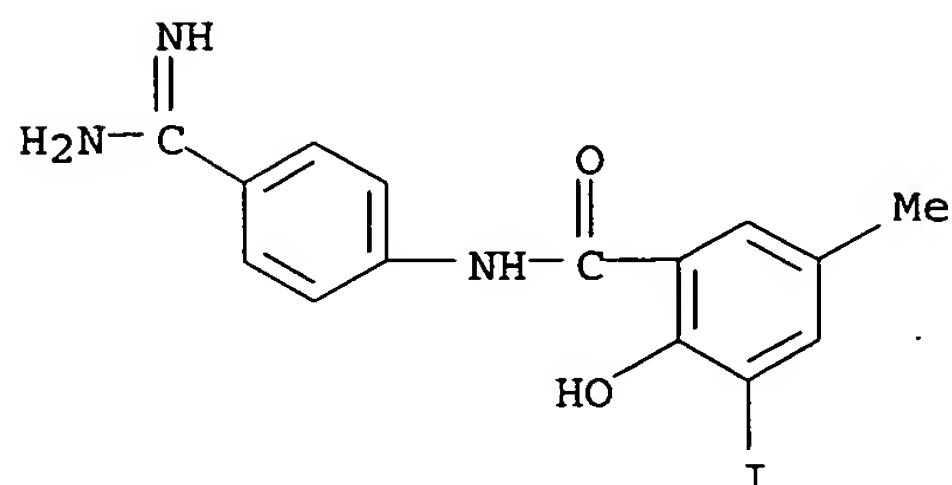
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 345236-81-9P 345236-83-1P 345236-84-2P  
 345236-90-0P 345236-92-2P 345236-94-4P  
 345236-96-6P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(drug candidate; synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-aryl amino  
salicylamides as serine protease inhibitors)

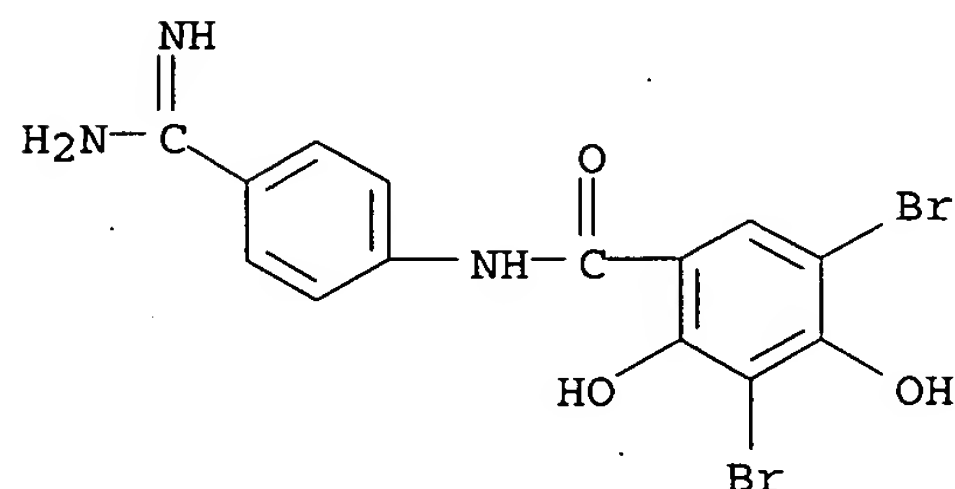
RN 345236-55-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-iodo-5-methyl- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



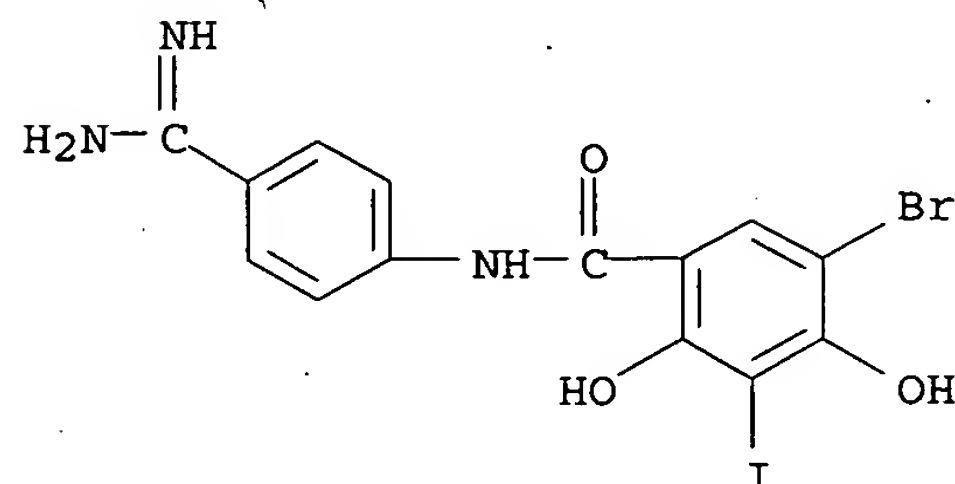
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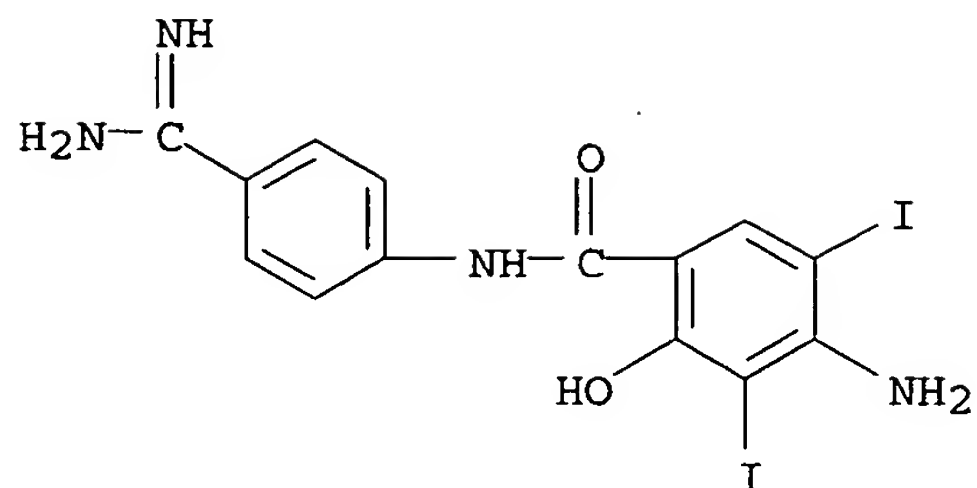
RN 345236-57-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-5-bromo-2,4-dihydroxy-3-iodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



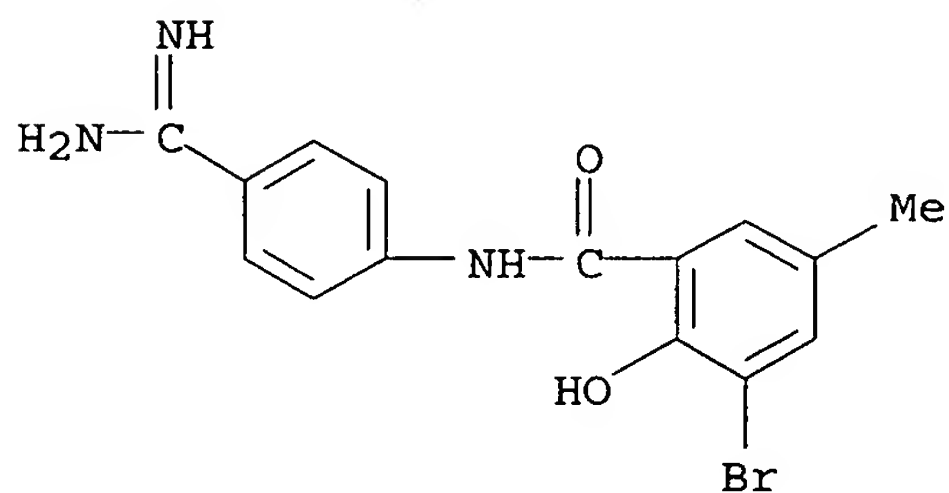
RN 345236-58-0 HCAPLUS

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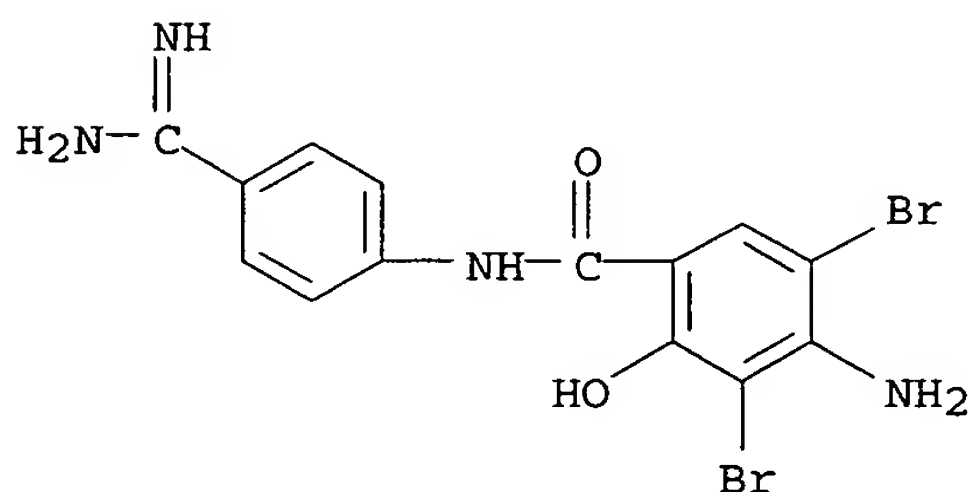
RN 345236-59-1 HCAPLUS

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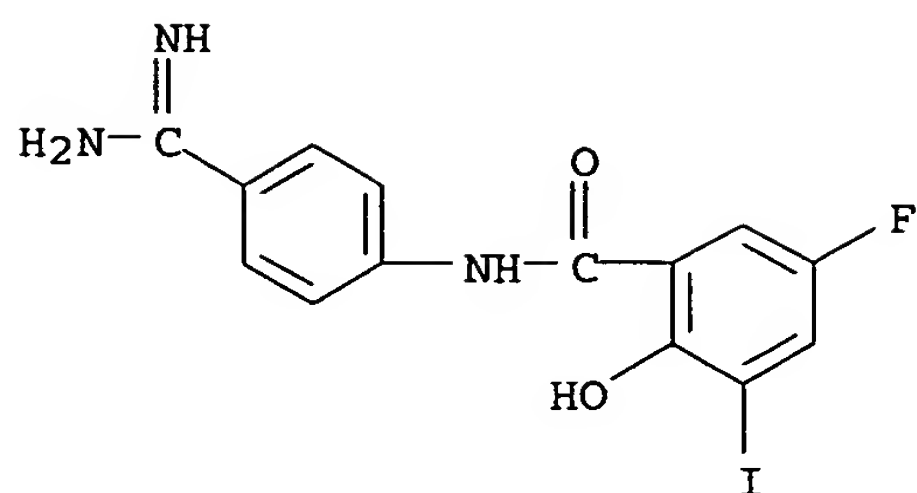
RN 345236-60-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 4-amino-N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxy-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



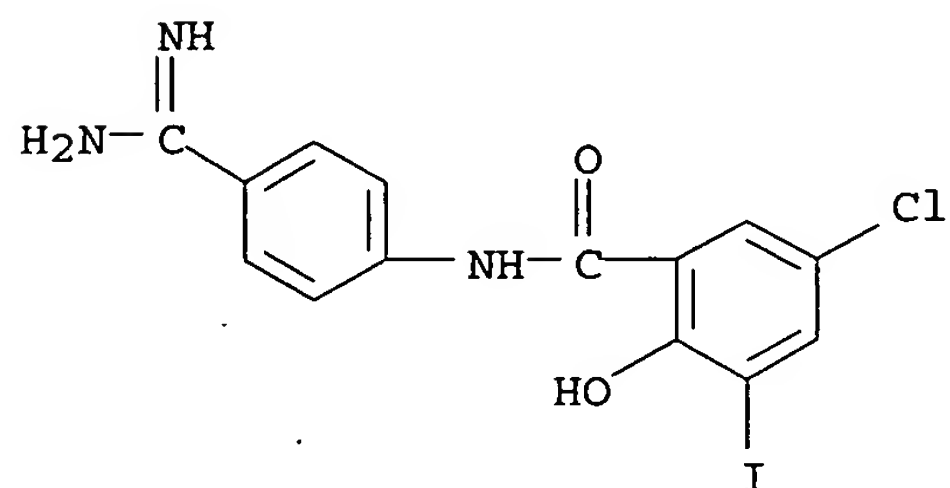
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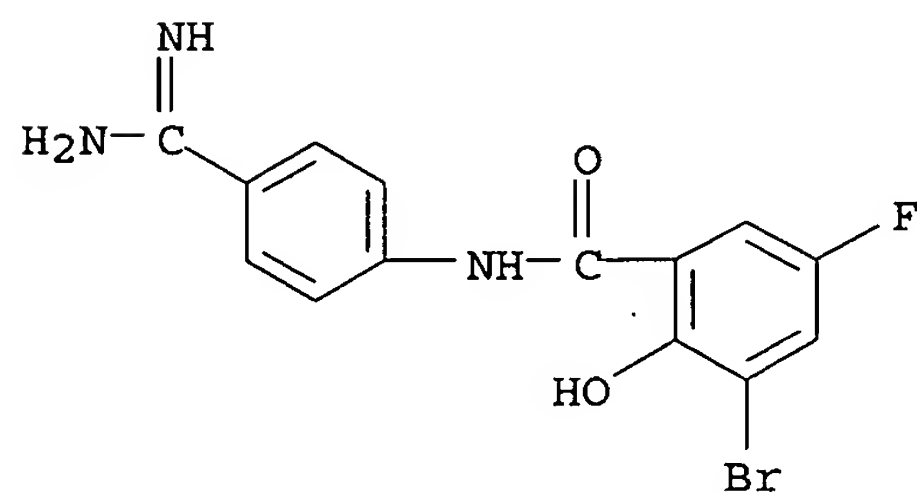
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(CA INDEX NAME)



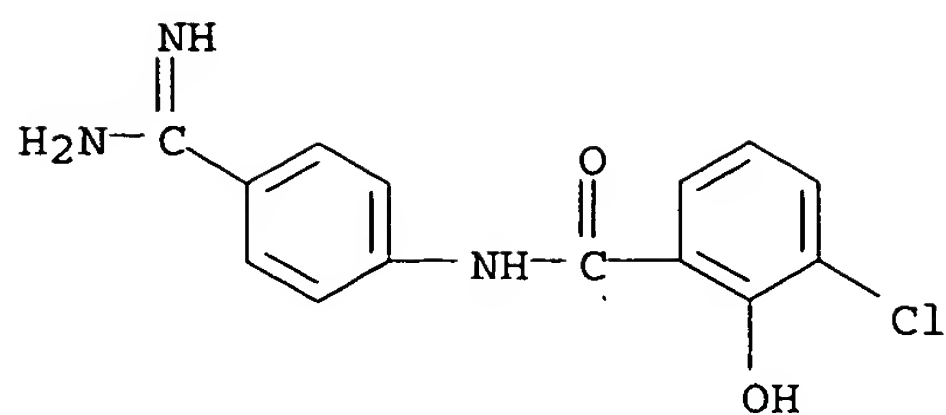
RN 345236-66-0 HCAPLUS

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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

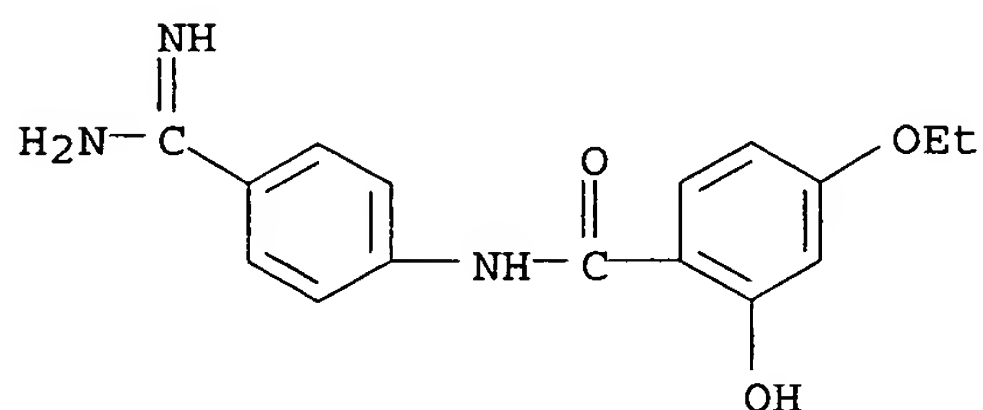


RN 345236-67-1 HCAPLUS

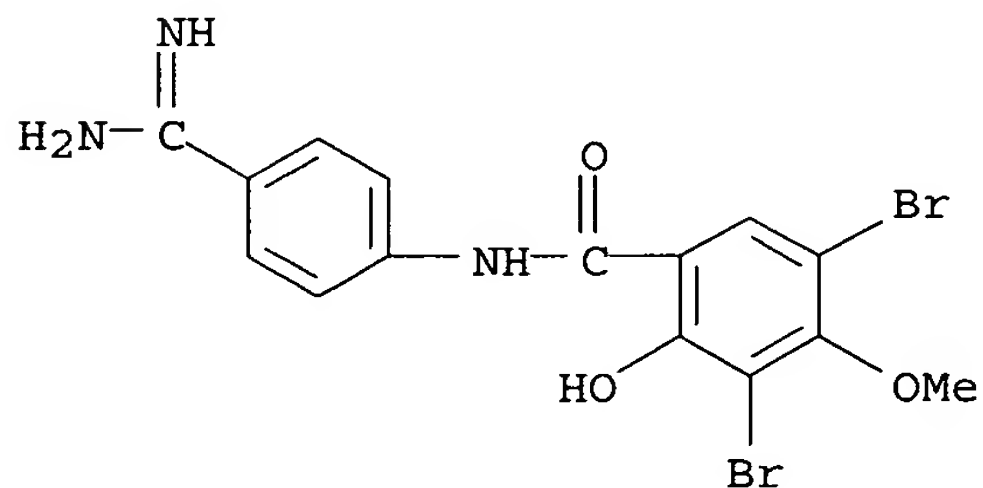
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INDEX NAME)



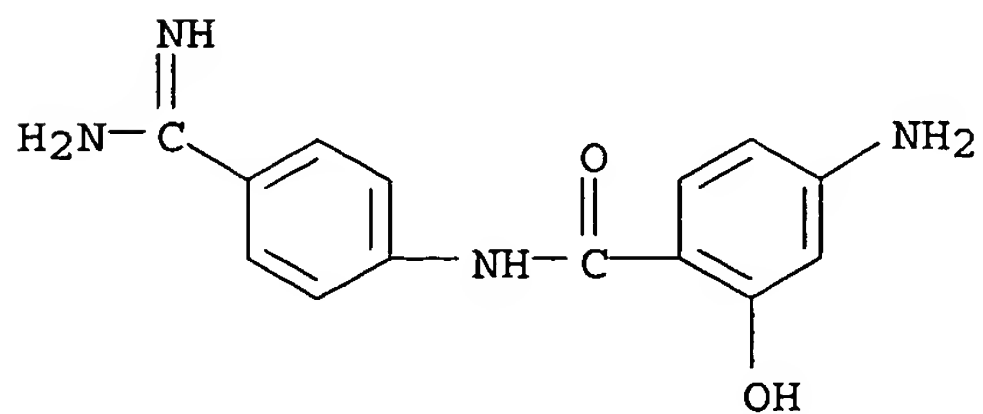
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 CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-4-ethoxy-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 345236-69-3 HCAPLUS  
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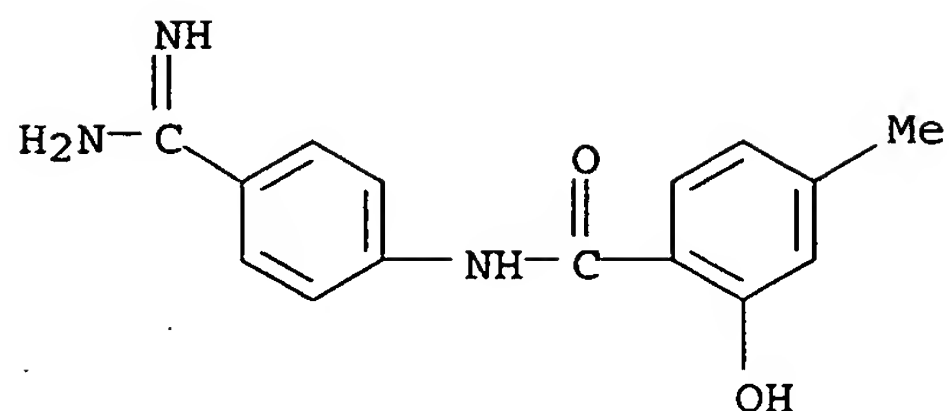


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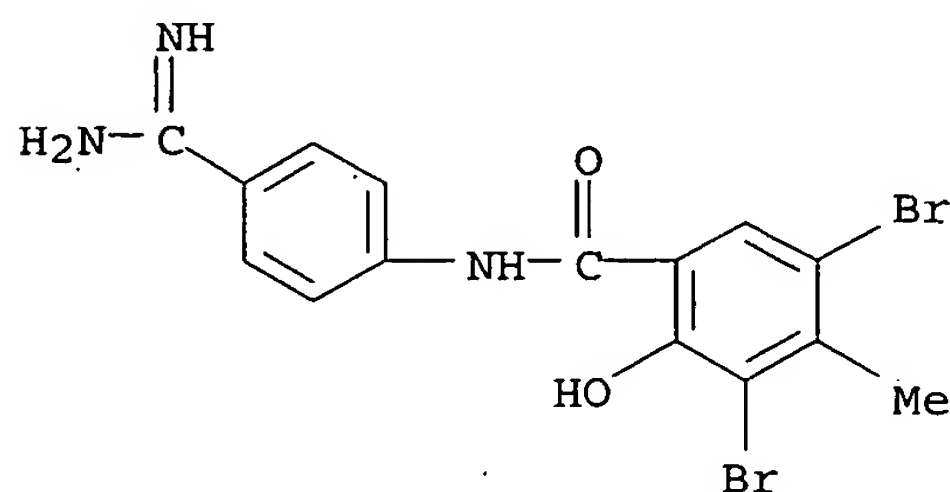


RN 345236-71-7 HCAPLUS  
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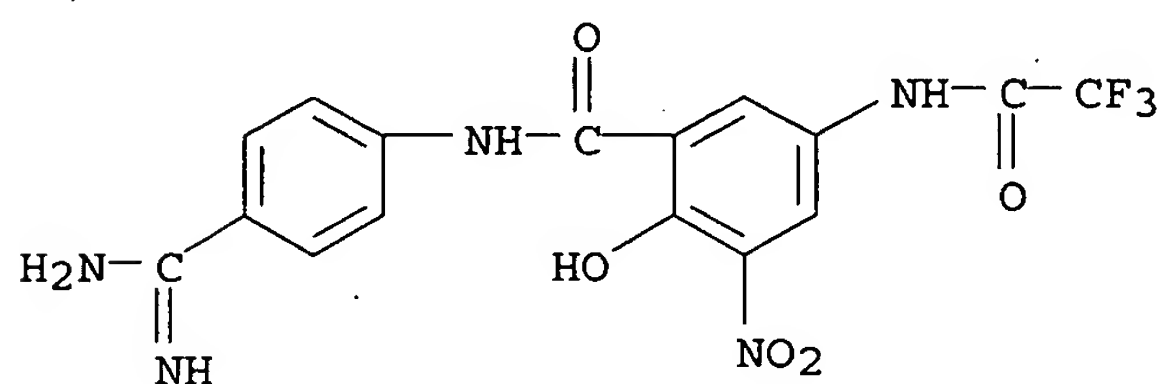
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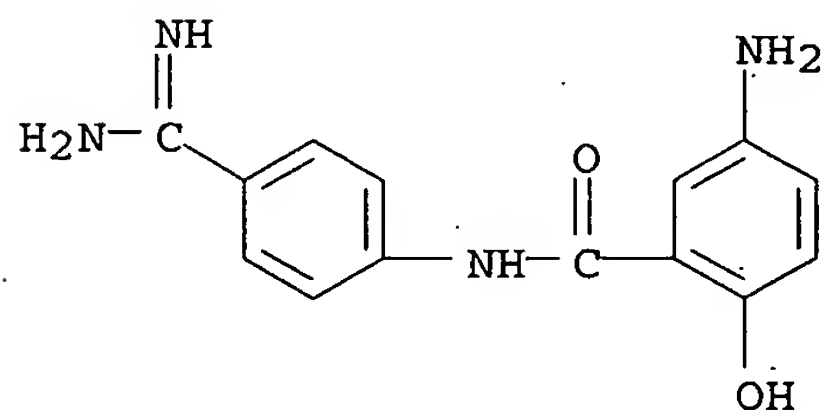
RN 345236-72-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 345236-74-0 HCAPLUS  
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[(trifluoroacetyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

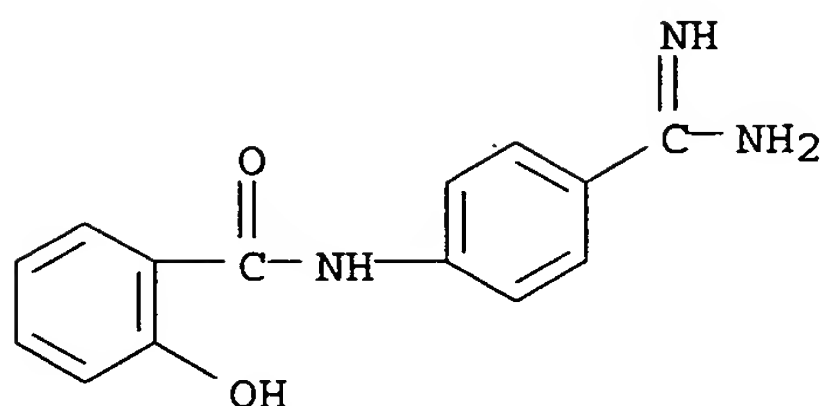


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INDEX NAME)



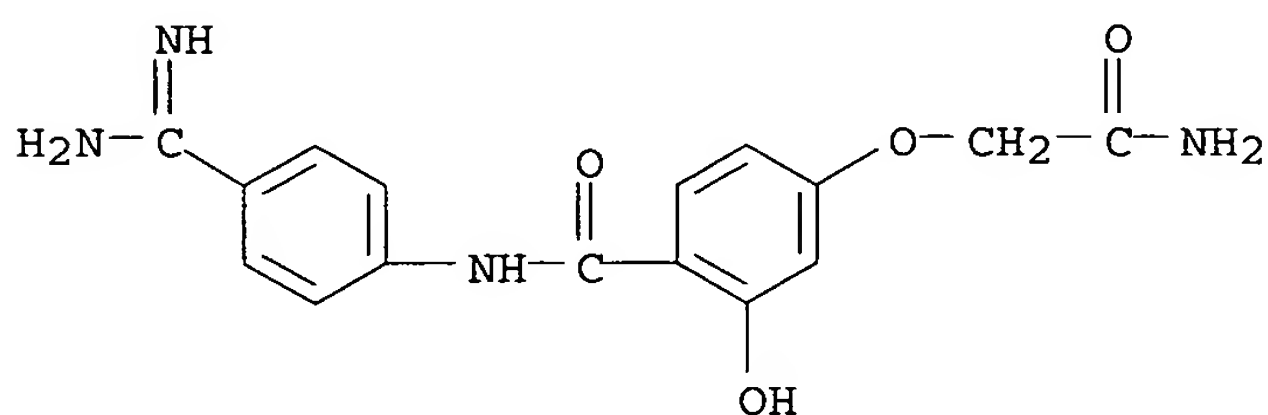
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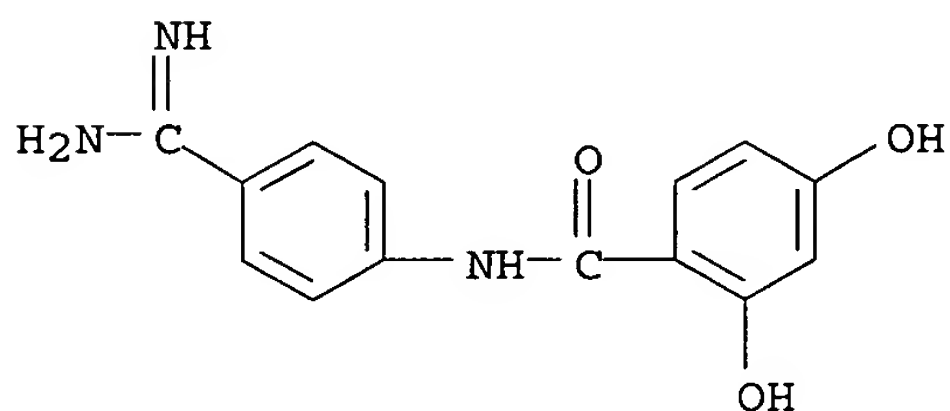
RN 345236-78-4 HCAPLUS

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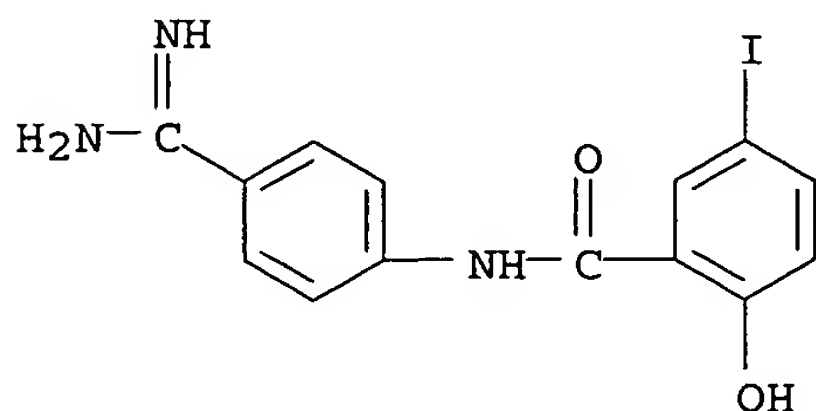
RN 345236-79-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 345236-80-8 HCAPLUS

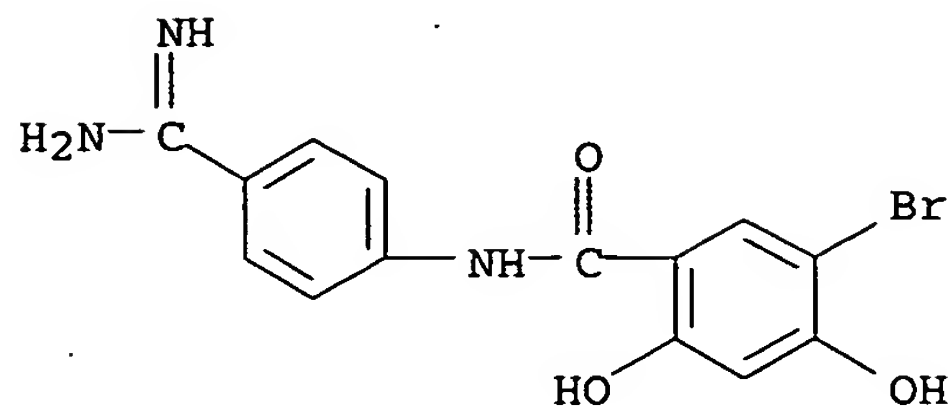
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RN 345236-81-9 HCAPLUS

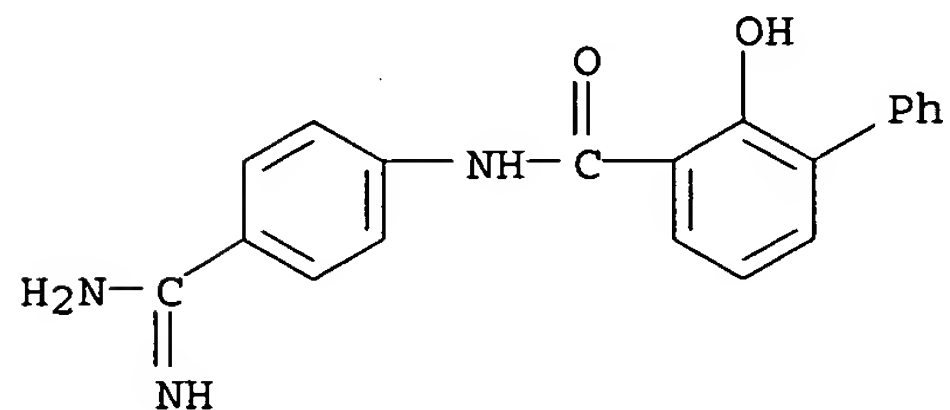


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(CA INDEX NAME)



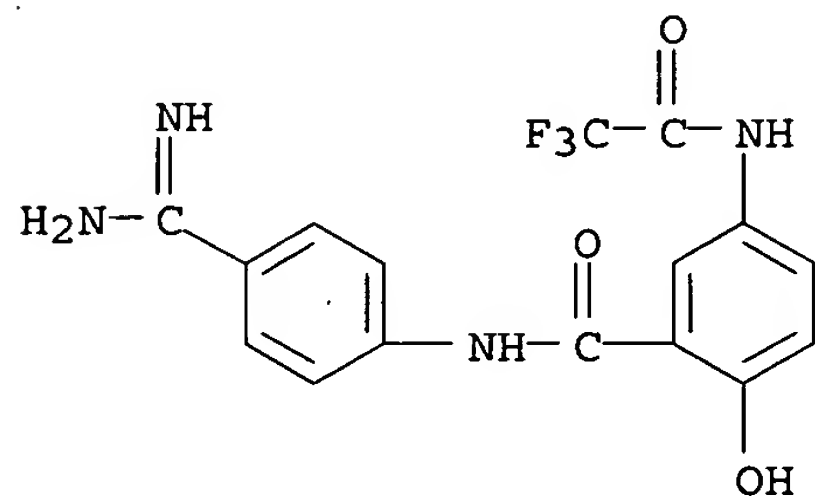
RN 345236-83-1 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



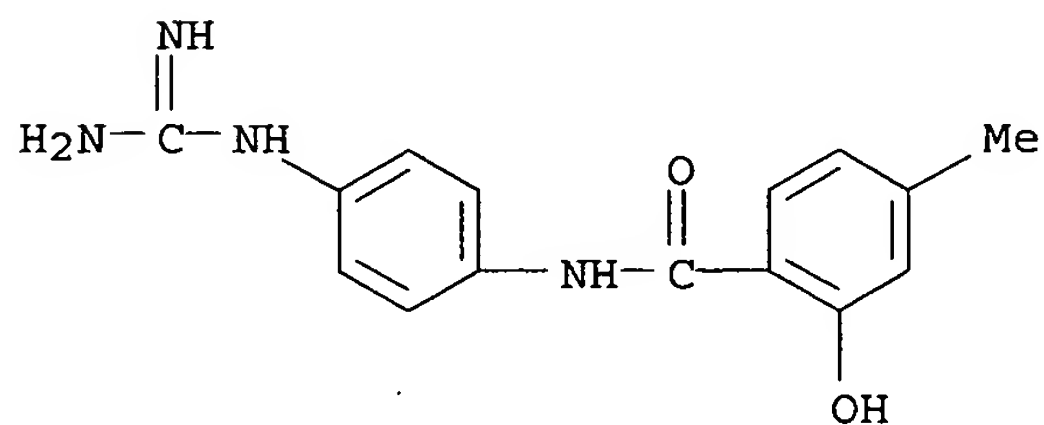
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CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-5-[(trifluoroacetyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

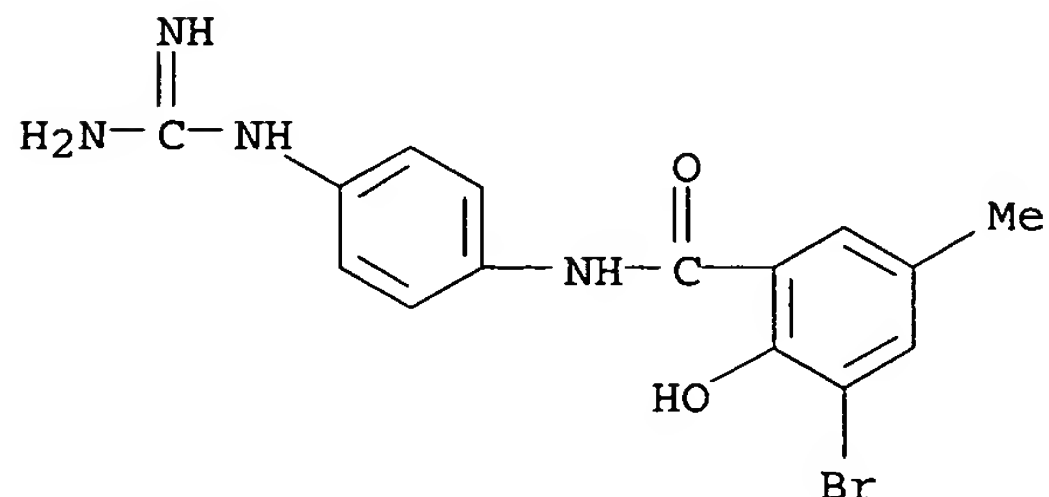


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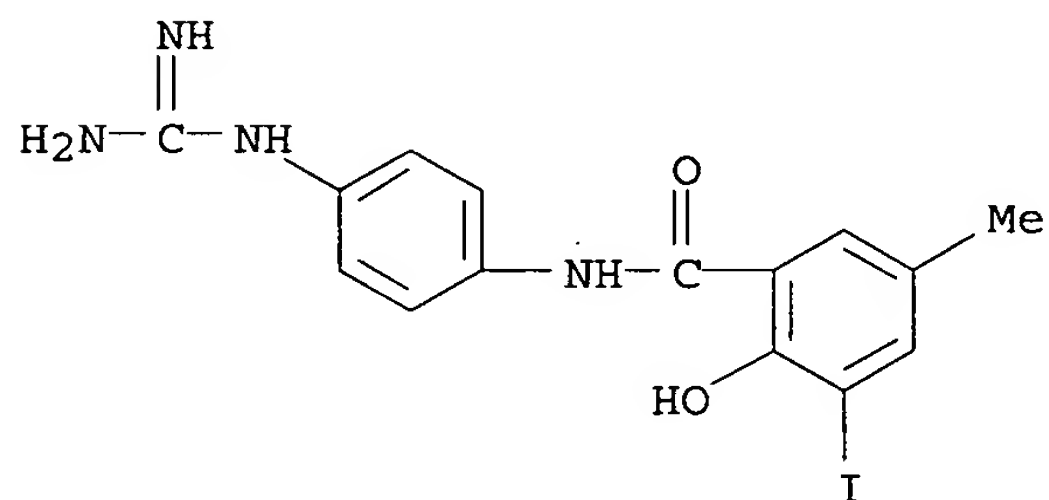
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(CA INDEX NAME)



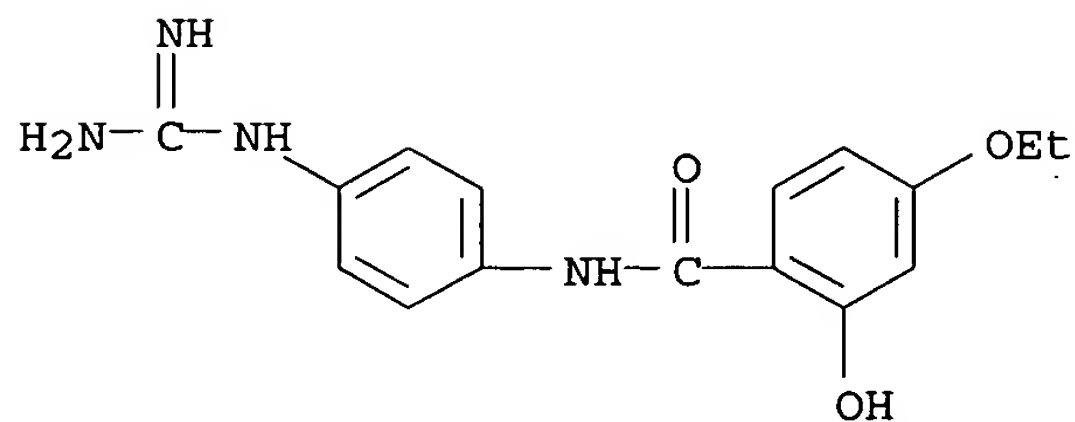
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RN 345236-94-4 HCAPLUS  
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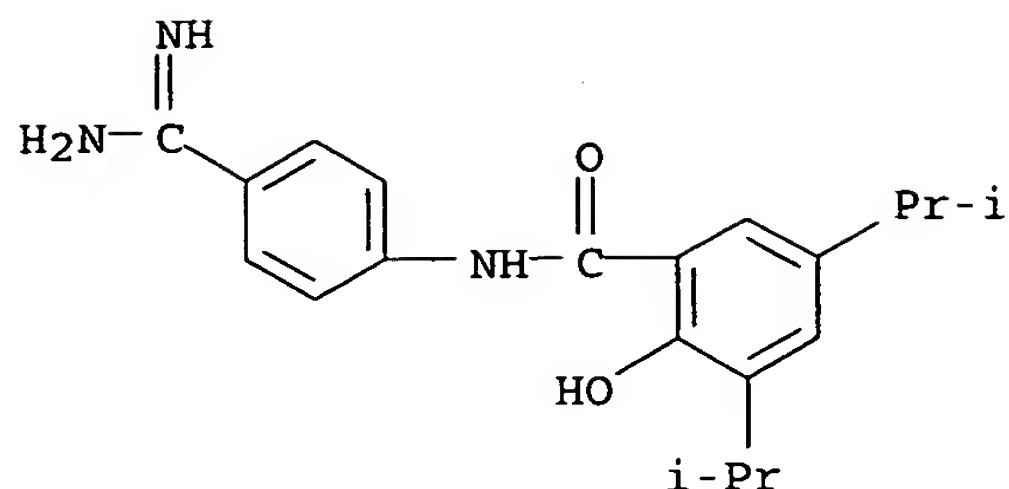
RN 345236-96-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]phenyl]-4-ethoxy-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 345236-73-9  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-aryl amino salicylamides as serine **protease** inhibitors)

RN 345236-73-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3,5-bis(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-05-5, factor Xa 9039-53-6, Urokinase  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (inhibition; synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-arylamino salicylamides as serine **protease** inhibitors)  
 RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

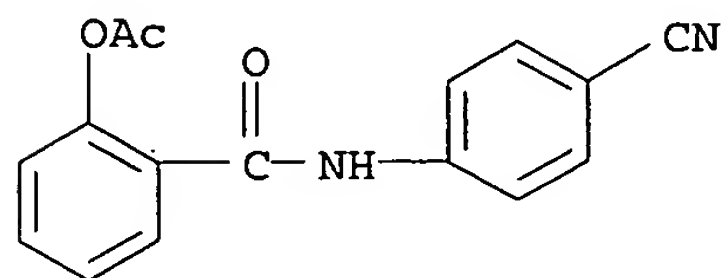
RN 9039-53-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Kinase (enzyme-activating), uro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 37259-58-8, Serine proteinase  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitors; synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-arylamino salicylamides as serine **protease** inhibitors)  
 RN 37259-58-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Proteinase, serine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 292635-61-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (intermediates; synthesis and use of amidino/guanidino-arylamino salicylamides as serine **protease** inhibitors)  
 RN 292635-61-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-(acetyloxy)-N-(4-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



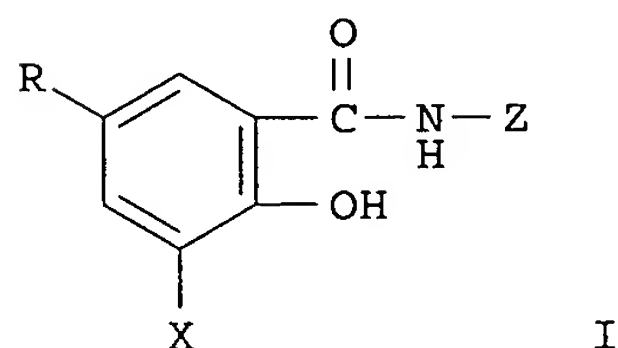
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:639174 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:217691  
 TITLE: Method of relieving chronic inflammation with 5-alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides

INVENTOR(S): Evans, Richard T.; Coburn, Robert A.; Genco, Robert J.; Dunn, Joseph A.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New York, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,958,911.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6117859	A	20000912	US 1999-407244	19990928 <--
US 5958911	A	19990928	US 1997-963751	19971104 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-963751	A2 19971104
			US 1996-30303P	P 19961105

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:217691  
 GI

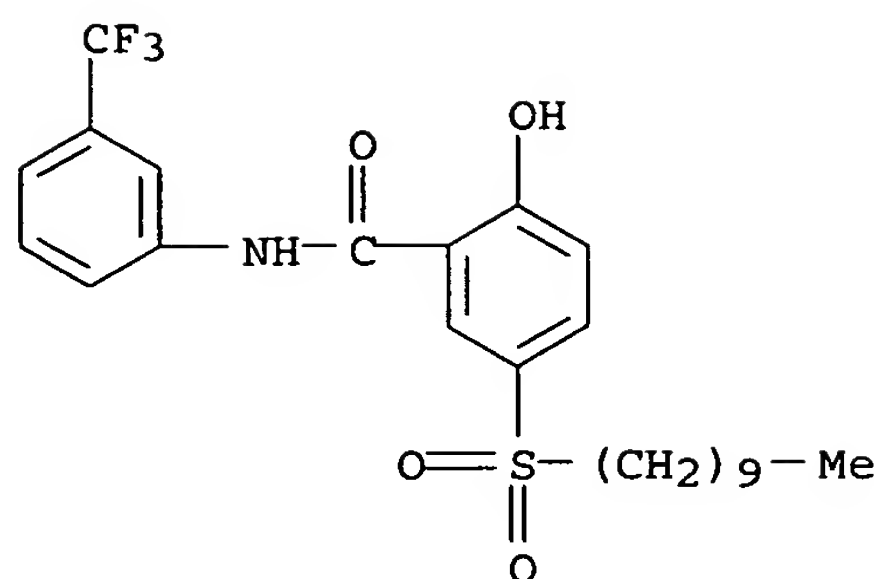


AB A method of treating chronic inflammation in a mammal is disclosed which comprises contacting the affected area with an amount, sufficient to ameliorate the inflammatory condition, of I (Z = substituted Ph; R = C1-20 alkylsulfonyl; X = CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, H, halo, lower alkyl, lower haloalkyl).

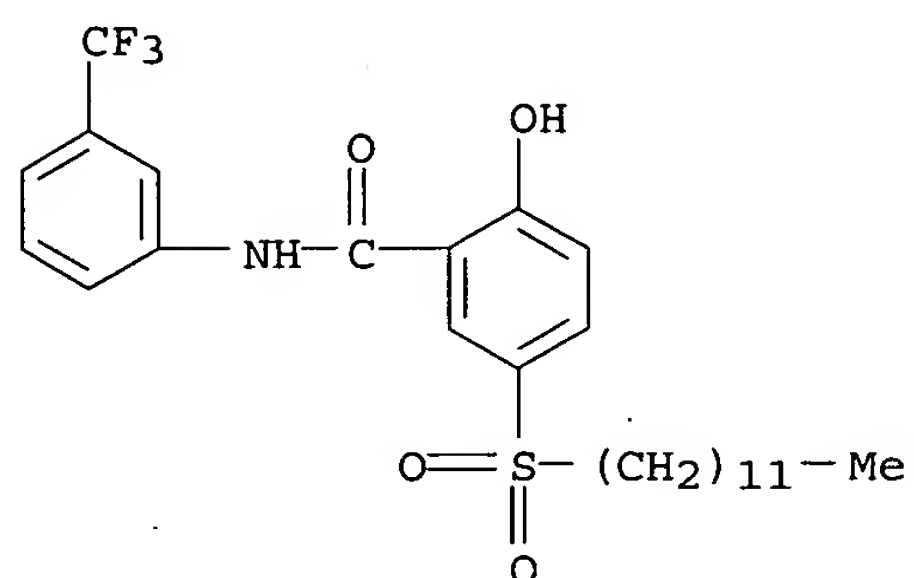
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (MPO; alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides for treatment of inflammation)  
 RN 9003-99-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

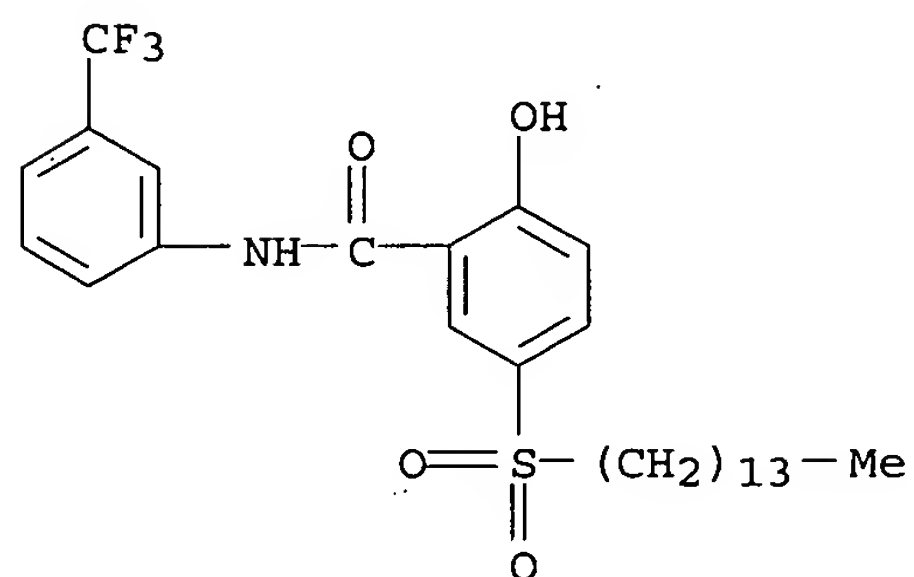
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 244049-84-1 244049-85-2 244049-86-3  
 244049-87-4 244049-88-5 244049-89-6  
 244049-90-9 244049-91-0  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides for treatment of inflammation)  
 RN 98688-52-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



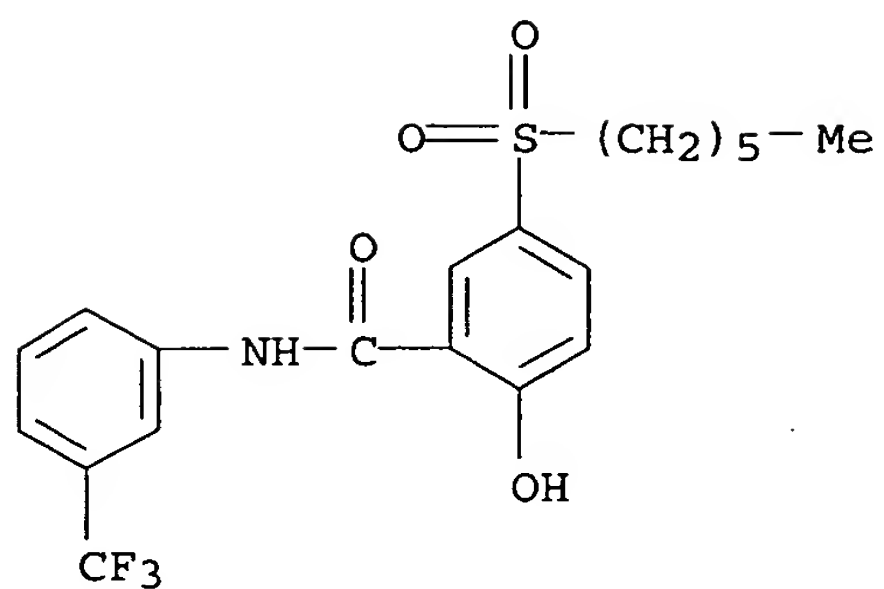
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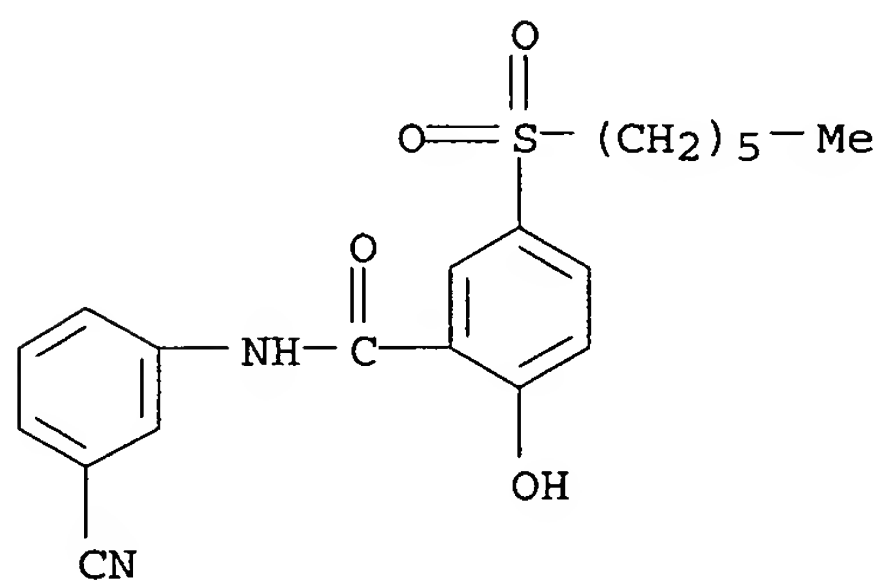
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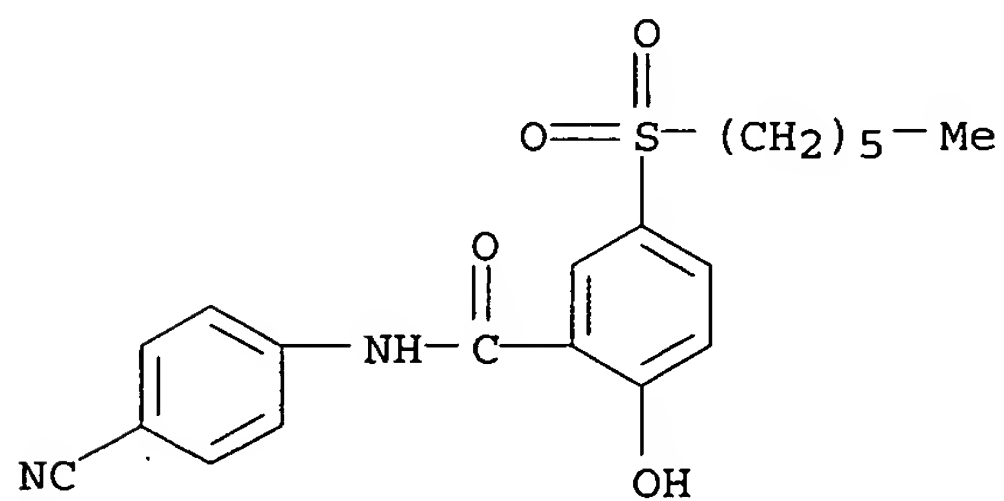
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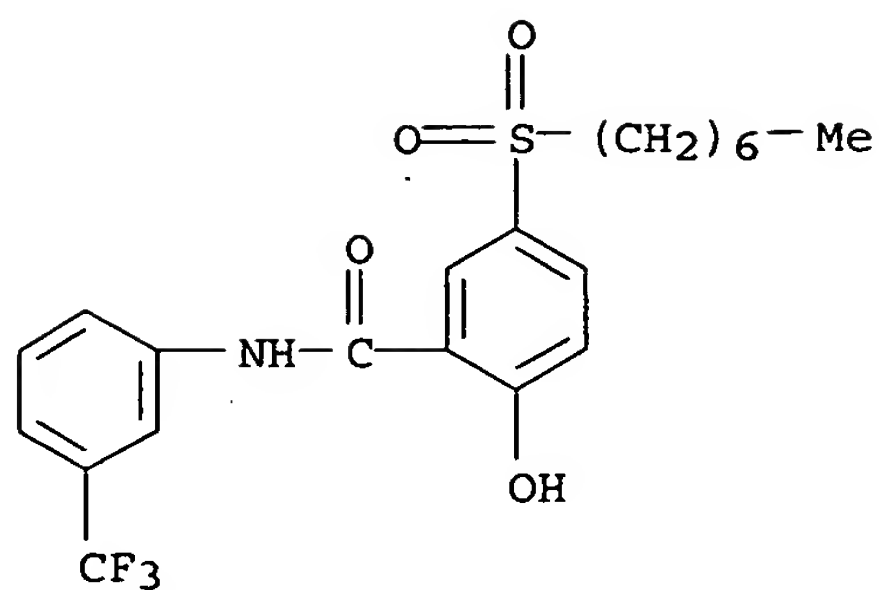
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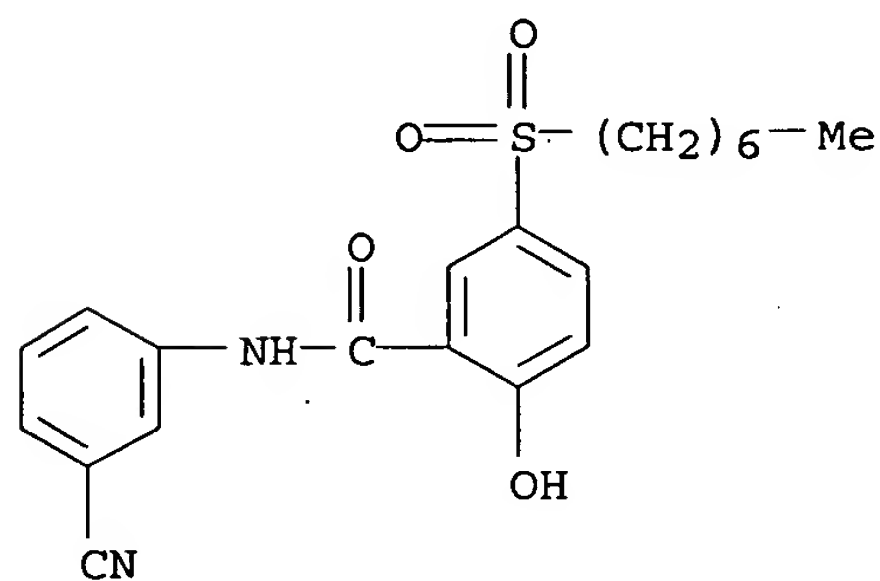
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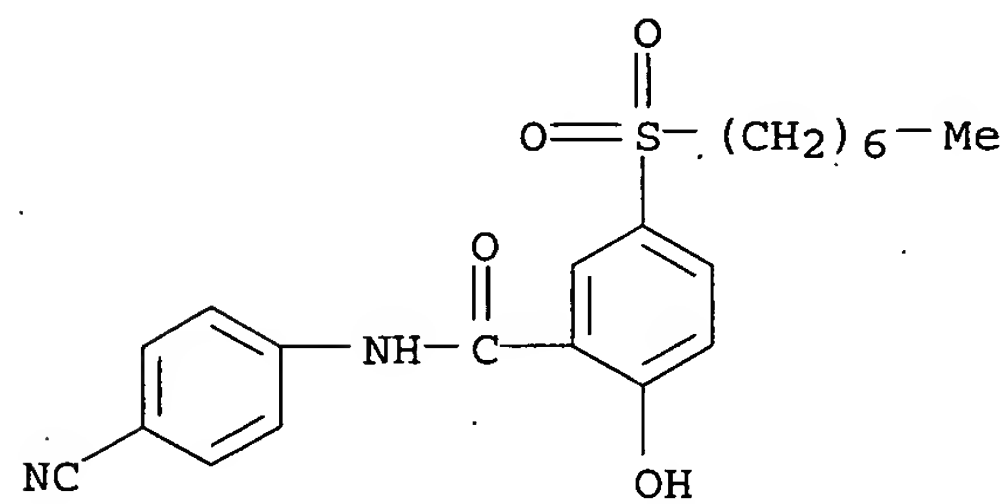
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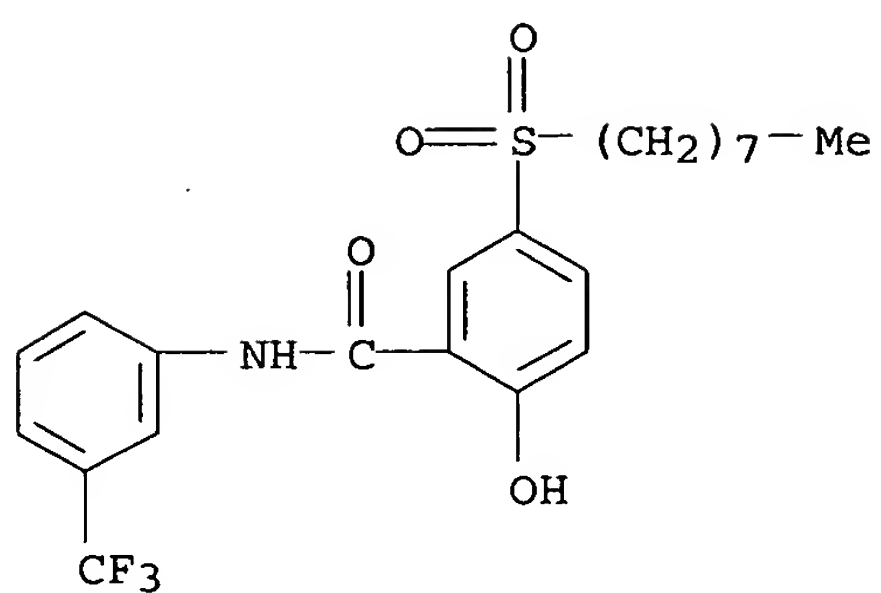
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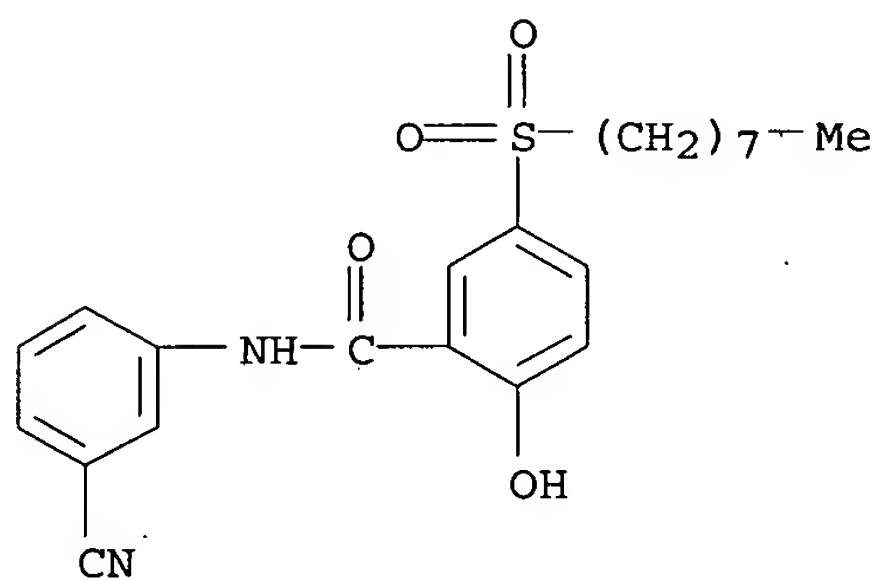
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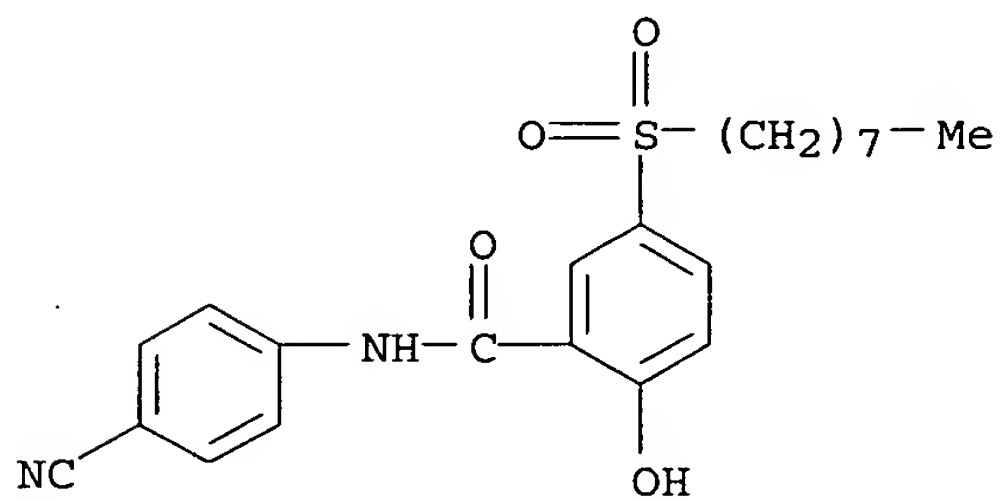
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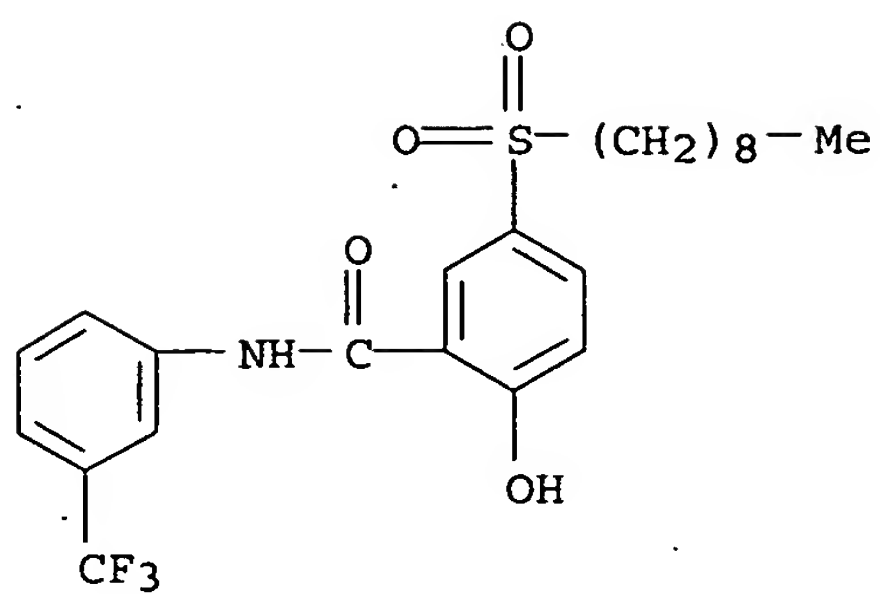


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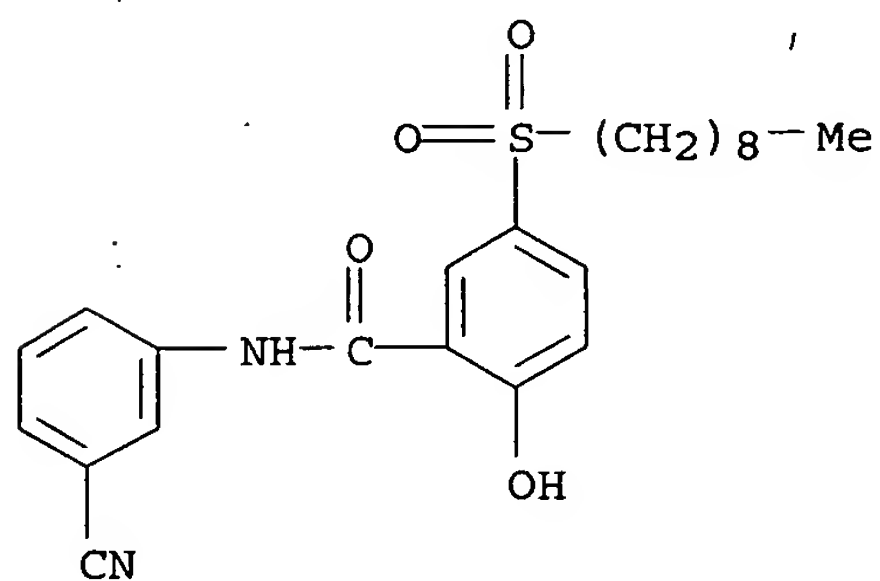


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 CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

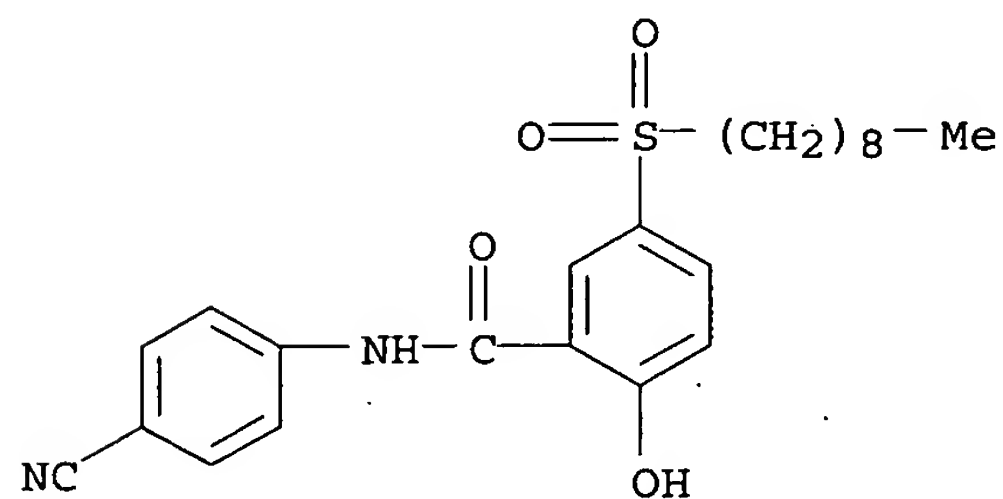




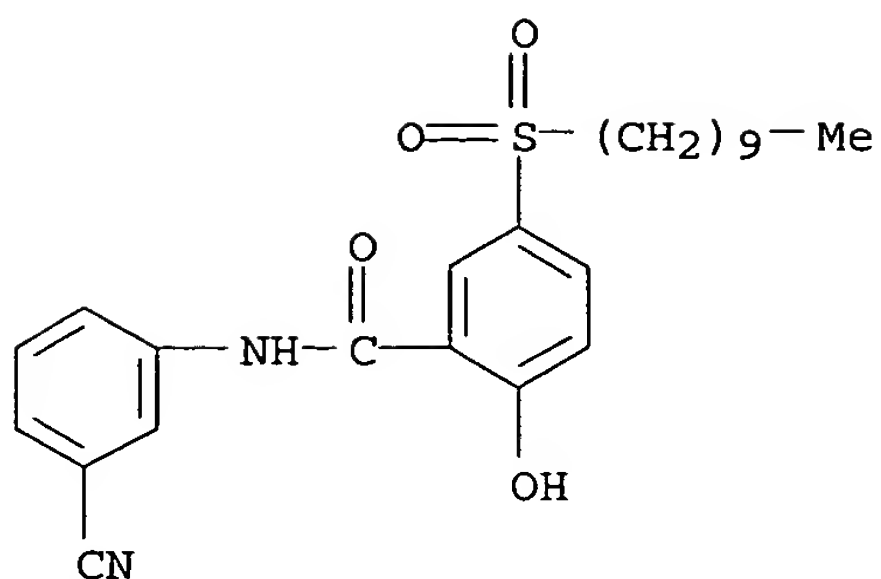
RN 244049-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



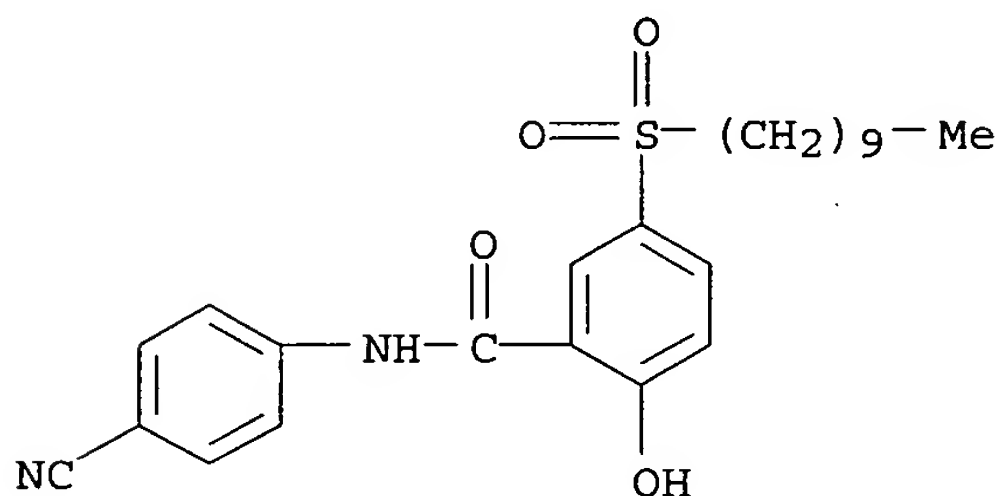
RN 244049-89-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 244049-90-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 244049-91-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628106 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:207681  
 TITLE: Preparation of 4-(sulfamoylphenoxy)phenyloxamic acids and derivatives as thyroid receptor ligands  
 INVENTOR(S): Chiang, Yuan-Ching Phoebe; Dow, Robert Lee  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 128 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000051971	A1	20000908	WO 2000-IB183	20000221 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2363145	AA	20000908	CA 2000-2363145	20000221 <--

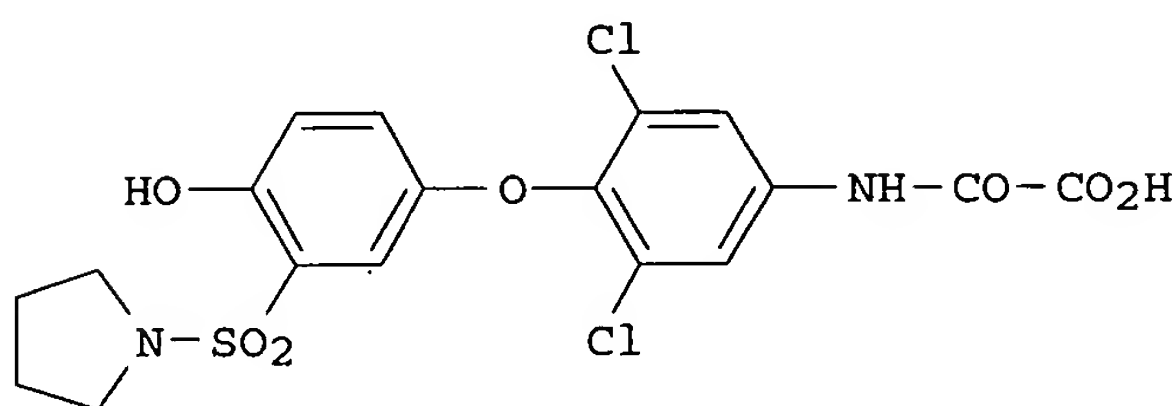
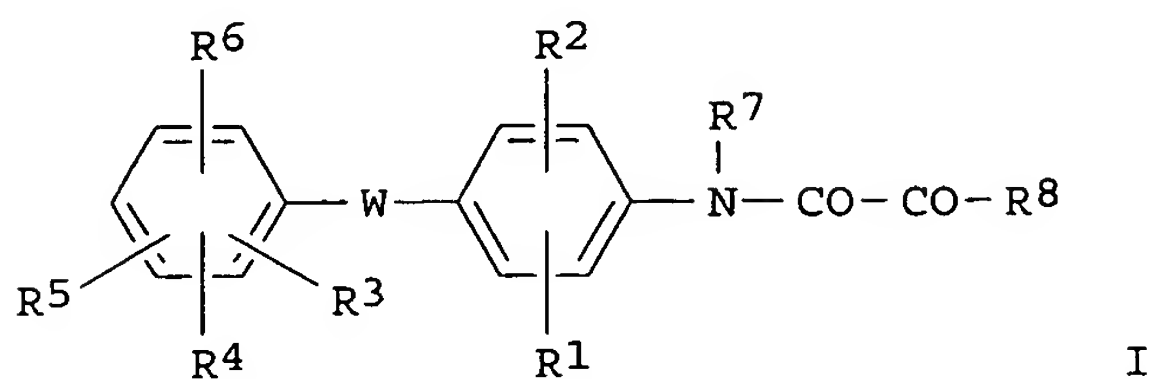
Pryor 10662644 Part B

CA 2363145	C	20060214		
EP 1157001	A1	20011128	EP 2000-902835	20000221 <--
EP 1157001	B1	20040804		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008701	A	20011226	BR 2000-8701	20000221 <--
TR 200102561	T2	20020221	TR 2001-200102561	20000221 <--
JP 2002538133	T2	20021112	JP 2000-602199	20000221 <--
JP 3699355	B2	20050928		
EE 200100464	A	20021216	EE 2001-464	20000221 <--
NZ 513449	A	20040227	NZ 2000-513449	20000221
AU 772282	B2	20040422	AU 2000-24575	20000221
CN 1515548	A	20040728	CN 2003-10124582	20000221
AT 272609	E	20040815	AT 2000-902835	20000221
PT 1157001	T	20041029	PT 2000-902835	20000221
ES 2223454	T3	20050301	ES 2000-902835	20000221
US 6326398	B1	20011204	US 2000-514862	20000228 <--
ZA 2001006730	A	20020805	ZA 2001-6730	20010815 <--
HR 2001000633	A1	20021031	HR 2001-633	20010830 <--
NO 2001004217	A	20011011	NO 2001-4217	20010831 <--
BG 105954	A	20020628	BG 2001-105954	20010926 <--
US 2002049226	A1	20020425	US 2001-966467	20010927 <--
US 6545018	B2	20030408		
US 2003114521	A1	20030619	US 2002-324948	20021220 <--
JP 2005162759	A2	20050623	JP 2004-352241	20041206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-122292P	P	19990301
JP 2000-602199	A3	20000221
WO 2000-IB183	W	20000221
US 2000-514862	A3	20000228

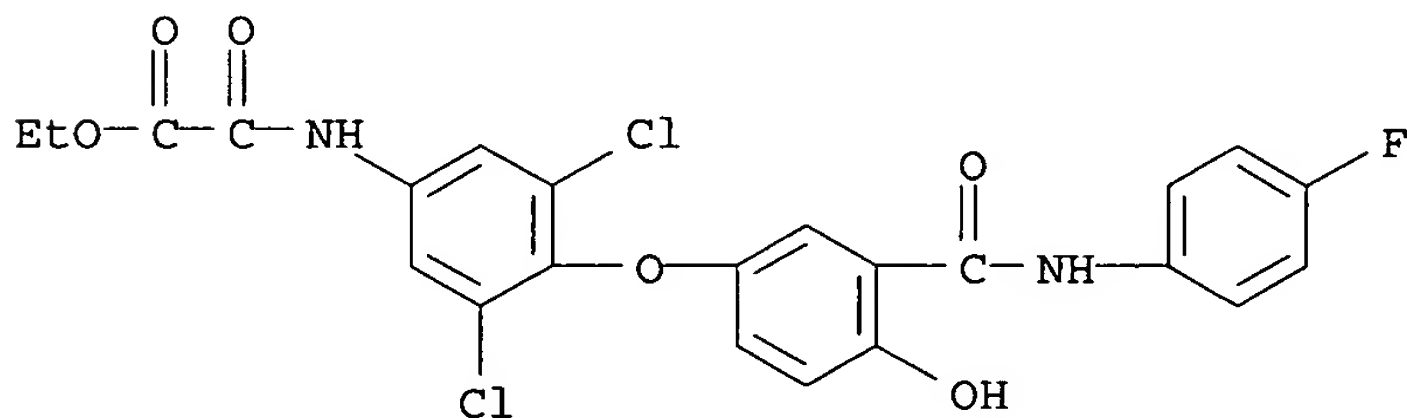
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:207681  
GI



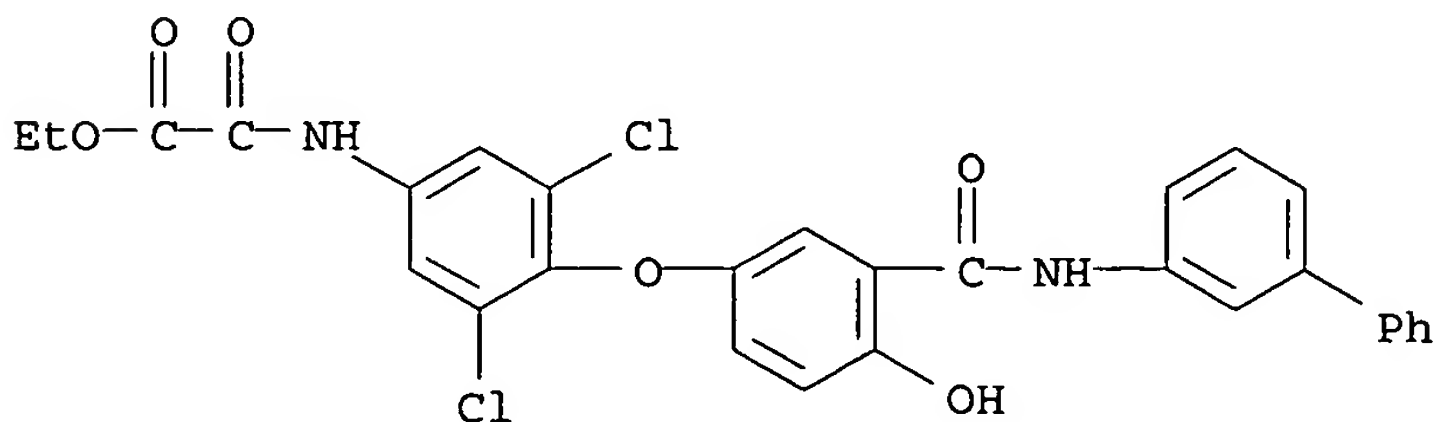
AB The title compds. (I) [wherein R1-R3 = independently H, halo, alkyl, CF3, CN, OCF3, or alkoxy; R4 = H or (un)substituted alkyl; or R3 and R4 together form an (un)substituted carbocyclic ring, (CH2)b, or a heterocyclic ring, Q(CH2)c or (CH2)jQ(CH2)k; b = 3-7; c = 2-6; j and k = independently 2-6; Q = O, S, or NR1; R5 = F, OH, alkoxy, or carboxy; or R4

and R5 together form a heterocyclic ring; R6 = H, halo, alkyl, or CF<sub>3</sub>; R7 = H or alkyl; R8 = OH, alkoxy, or (un)substituted amino; W = O, S(O)d, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, or N(alkyl); d = 0-2], prodrugs, geometric and optical isomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepared as thyroid receptor ligands. Thus, 2',6'-dichloro-4-methoxy-4'-nitrodiphenyl ether was treated with ClSO<sub>2</sub>H and pyrrolidine in two steps to give 1-[5-(2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenoxy)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonyl]pyrrolidine. Demethylation using BCl<sub>3</sub>, followed by reduction using Pd/C, addition of di-Et oxalate, and deesterification, yielded II. An in vivo oxygen consumption assay designed to evaluate the efficacy and cardiac effects of tissue-selective thyroid hormone agonists and a thyroid hormone receptor (TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ ) binding assay for thyromimetic compds. are described (no data). I are useful for the treatment of obesity, hyperlipidemia, glaucoma, cardiac arrhythmia, skin disorders, thyroid disease, hypothyroidism, and related disorders and diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, hypertension, coronary heart disease, hypercholesteremia, depression, and osteoporosis. An anorectic agent or **lipase** inhibitor may be administered with I to treat these conditions.

- IT 290350-69-5P, N-[3,5-Dichloro-4-[3-(4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl)-4-hydroxyphenoxy]phenyl]oxamic acid ethyl ester 290350-75-3P, N-[4-[3-(Biphenyl-3-ylcarbamoyl)-4-hydroxyphenoxy]-3,5-dichlorophenyl]oxamic acid ethyl ester  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of 4-(sulfamoylphenoxy)phenyloxamic acids and derivs. as thyroid receptor ligands by treatment of 4-methoxy-4'-nitrodiphenyl ethers with ClSO<sub>3</sub>H and amines, reduction, and amidation with oxalates)  
 RN 290350-69-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [[3,5-dichloro-4-[3-[[4-(4-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]phenyl]amino]oxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 290350-75-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [[4-[3-[[[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-ylamino]carbonyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]-3,5-dichlorophenyl]amino]oxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98300 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:132356  
 TITLE: Chemically induced intracellular hyperthermia for therapeutic and diagnostic use  
 INVENTOR(S): Bachynsky, Nicholas; Roy, Woodie  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Texas Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 149 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006143	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US16940	19990727 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2337690	AA	20000210	CA 1999-2337690	19990727 <--
AU 9951318	A1	20000221	AU 1999-51318	19990727 <--
AU 750313	B2	20020718		
EP 1098641	A1	20010516	EP 1999-935949	19990727 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-94286P P 19980727  
 WO 1999-US16940 W 19990727

AB Therapeutic pharmacol. agents and methods are disclosed for chemical induction of intracellular hyperthermia and/or free radicals for the diagnosis and treatment of infections, malignancy, and other medical conditions. A process and composition are provided for the diagnosis or killing of cancer cells and inactivation of susceptible bacterial, parasitic, fungal, and viral pathogens by chemical generating heat, and/or free radicals and/or hyperthermia-inducible immunogenic determinants by using mitochondrial uncoupling agents, especially 2,4-dinitrophenol, and their conjugates, either alone or in combination with other drugs, hormones, cytokines and radiation.

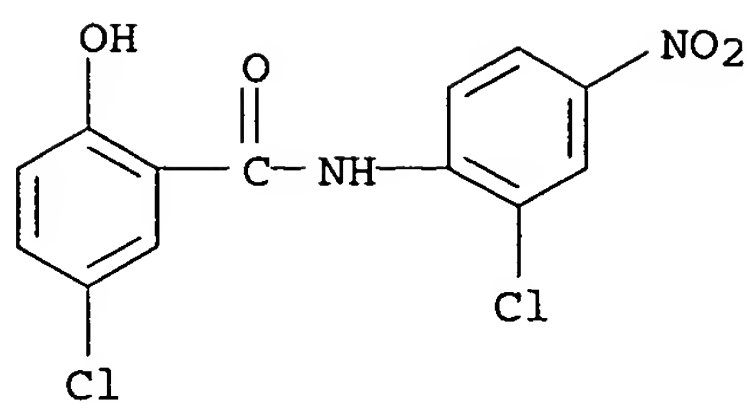
IT 50-65-7 370-86-5 555-60-2 1151-51-5  
 16128-96-4 22662-39-1

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

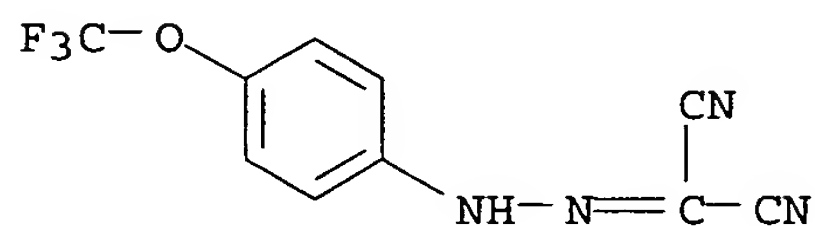
(chemical induced intracellular hyperthermia for diagnostic and therapeutic use, and use with other agents)

RN 50-65-7 HCAPLUS

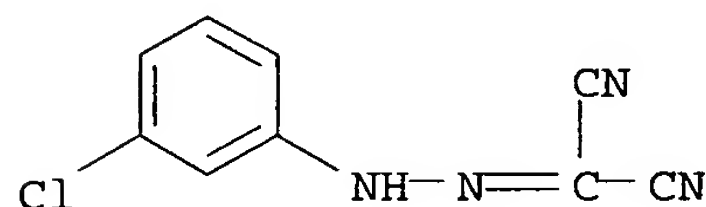
CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



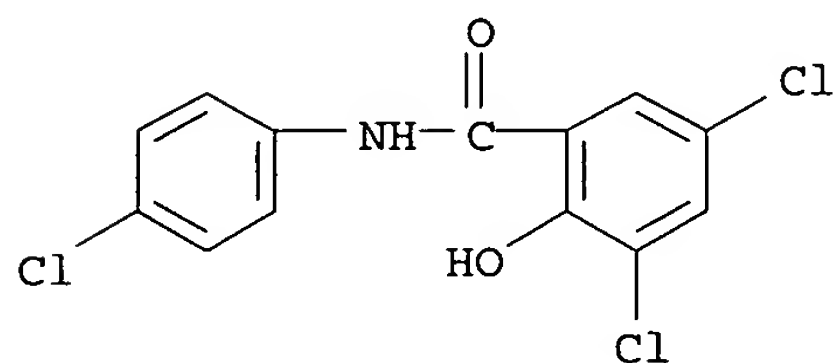
RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



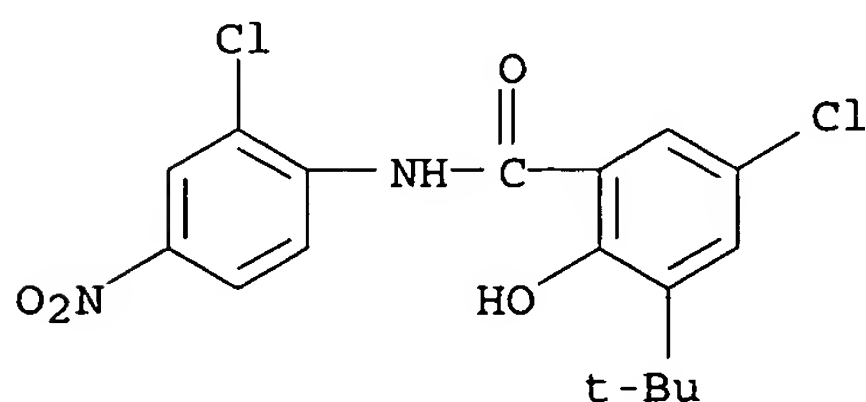
RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



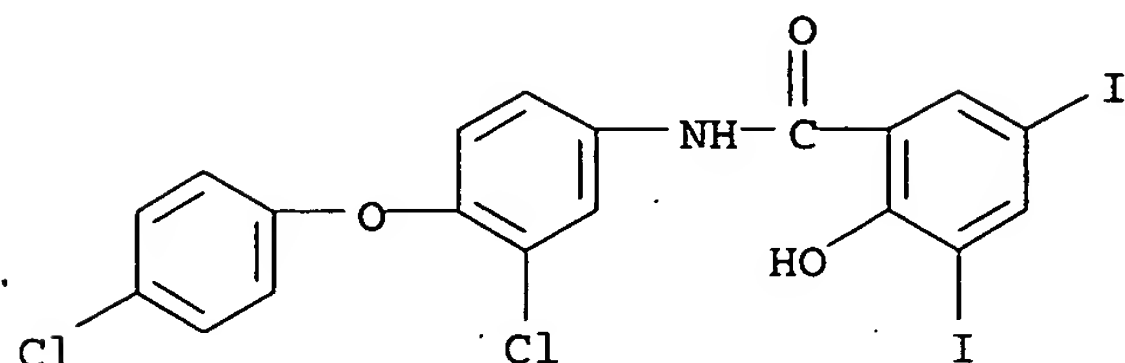
RN 1151-51-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 22662-39-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[3-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9001-92-7, Proteinase  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitors; chemical induced intracellular hyperthermia for diagnostic  
 and therapeutic use, and use with other agents)  
 RN 9001-92-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Proteinase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:622278 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:223499

TITLE: Method of relieving inflammation by using  
 5-alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides

INVENTOR(S): Evans, Richard T.; Coburn, Robert A.; Genco, Robert  
 A.; Dunn, Joseph A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New  
 York, USA; Therex Technologies, Inc.

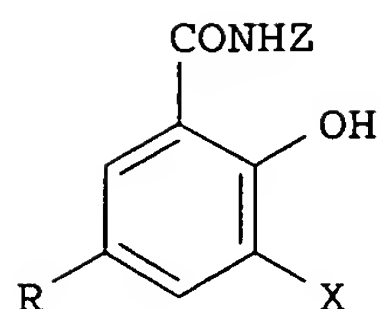
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5958911	A	19990928	US 1997-963751	19971104 <--
US 6117859	A	20000912	US 1999-407244	19990928 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-30303P	P 19961105
			US 1997-963751	A2 19971104
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 131:223499		
GI				



I

AB A method of treating inflammation in a mammal comprises contacting the affected area with an amount, sufficient to ameliorate the inflammatory condition, of I [Z = substituted Ph; R = (un)substituted C1-20 alkylsulfonyl; X = CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, H, halo, lower (halo)alkyl] in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier containing a detergent. The method of the invention is useful for the relief of inflammation of tissues affected by disease, e.g. periodontal disease. More particularly, the method of the invention provides for the topical application of lipophilic salicylanilide derivs. that have minimal systemic absorption and are easily solubilized in aqueous solns. containing ionic or nonionic detergents.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides for treatment of inflammation)

RN 9003-99-0 HCAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

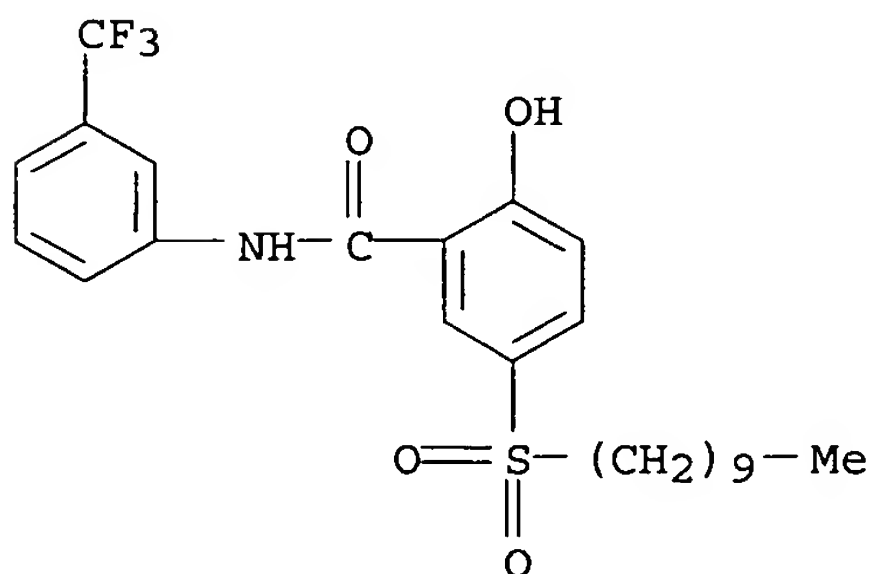
IT 98688-52-9 98688-56-3 244049-90-9  
244049-91-0

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides for treatment of inflammation)

RN 98688-52-9 HCAPLUS

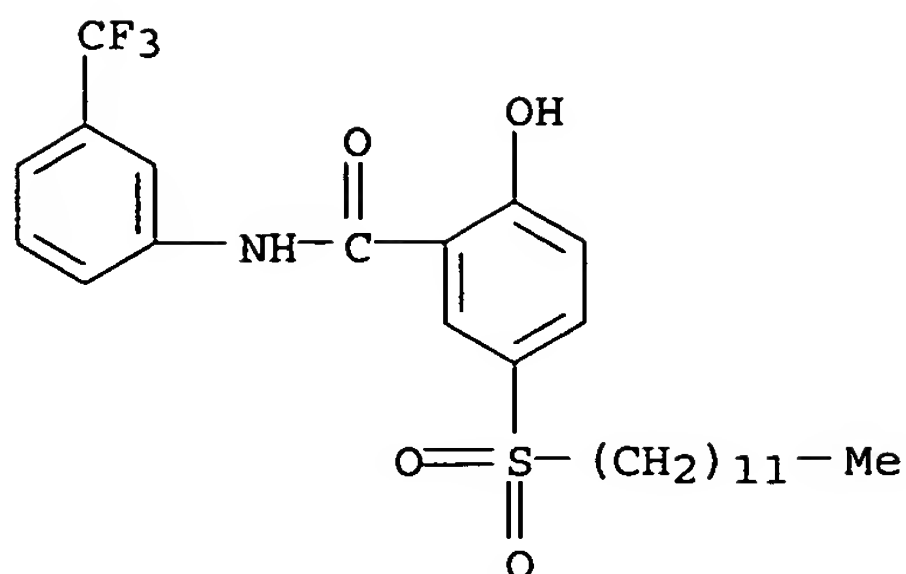
CN Benzamide, 5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



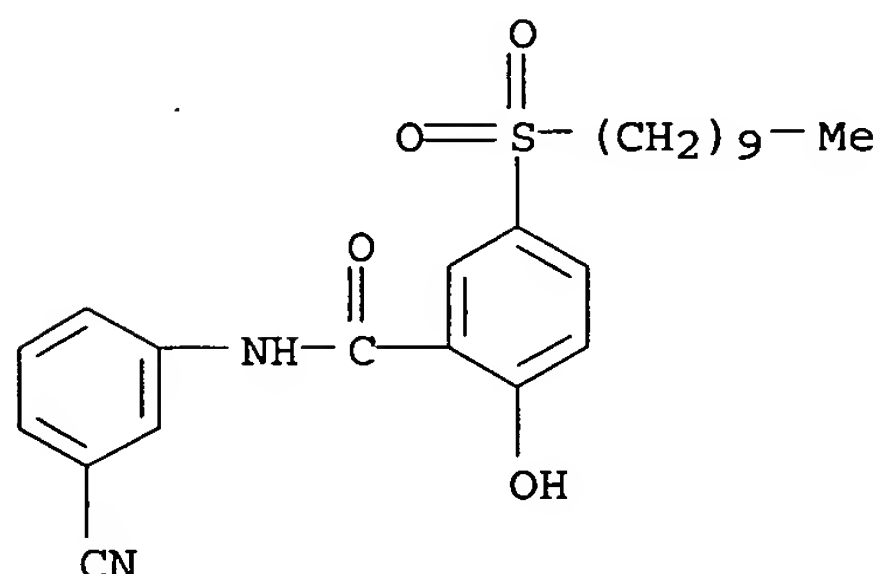
RN 98688-56-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-(dodecylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

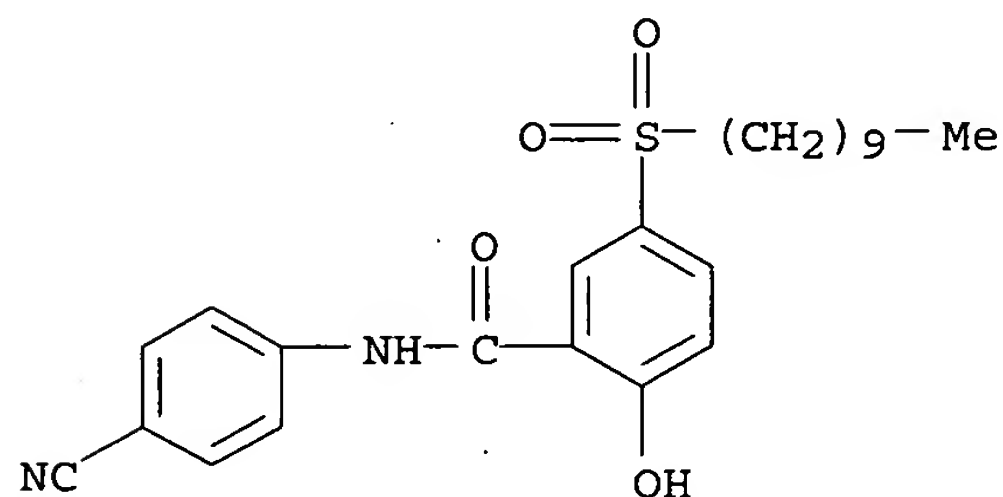




RN 244049-90-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 244049-91-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-(decylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

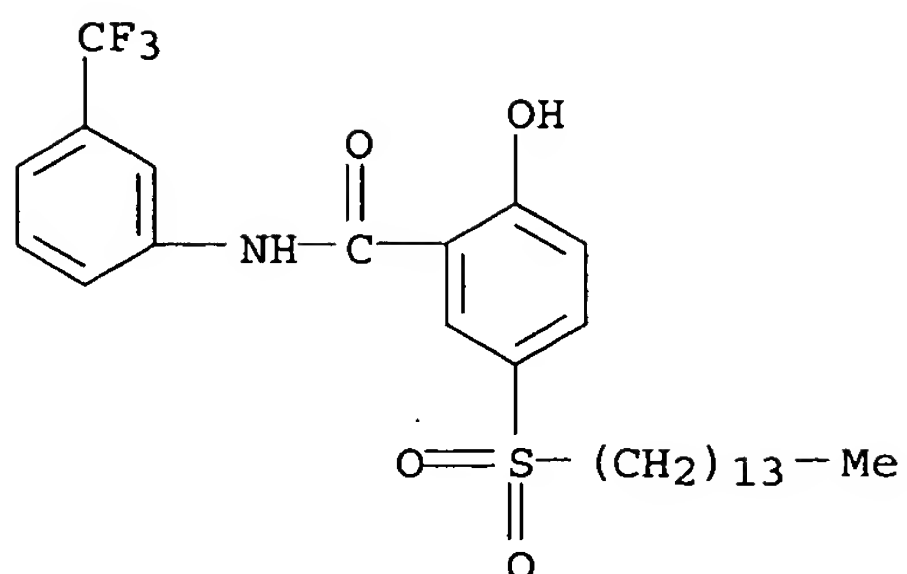


IT 98688-61-0 244049-78-3 244049-79-4  
 244049-80-7 244049-81-8 244049-82-9  
 244049-83-0 244049-84-1 244049-85-2  
 244049-86-3 244049-87-4 244049-88-5  
 244049-89-6

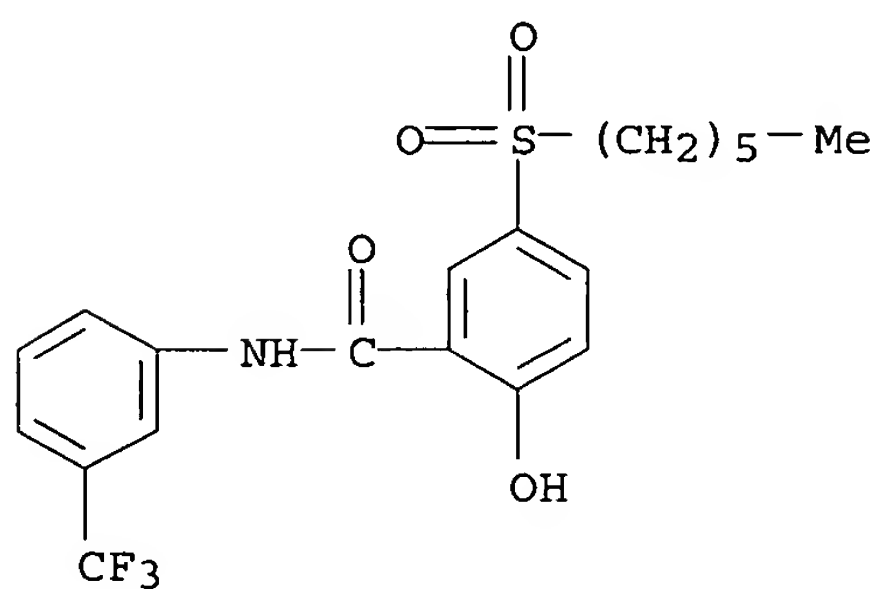
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(alkylsulfonylsalicylanilides for treatment of inflammation)

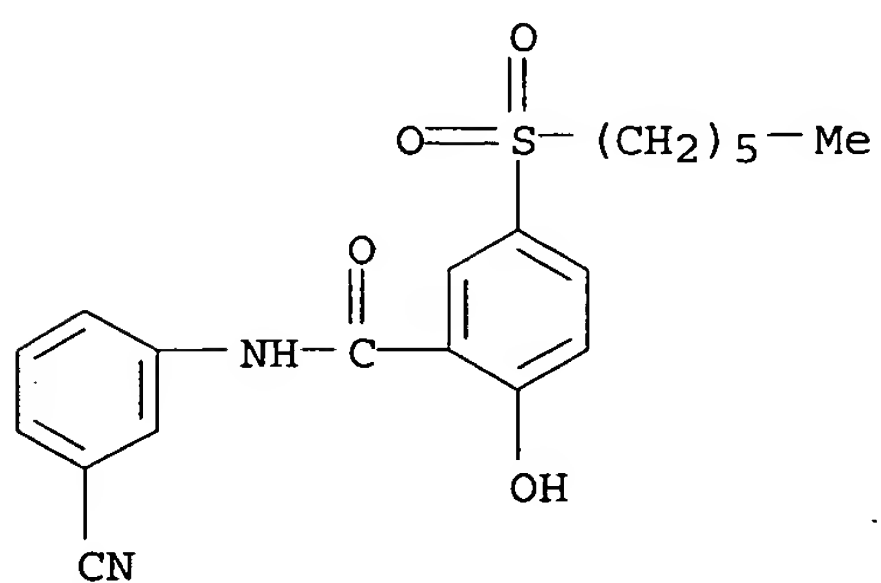
RN 98688-61-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-5-(tetradecylsulfonyl)-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



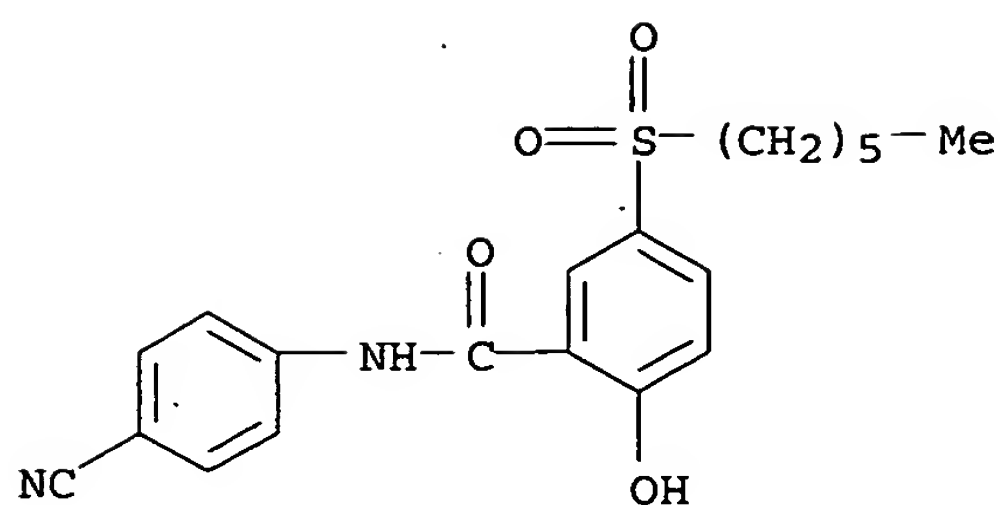
RN 244049-78-3 HCAPLUS  
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 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



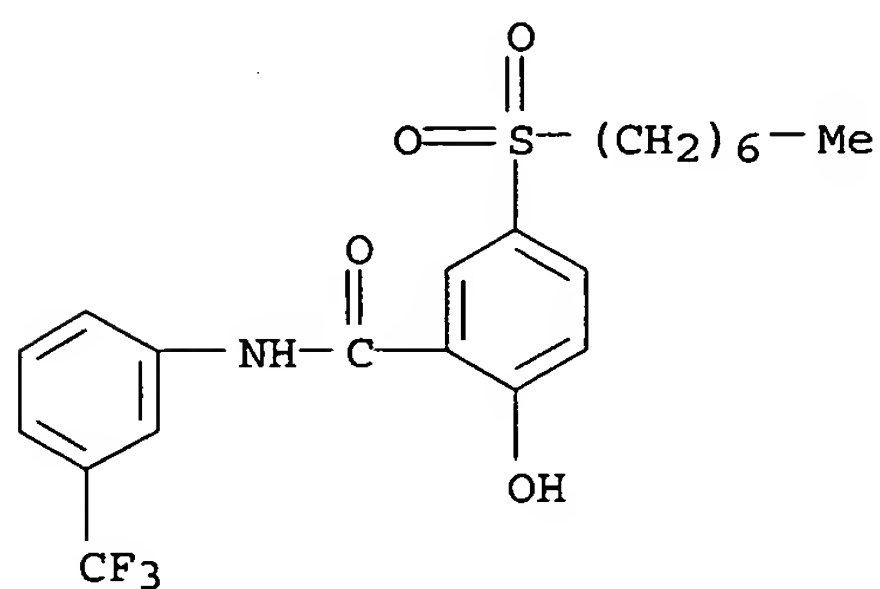
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 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-(hexylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
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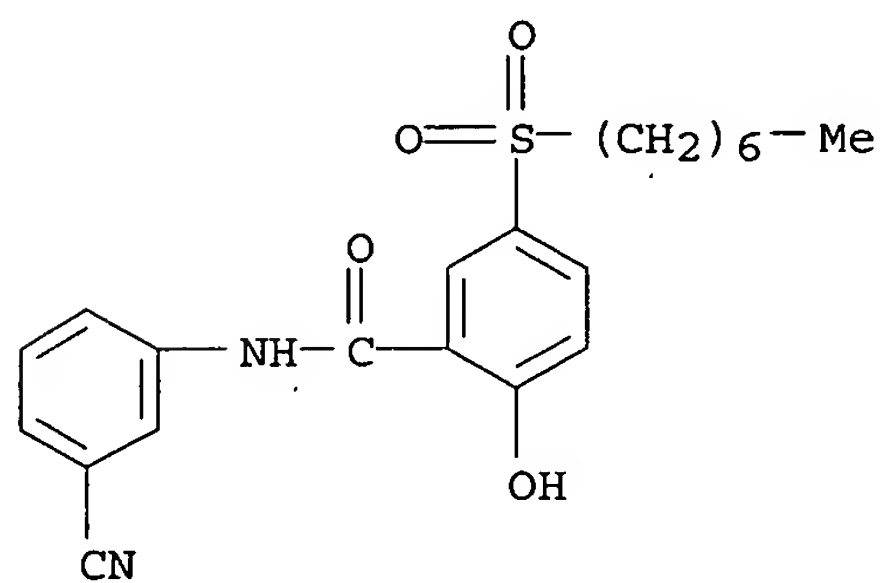
RN 244049-80-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-(hexylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
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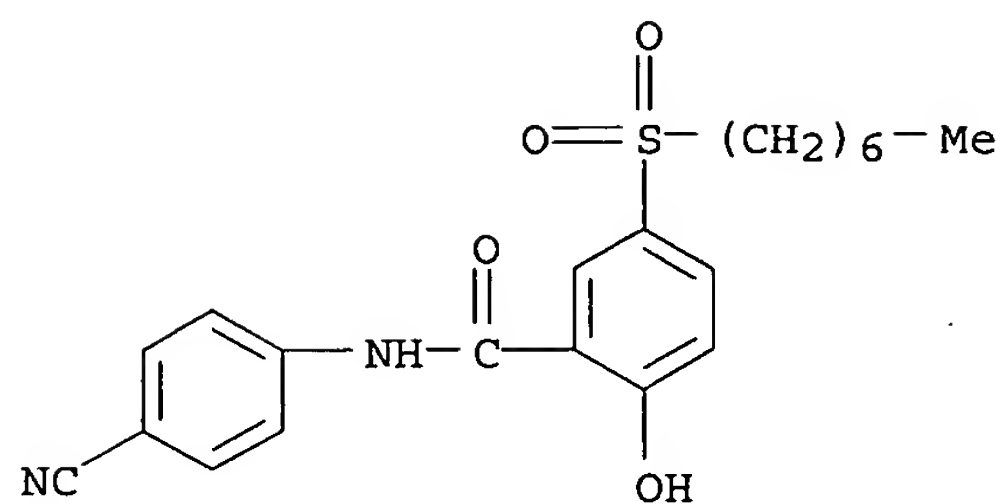
RN 244049-81-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-(heptylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



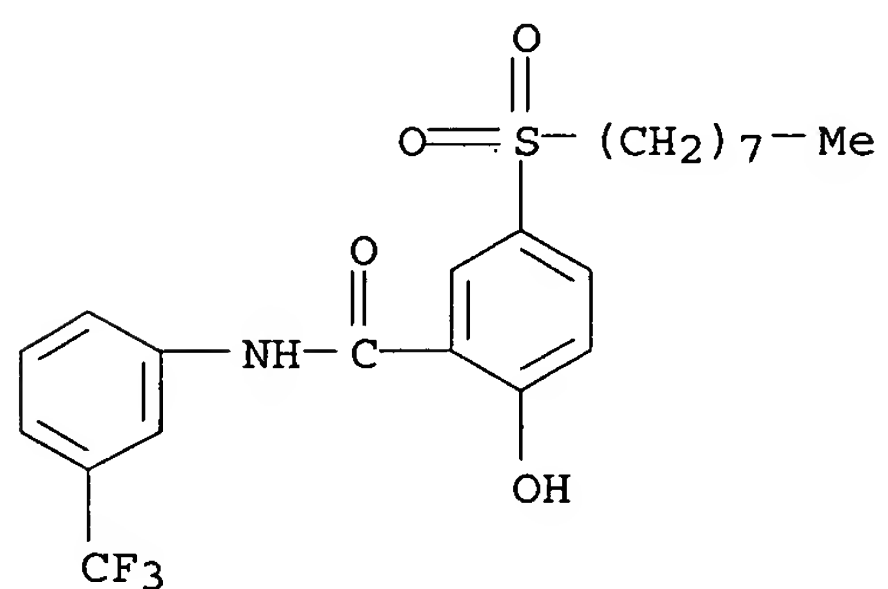
RN 244049-82-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-(heptylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)



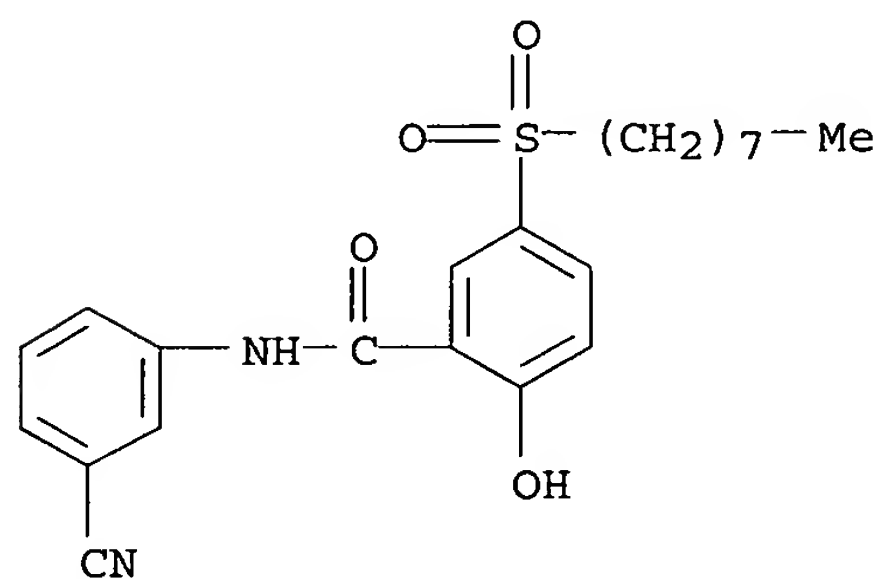
RN 244049-83-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-(heptylsulfonyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)



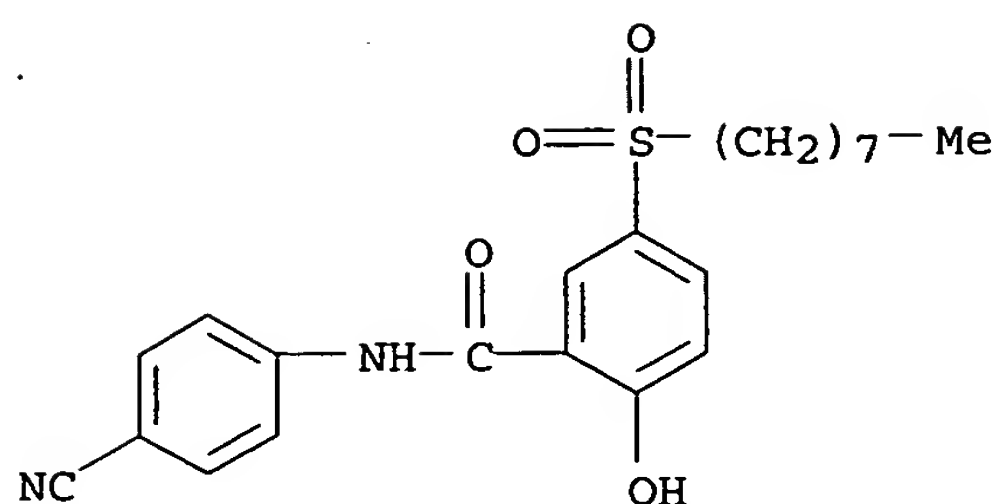
RN 244049-84-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-5-(octylsulfonyl)-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



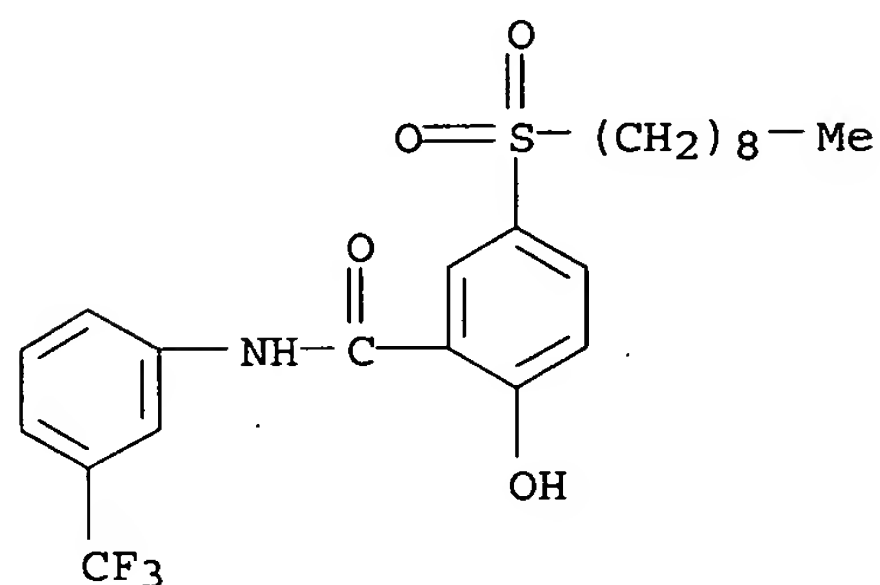
RN 244049-85-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(octylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



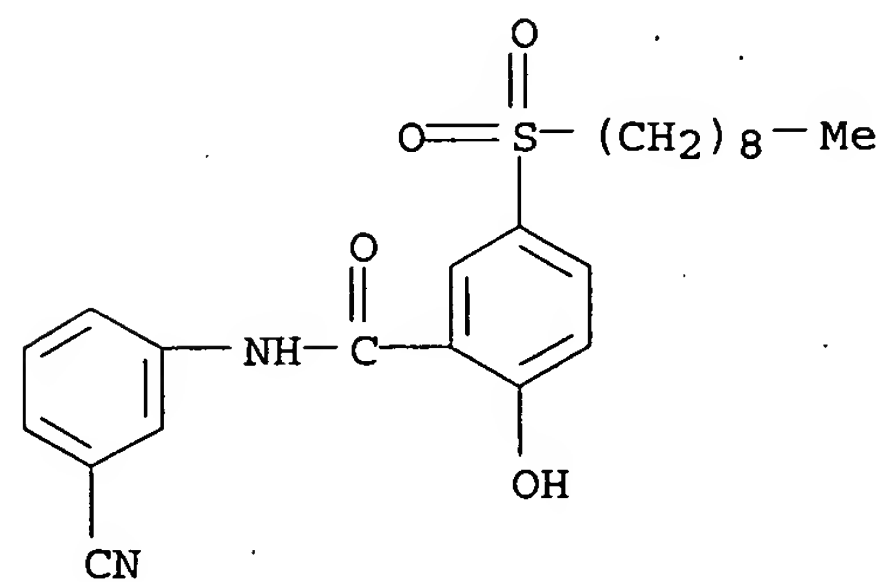
RN 244049-86-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(octylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



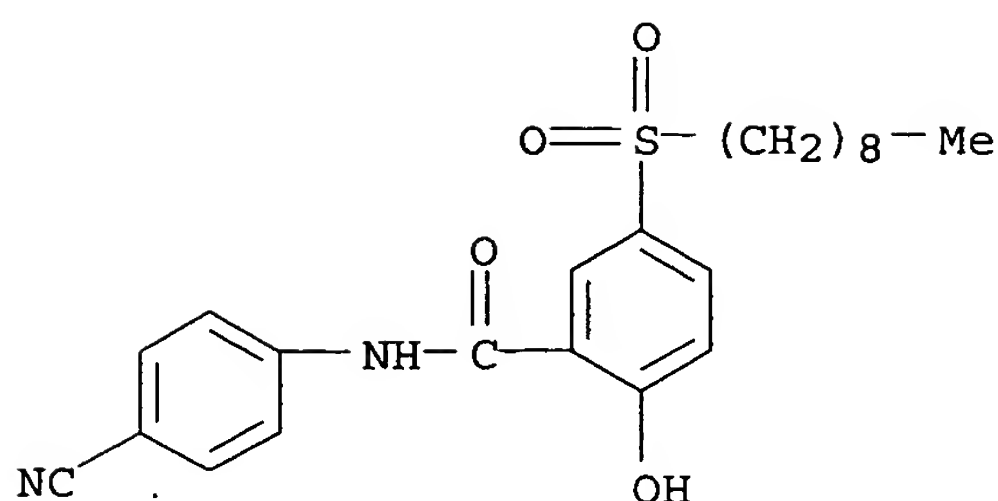
RN 244049-87-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)-N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 244049-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



RN 244049-89-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(nonylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L33 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:257016 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:30084

TITLE: Effect of chelating agents and respiratory inhibitors on regulation of the *cadA* gene in *Escherichia coli*

AUTHOR(S): Reams, Steve G.; Lee, Norizan; Mat-Jan, Fairouz; Clark, David P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiology, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL, 62901, USA

SOURCE: Archives of Microbiology (1997), 167(4), 209-216

CODEN: AMICCW; ISSN: 0302-8933

PUBLISHER: Springer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

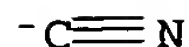
AB The *cadA* gene that encodes Lys decarboxylase in *E. coli* is induced by low pH and during anaerobic growth by Lys. Operon fusions of *cadA* to *lacZ* was used to investigate the effects of aeration on *cadA* regulation. When an insertion mutation in *osmZ* (= *hns*) was introduced, a *cadA-lacZ* fusion was derepressed in the presence of air to approx. the same level as seen during anaerobic growth. The pH-dependent regulation of *cadA* was not affected by *osmZ*. Introduction of mutations in *rpoS*, *fur*, or *fnr* had no effect on *cadA* expression. Defects in *arcB* or *arcA* largely abolished expression of *cadA* during anaerobic growth. Nonetheless, strains defective in both *arcB* and *osmZ* showed the same high *cadA-lac* expression in air as seen in the single *osmZ* derivs. Blocking the respiratory chain with mutations or chemical inhibitors also caused derepression of a *cadA-lacZ* fusion in air, while agents affecting the proton gradient had no effect. Derepression of *cadA* in air was also mediated by several chelating agents, in particular by methoxyindole carboxylic acid. Addition of Fe<sup>2+</sup> overcame this effect. Chelating agents also abolished the expression during aerobic growth of several genes known to be under *arcAB* control and which are normally repressed during anaerobic growth but induced in the presence of air. This implies that the effect of chelating agents on *cadA* expression is mediated via the *arcAB* regulatory system.

IT 57-12-5, Cyanide, biological studies 87-17-2, Salicylanilide 555-60-2, Carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenyl-hydrazone

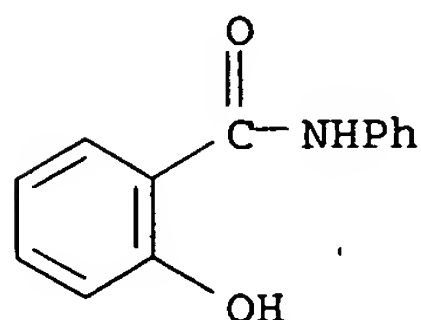
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(chelating agents and respiratory inhibitors effect on regulation of the *cadA* gene in *E. coli*)

RN 57-12-5 HCAPLUS

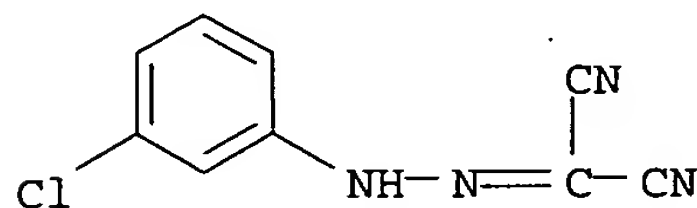
CN Cyanide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:207936 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:207936  
TITLE: Uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation: different effects of lipophilic weak acids and electrogenic ionophores on the kinetics of ATP synthesis  
AUTHOR(S): Matsuno-Yagi, Akemi; Hatefi, Youssef  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Basic Clin. Res., Res. Inst. of Scripps Clin., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA  
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1989), 28(10), 4367-74  
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous studies from this laboratory have shown that the kinetics of ATP synthesis by bovine heart submitochondrial particles (SMP) are modulated by the coupled rate of respiration between 2 extremes of  $V_{max}$  and apparent  $K_m$ 's for ADP and inorg. phosphate ( $P_i$ ) (Matsuno-Yagi, A.; Hatefi, Y., 1986; Hekman, C., et al., 1988). Thus, with ADP as the variable substrate, ATP synthesis occurred with  $V_{max} = 200$  nmol/ATP/min/ng protein at  $30^\circ$  and apparent  $K_{mADP} = 2-4$   $\mu M$  at low rates of respiration, and with  $V_{max} = 11,000$  nmol ATP/min/mg protein at  $30^\circ$  and apparent  $K_{mADP} = 120-160$   $\mu M$  at high rates of respiration. At intermediate respiration rates, it was necessary to introduce a 3rd intermediate  $K_{mADP}$  for best fit of the kinetic data, indicating that transition from one kinetic extreme to the other is not abrupt and involves intermediate kinetic states of the ATP synthase complexes. The present paper shows that uncouplers affect the kinetics of ATP synthesis by SMP in 2 ways. When used at moderate concns., electrogenic ionophores such as gramicidin D or valinomycin plus nigericin decreased the  $V_{max}$  for ATP synthesis without changing the contributions of the low, intermediate, and high  $K_{mADP}$  to the overall rate of ATP synthesis. By contrast, potent lipophilic weak acid uncouplers, such as FCCP, CCCP, S-13, and SF6847,

decreased  $V_{max}$  and converted the kinetics of ATP synthesis toward high  $K_{mADP}$ . Similar results were obtained when  $P_i$  was the variable substrate, or when the energy-linked reaction studied was ATP-driven reverse electron transfer from succinate to NAD, with NAD as the variable substrate. When the ATP synthase complexes of SMP were fractionally inactivated by DCCD, and as a result the kinetics of ATP synthesis by these particles were converted to the high- $K_m$  mode, then partial uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation by FCCP resulted in large increases in the apparent  $K_m$  for ADP and  $P_i$ . These results have been interpreted as follows. In the absence of uncouplers, increases in the apparent  $K_{mADP}$  and  $K_{mP_i}$  are associated with increased rates of coupled respiration and increased rates of  $H^+$  flux through the ATP synthase complexes. Lipophilic weak acid uncouplers, but not gramicidin D and valinomycin plus nigericin when used at moderate uncoupling concns., react with the ATP synthase complexes and increase slippage in the coupling mechanism within the **enzyme** complex. As a result, uncoupled  $H^+$  flux through the ATP synthase complex increases and results in increased apparent  $K_m$  values for ADP and  $P_i$  even though the rate of ATP synthesis decreases. A similar interpretation applies to the uncoupler-induced increase in the apparent  $K_{mNAD}$  during ATP-driven reverse electron transfer from succinate to NAD. This interpretation is also consistent with the very high apparent  $K_{mADP}$  and  $K_{mP_i}$  obtained when SMP containing fractionally inactivated ATP synthases were partially uncoupled by FCCP. In these SMP preps., the remaining, active ATP synthase complexes turn over very rapidly during oxidative phosphorylation (Matsuno-Yagi, A.; Hatefi, Y., 1988). Partial uncoupling by a lipophilic weak acid, such as FCCP, further increases  $H^+$  flux through these active ATP synthases via the slip mechanism, thus resulting in very high apparent  $K_m$  values for ADP and  $P_i$ .

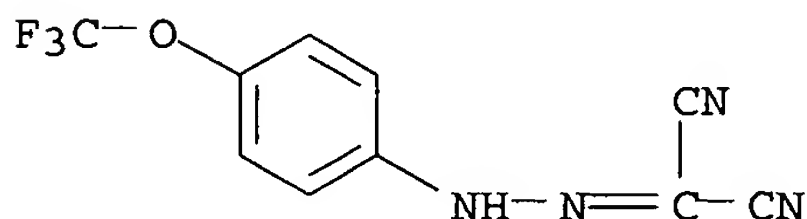
IT 370-86-5, FCCP 555-60-2, CCCP 16128-96-4, S-13

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ATP formation kinetics in mitochondria response to, oxidative phosphorylation uncoupling in relation to)

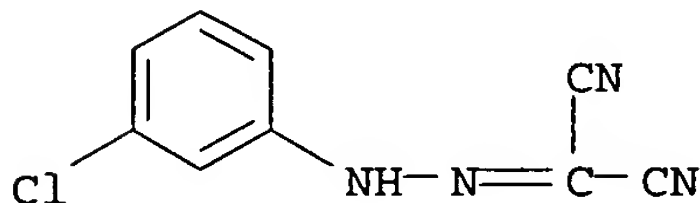
RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS

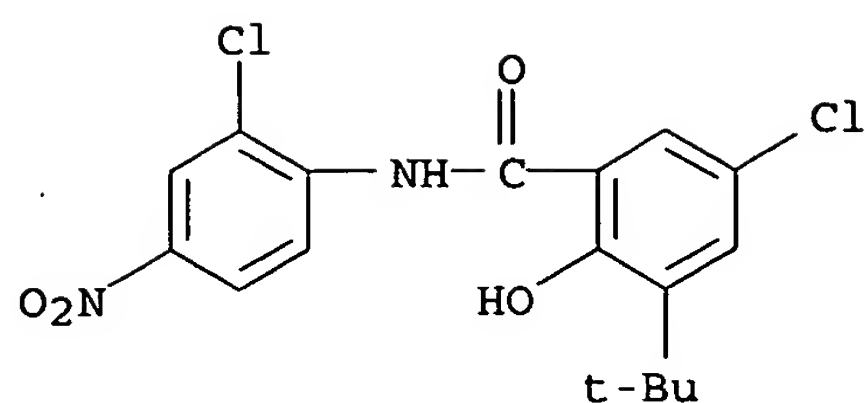
CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



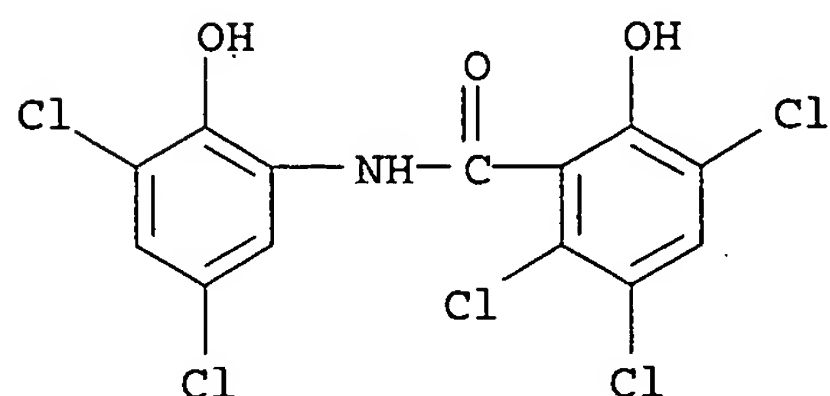
RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



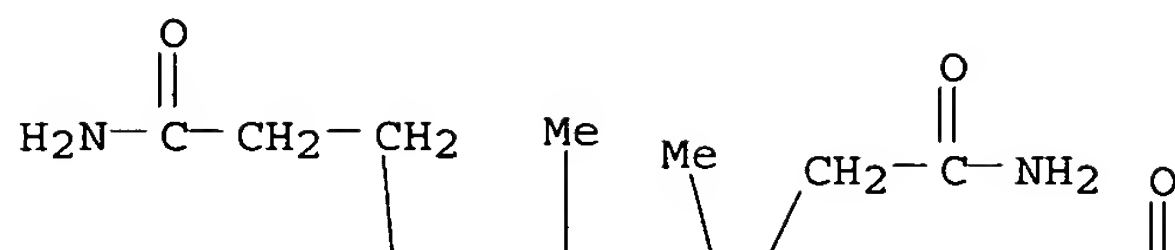


L33 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:589171 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:189171  
 TITLE: Control of selenium and cobalt deficiency in lambs by  
 supplementation of oral anthelmintics  
 AUTHOR(S): Bremner, I.; Humphries, W. R.; Morrice, P. C.;  
 Carlyle, W. W. H.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Div., Rowett Res. Inst., Bucksburn/Aberdeen,  
 AB2 9SB, UK  
 SOURCE: Veterinary Record (1988), 123(9), 217-18  
 CODEN: VETRAX; ISSN: 0042-4900  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The benefits of the inclusion of Co and Se supplements in anthelmintic  
 preps. were demonstrated in a 10-wk trial with Co- and Se-deficient  
 blackface wethers. The anthelmintics were based on oxfendazole and on  
 levamisole plus oxyclozanide; doses provided, in total, 38 mg Co and 7.2  
 or 11.3 mg Se. Administration of the supplements prevented the weight loss  
 and reduction in food intake observed in unsupplemented animals. Blood  
 glutathione peroxidase activities were restored to normal, and  
 increases in serum vitamin B12 levels were observed which were consistent  
 with the prevention of both Co and Se deficiencies.  
 IT 2277-92-1, Oxyclozanide  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (anthelmintic, cobalt and selenium deficiency in lambs control by  
 supplementation of oral)  
 RN 2277-92-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2,3,5-trichloro-N-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

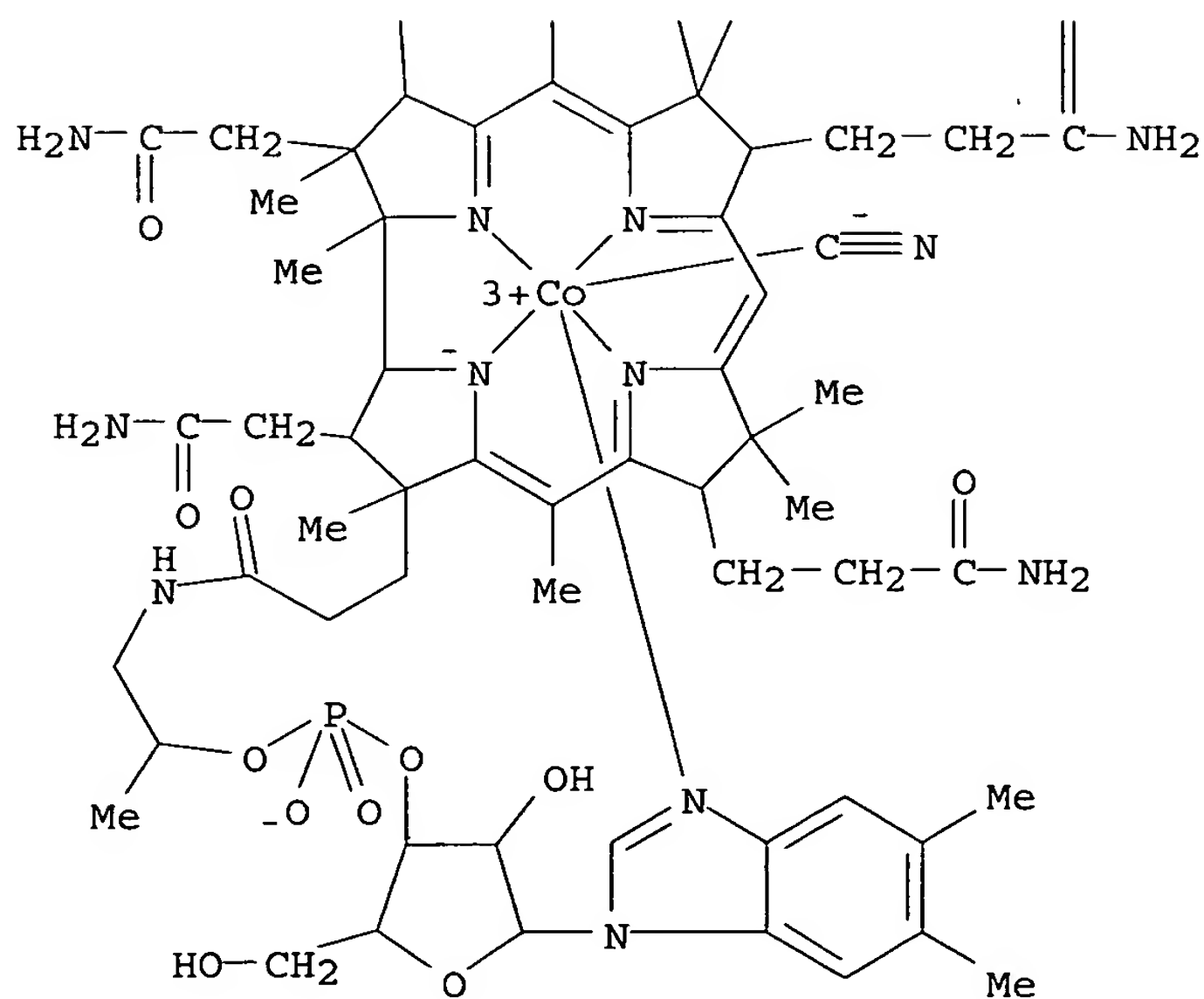


IT 68-19-9, Vitamin B12  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (of blood serum, of lambs in cobalt and selenium deficiency, oral  
 anthelmintics supplementation increase of)  
 RN 68-19-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Vitamin B12 (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



IT 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (of blood, of lambs in cobalt and selenium deficiency, oral  
 anthelmintics supplementation increase of)

RN 9013-66-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Peroxidase, glutathione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L33 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:546038 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:146038

TITLE: Sensitivity of some marine bacteria, a moderate halophile, and Escherichia coli to uncouplers at alkaline pH

AUTHOR(S): MacLeod, Robert A.; Wisse, G. A.; Stejskal, F. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Macdonald Coll., McGill Univ., Ste Anne de Bellevue, QC, H9X 1C0, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1988), 170(9), 4330-7

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

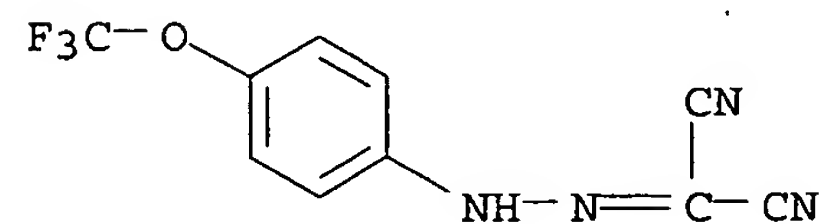
AB The inhibitory effects of uncouplers on amino acid transport into three marine bacteria, *Vibrio alginolyticus* 118, *V. parahaemolyticus* 113, and *Alteromonas haloplanktis* 214, into a moderate halophile, *V. costicola* NRC 37001, and into *Escherichia coli* K-12 were found to vary depending upon the uncoupler tested, its concentration, and the pH. Higher concns. of all of the uncouplers were required to inhibit transport at pH 8.5 than at pH 7.0. The protonophore carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone showed the greatest reduction in inhibitory capacity as the pH was increased, carbonyl cyanide p-trifluoromethoxyphenylhydrazone showed less reduction, and 3,3',4',5-tetrachlorosalicylanilide was almost as effective as an inhibitor of amino acid transport at pH 8.5 as at pH 7.0 for all of the organisms except *A. haloplanktis* 214. Differences between the protonophores in their relative activities at pHs 7.0 and 8.5 were attributed to differences in their pK values. 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide, carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone, 2-heptyl-4-hydroxyquinoline-N-oxide and NaCN all inhibited Na<sup>+</sup> extrusion from Na<sup>+</sup>-loaded cells of *V. alginolyticus* 118 at pH 8.5. The results support the conclusion that Na<sup>+</sup> extrusion from this organism at pH 8.5 occurs as a result of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiport activity. Data are presented indicating the presence in *V. alginolyticus* 118 of an NADH oxidase which is stimulated by Na<sup>+</sup> at pH 8.5.

IT 370-86-5, Carbonyl cyanide p-trifluoromethoxyphenylhydrazone 555-60-2, Carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone 1154-59-2, 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(marine bacteria sensitivity to, amino acid transport in relation to)

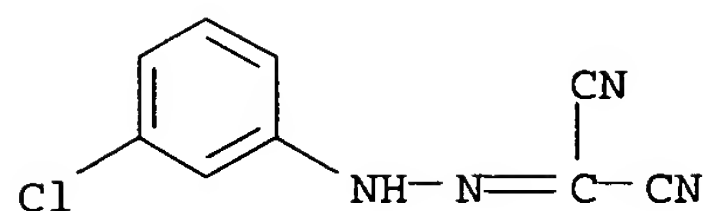
RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

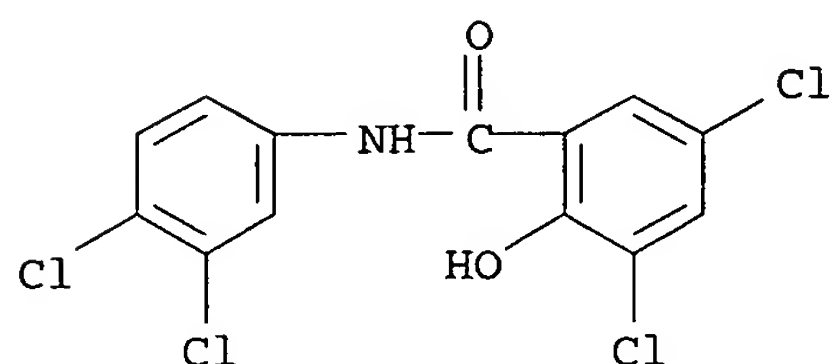


RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1154-59-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



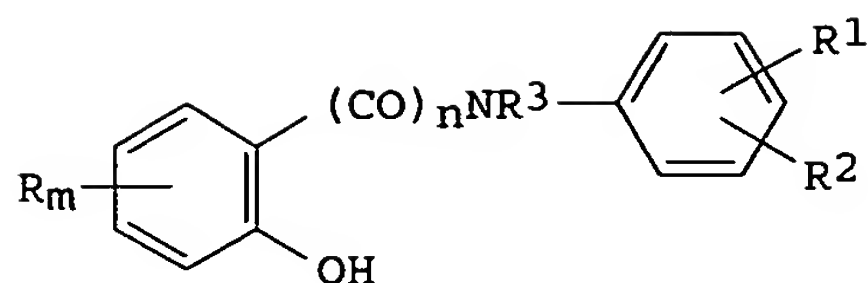
IT 9032-21-7, NADH oxidase  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (of marine bacteria, uncouplers effect on, amino acid transport in relation to)  
 RN 9032-21-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Oxidase, reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L33 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:597805 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:197805  
 TITLE: Preparation of 2-hydroxybenzamides and (2-hydroxyphenyl)glyoxylamides as lipooxygenase inhibitors  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 34 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62081359	A2	19870414	JP 1986-230232	19860930 <--
US 4939133	A	19900703	US 1985-782763	19851001 <--
ZA 8606940	A	19880427	ZA 1986-6940	19860911 <--
AU 8662791	A1	19870402	AU 1986-62791	19860917 <--
AU 606848	B2	19910221		
DK 8604639	A	19870402	DK 1986-4639	19860929 <--
EP 221346	A1	19870513	EP 1986-113490	19861001 <--
EP 221346	B1	19910130		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ES 2005073	A6	19890301	ES 1986-2339	19861001 <--
AT 60575	E	19910215	AT 1986-113490	19861001 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1985-782763	A 19851001
			EP 1986-113490	A 19861001

GI



I

AB The title compds. [I; R = C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, OH, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, etc.; R<sub>1</sub> = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, OH, halo, etc.; R<sub>2</sub> = alkyl, R<sub>4</sub>CH:CH, R<sub>4</sub>CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1</sub>; R<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1</sub>; R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>4</sub> = alkoxy carbonyl, C1-4 alkyl, amino, OH, halo, etc.; l, m = 0-4; n = 1,2], useful as lipoxigenase inhibitors, were prepared as lipoxigenase inhibitors. A mixture of 2,4-HO(MeO)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H 1.00, 4-[3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> 1.53 and DCC 1.23 g was stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h to give 40% I [R<sub>m</sub> = 4-OH, R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>3</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = 4-[3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], n = 1]. I [R<sub>m</sub> = H, R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>3</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = 4-[3,4-(HO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], n = 2] inhibited 5-lipoxigenase with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.38 + 10<sup>-6</sup> M.

IT 9029-60-1, Lipoxigenase

RL: USES (Uses)

(inhibitors, benzamides and phenylglyoxylamides as)

RN 9029-60-1 HCAPLUS

CN Oxygenase, lip- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

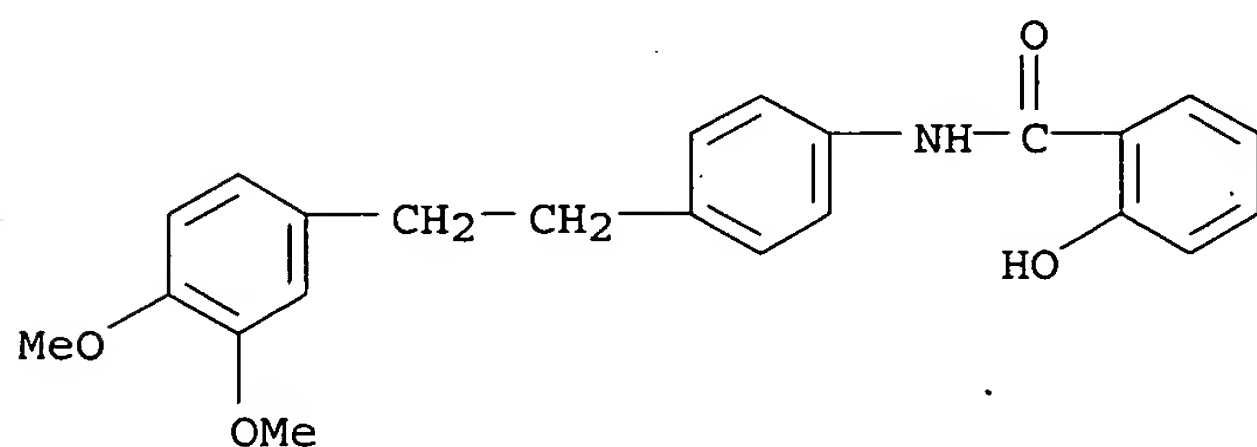
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 110997-46-1P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and demethylation of)

RN 110997-46-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

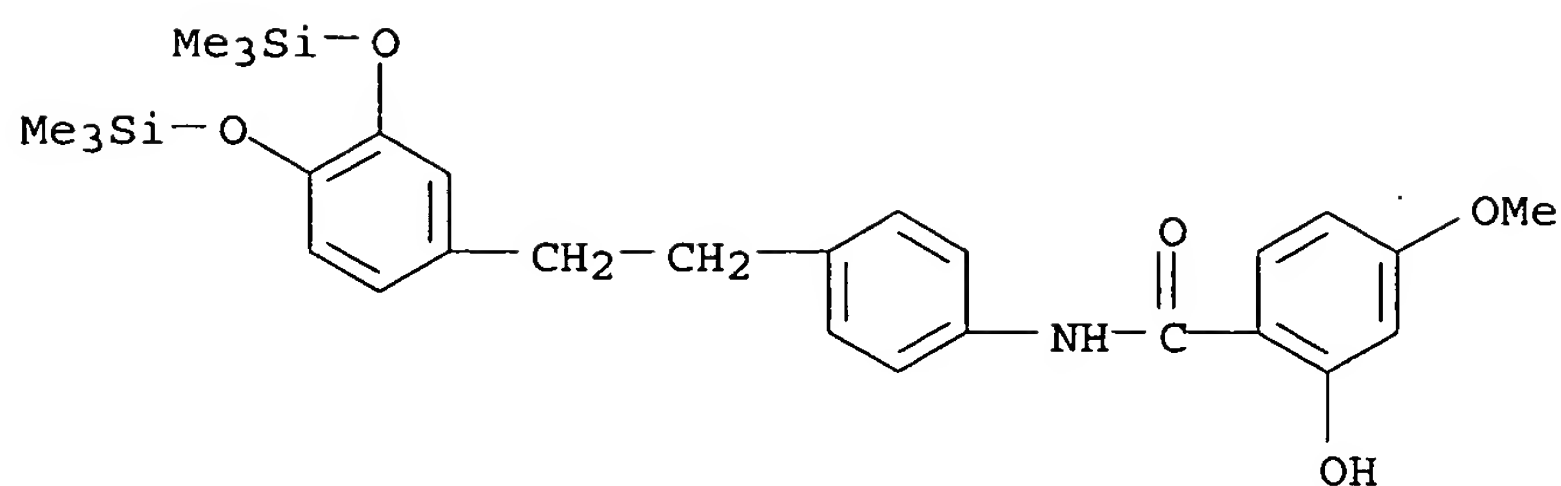


IT 110997-61-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and deprotection of)

RN 110997-61-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-[3,4-bis[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]phenyl]ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

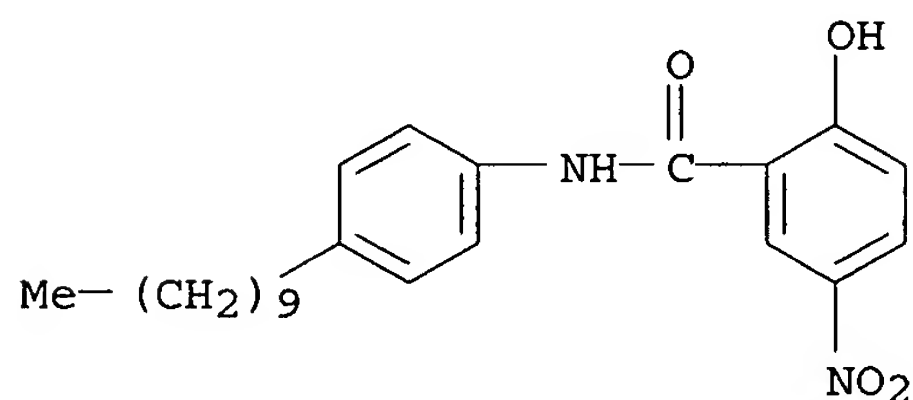


IT 110997-62-1P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and hydrogenation of)

RN 110997-62-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

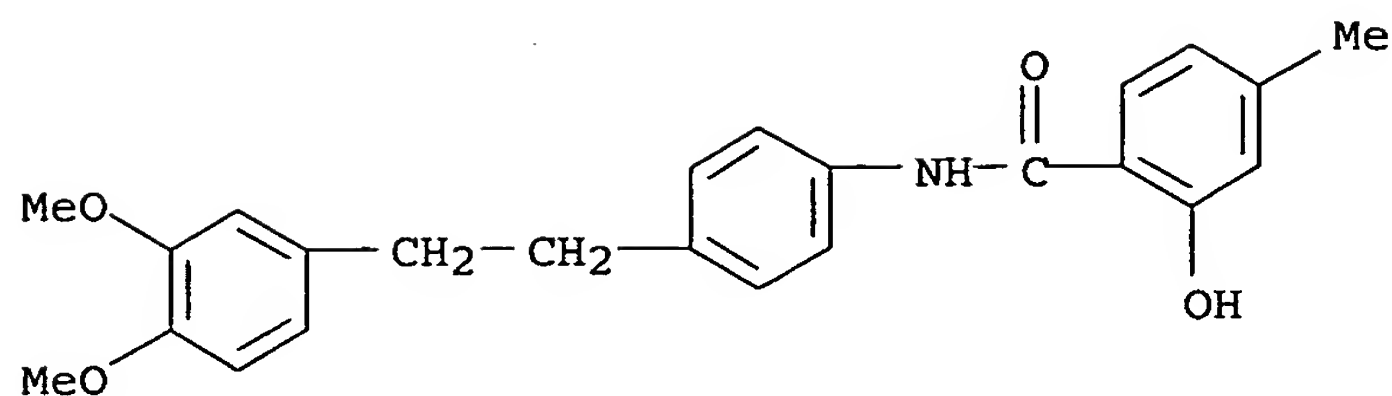


IT 110997-07-4P 110997-08-5P 110997-09-6P  
110997-10-9P 110997-11-0P 110997-12-1P  
110997-13-2P 110997-14-3P 110997-15-4P  
110997-16-5P 110997-17-6P 110997-18-7P  
110997-19-8P 110997-20-1P 110997-21-2P  
110997-22-3P 110997-23-4P 110997-24-5P  
110997-25-6P 110997-26-7P 110997-27-8P  
110997-28-9P 110997-29-0P 110997-30-3P  
110997-31-4P 110997-34-7P 110997-35-8P  
110997-36-9P 110997-37-0P 110997-38-1P  
110997-43-8P 110997-44-9P 110997-45-0P  
110997-46-1P 110997-60-9P 110997-61-0P  
110997-62-1P 110997-65-4P 110997-68-7P  
111025-08-2P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of, as lipxygenase inhibitor)

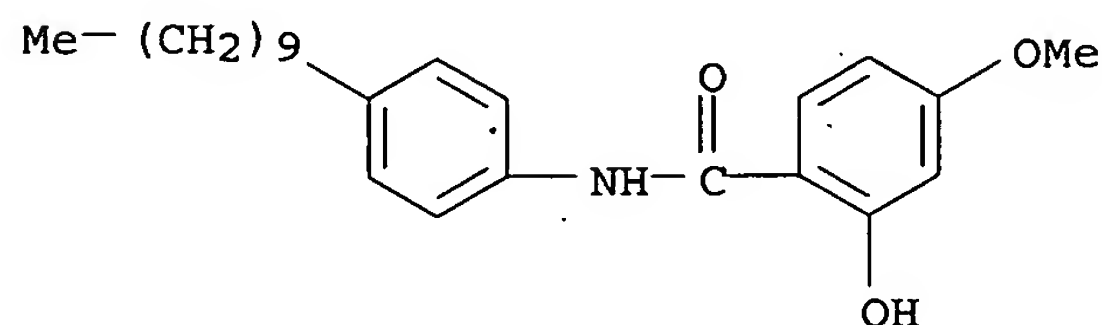
RN 110997-07-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



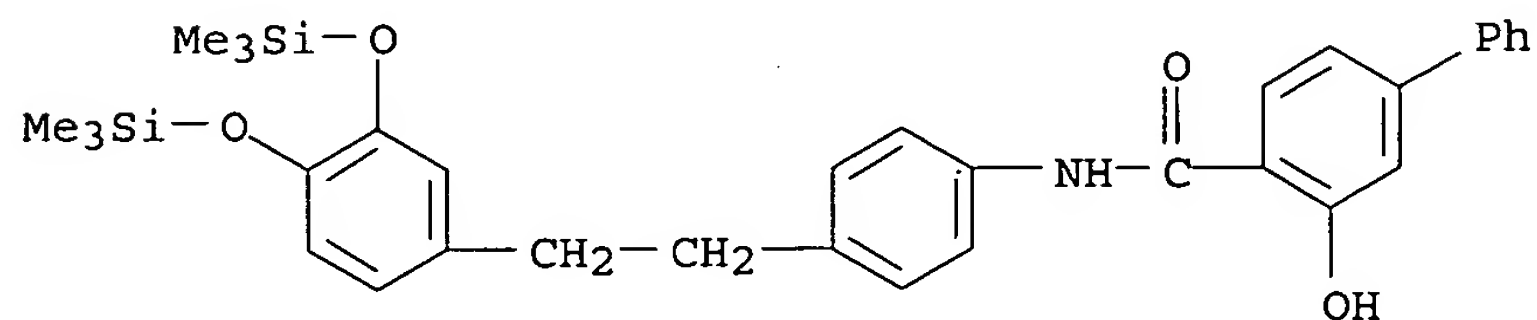
RN 110997-08-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



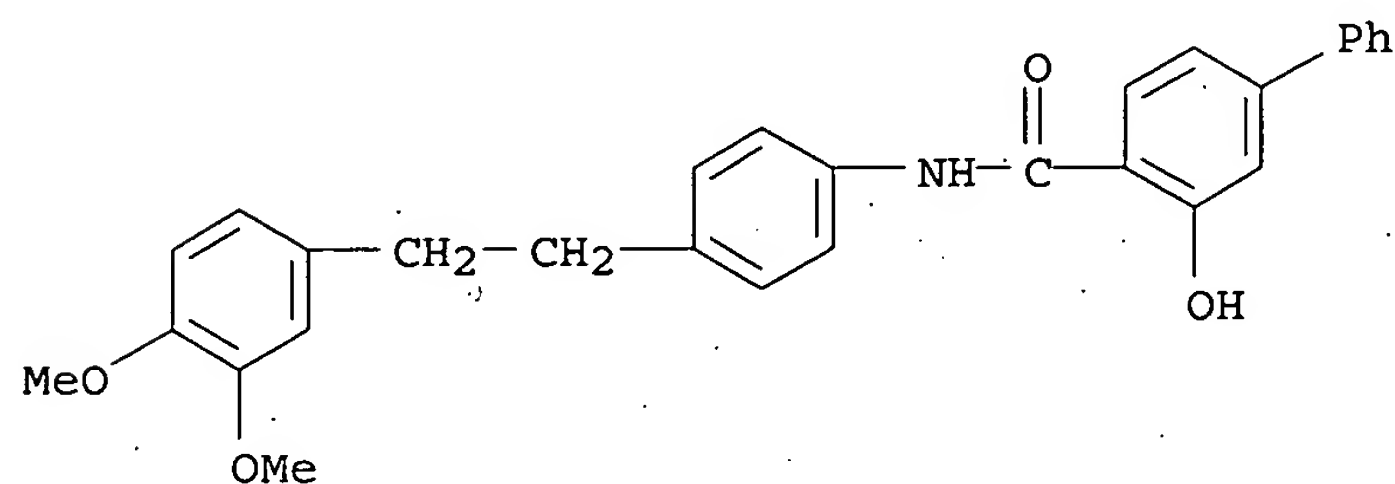
RN 110997-09-6 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-[4-[2-[3,4-bis[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]phenyl]ethyl]phenyl]-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



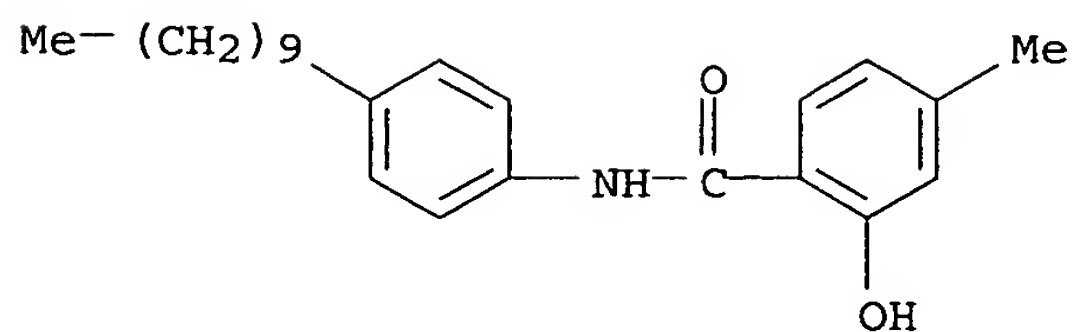
RN 110997-10-9 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

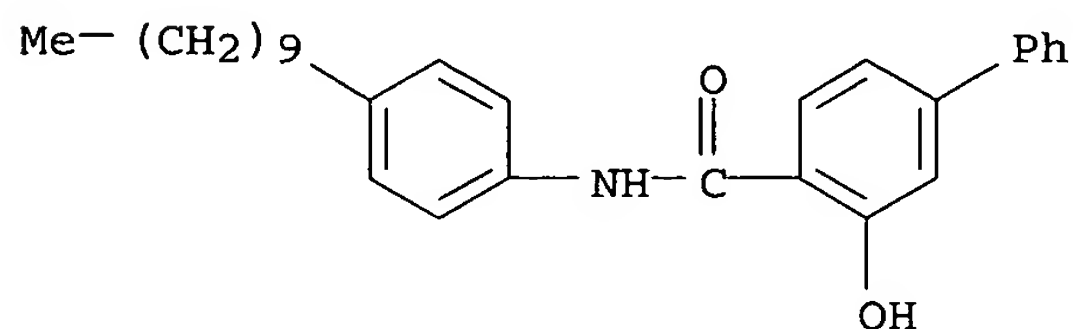


RN 110997-11-0 HCAPLUS

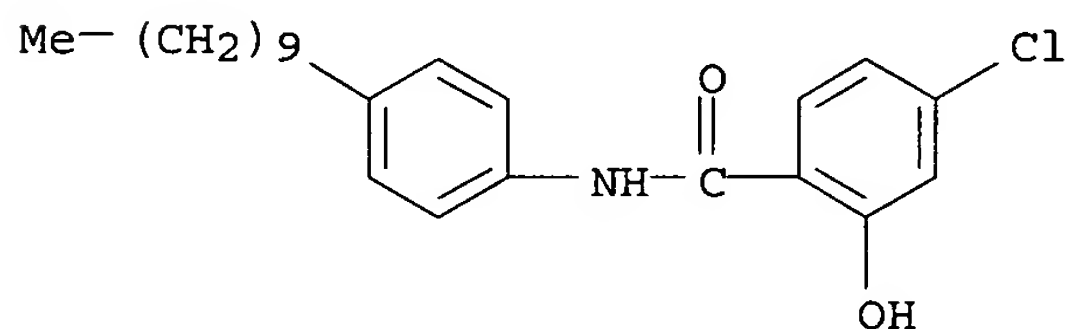
CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



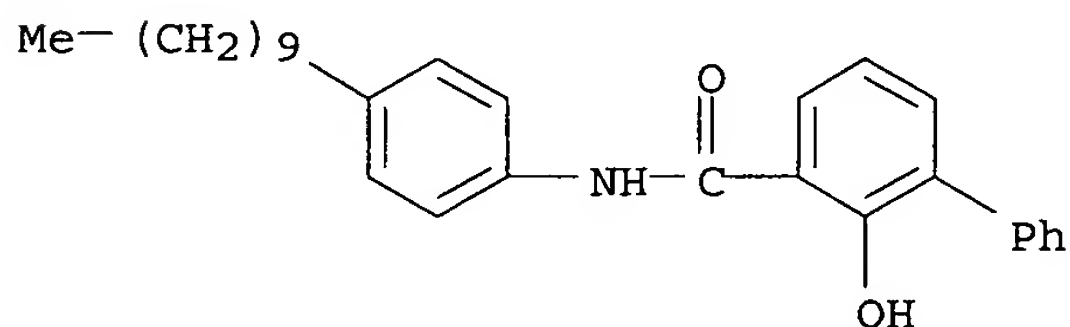
RN 110997-12-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110997-13-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

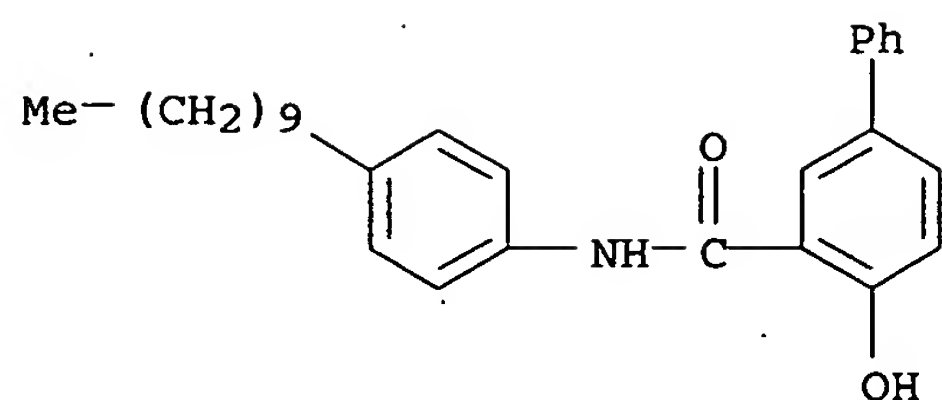


RN 110997-14-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

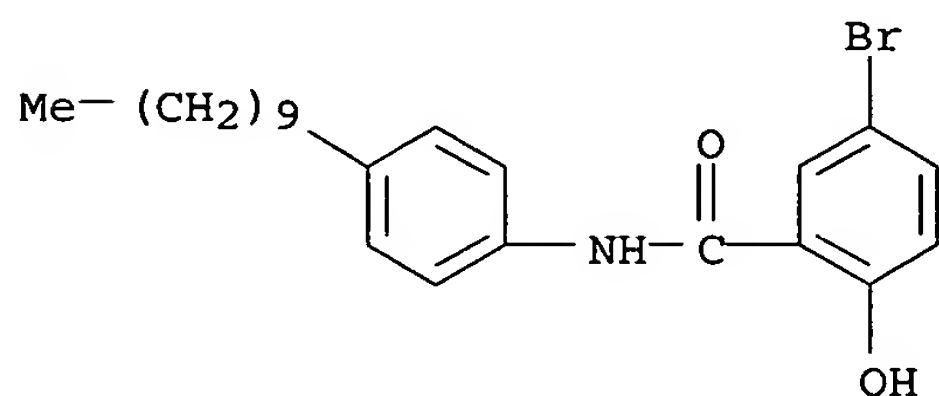


RN 110997-15-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

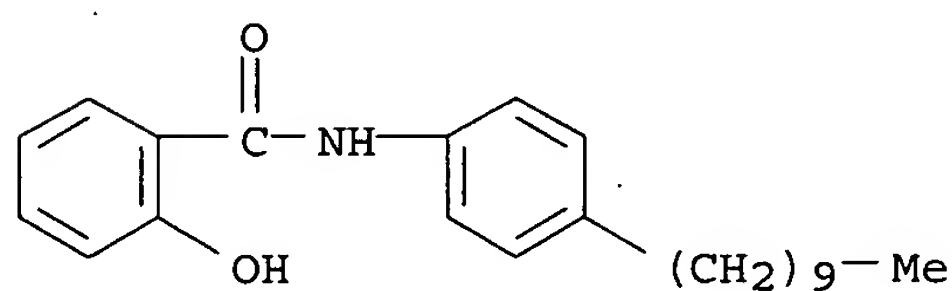




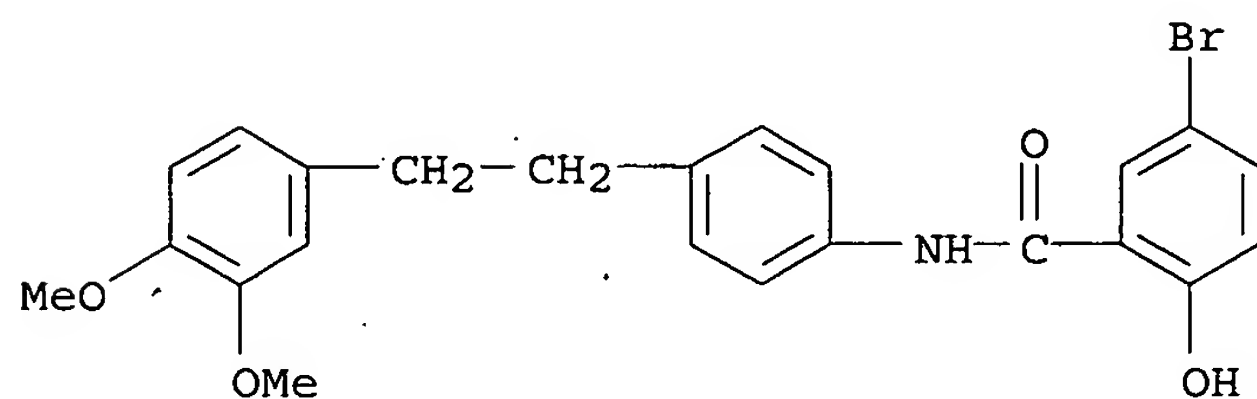
RN 110997-16-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



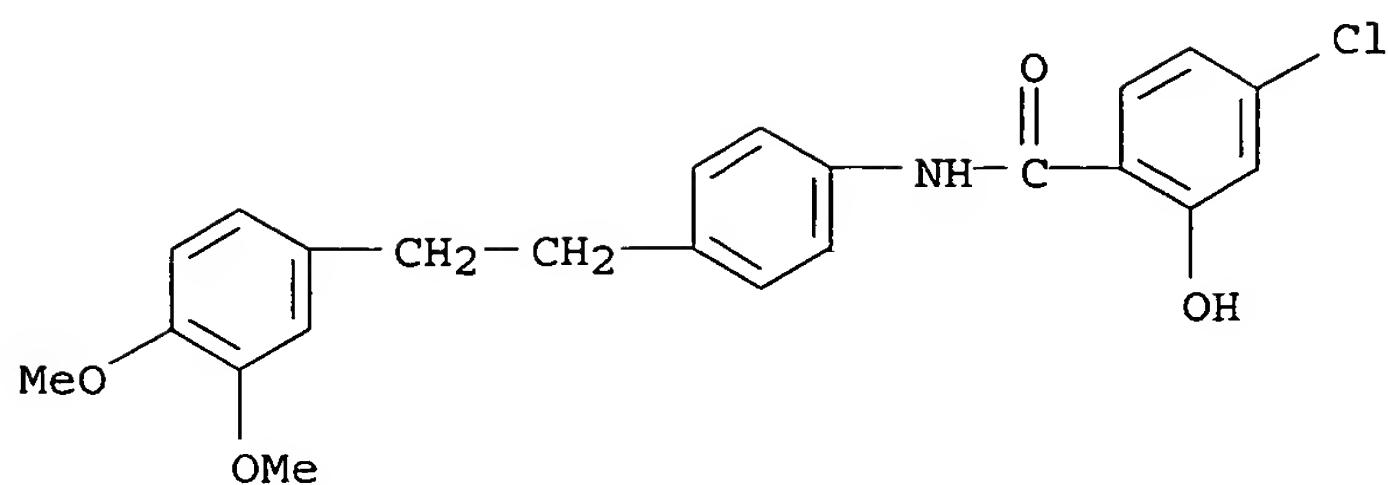
RN 110997-17-6 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



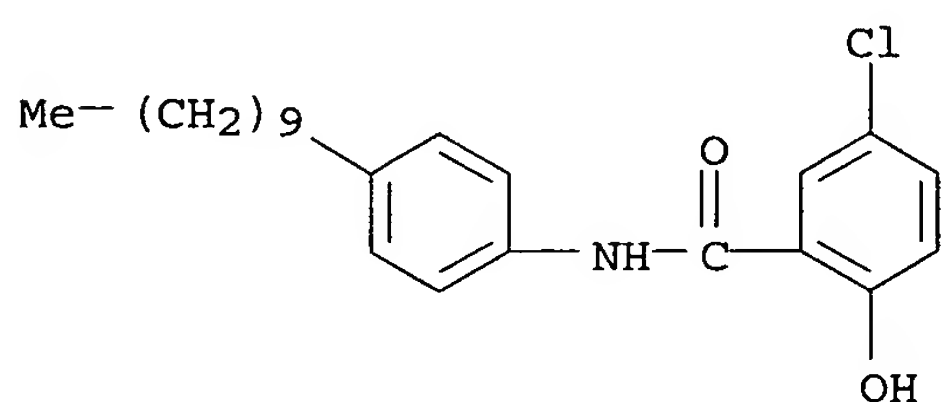
RN 110997-18-7 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 5-bromo-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



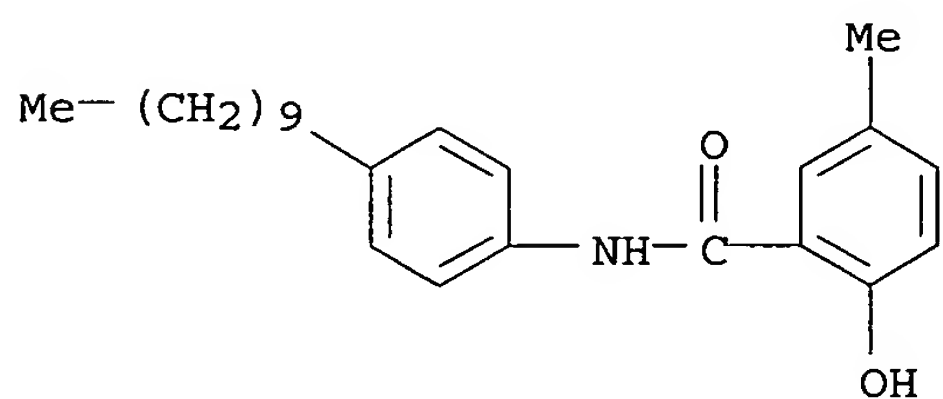
RN 110997-19-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



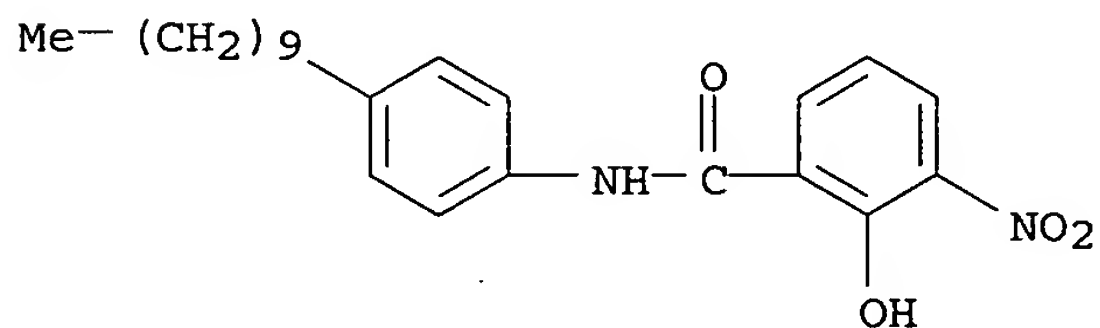
RN 110997-20-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



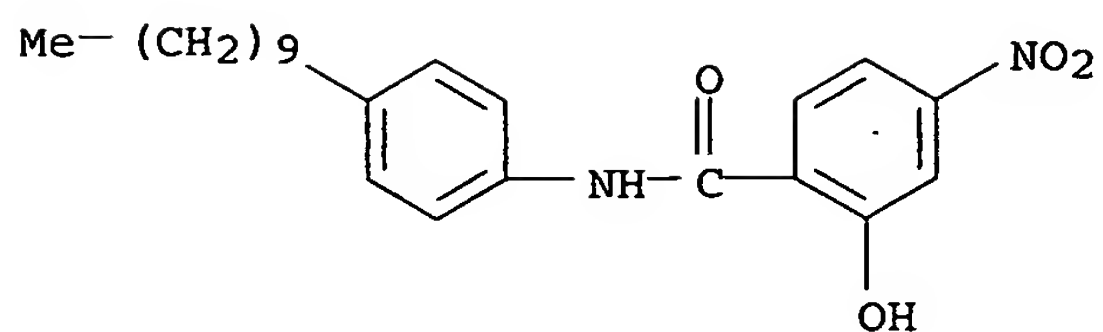
RN 110997-21-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



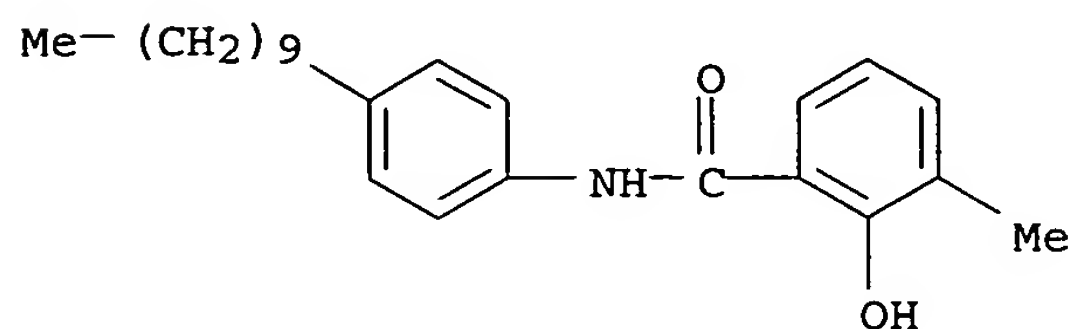
RN 110997-22-3 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



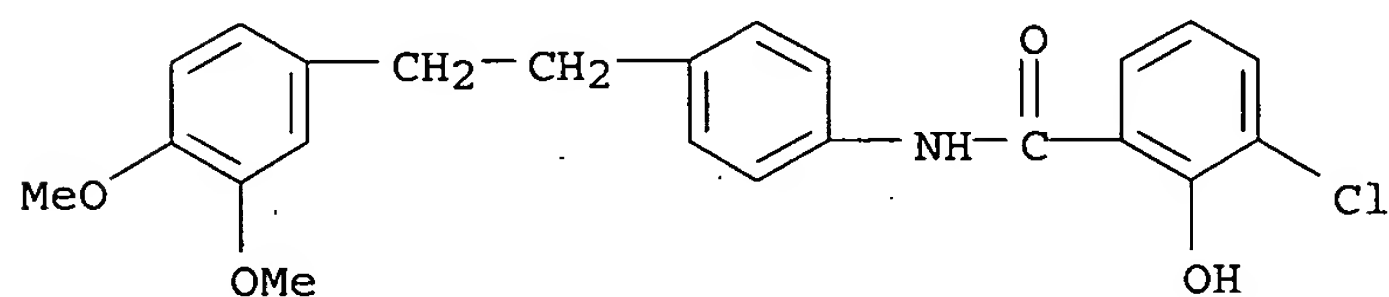
RN 110997-23-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



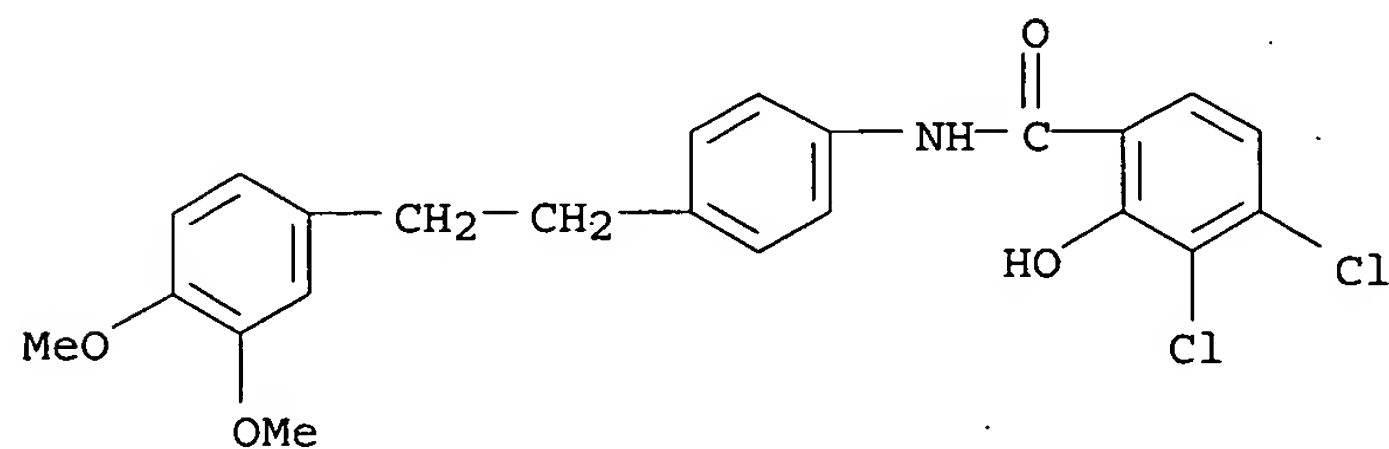
RN 110997-24-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



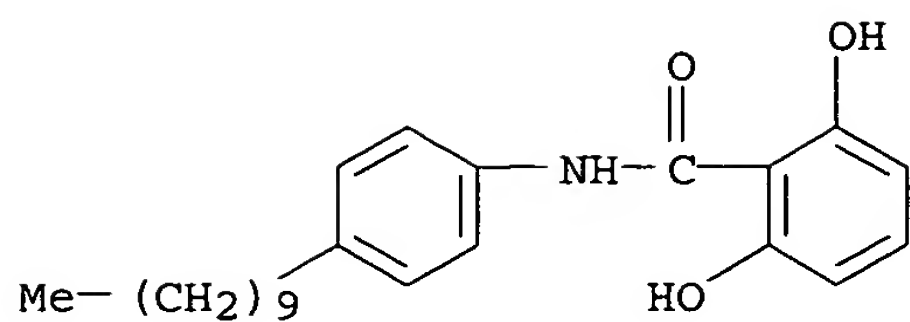
RN 110997-25-6 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 3-chloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110997-26-7 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 3,4-dichloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

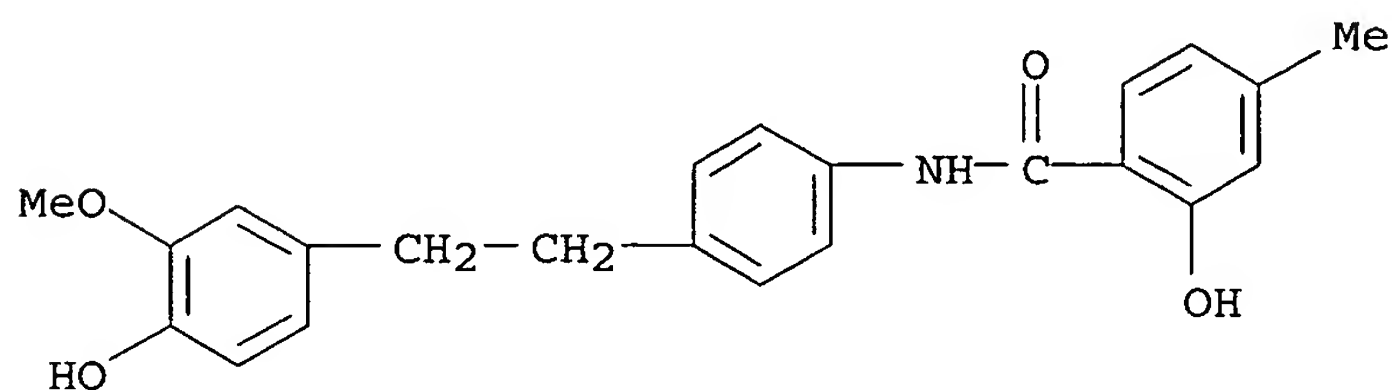


RN 110997-27-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2,6-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



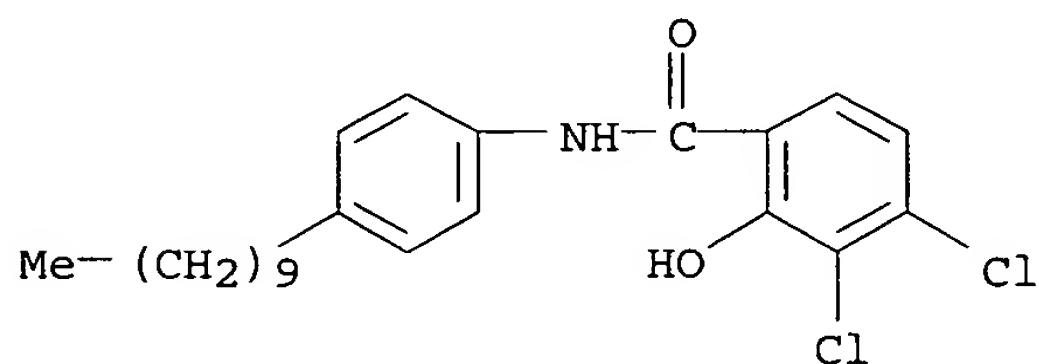
RN 110997-28-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



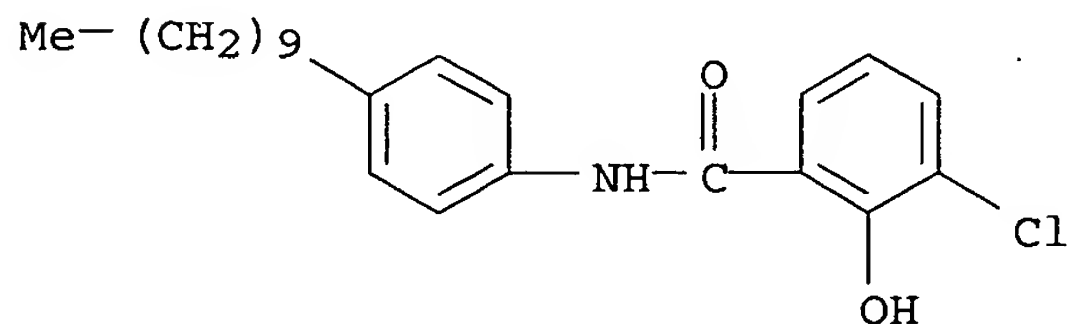
RN 110997-29-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 3,4-dichloro-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



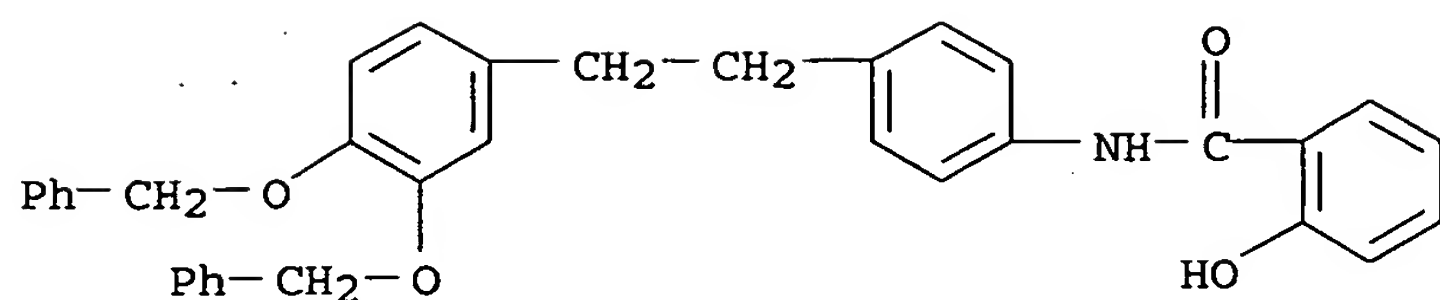
RN 110997-30-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 3-chloro-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



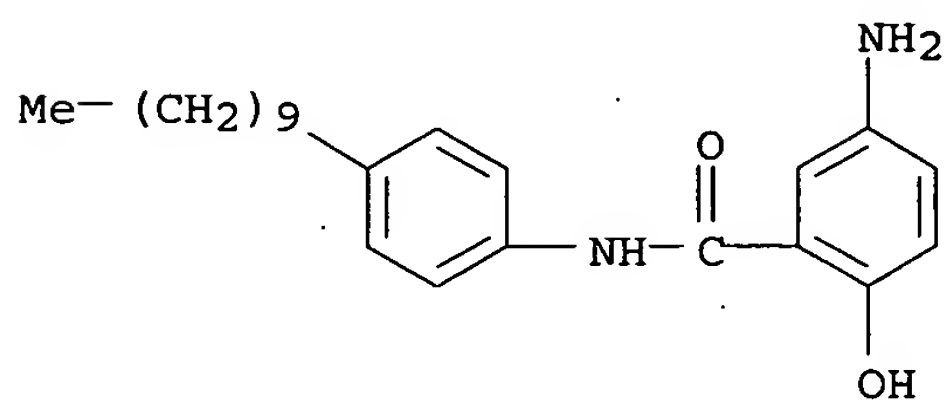
RN 110997-31-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-[3,4-bis(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



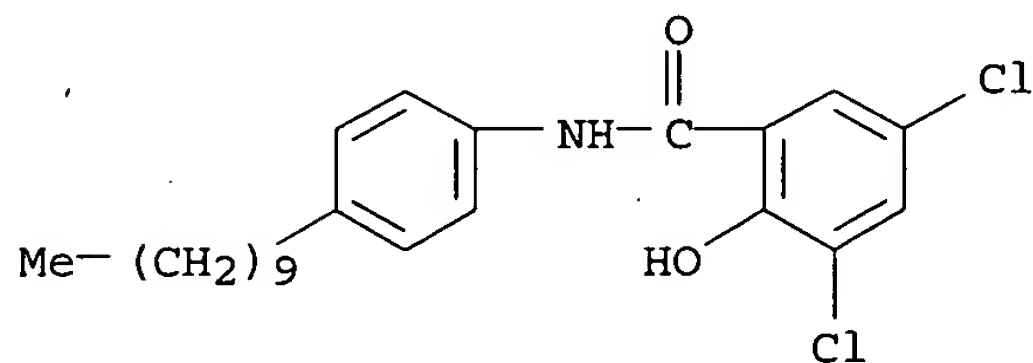
RN 110997-34-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-amino-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



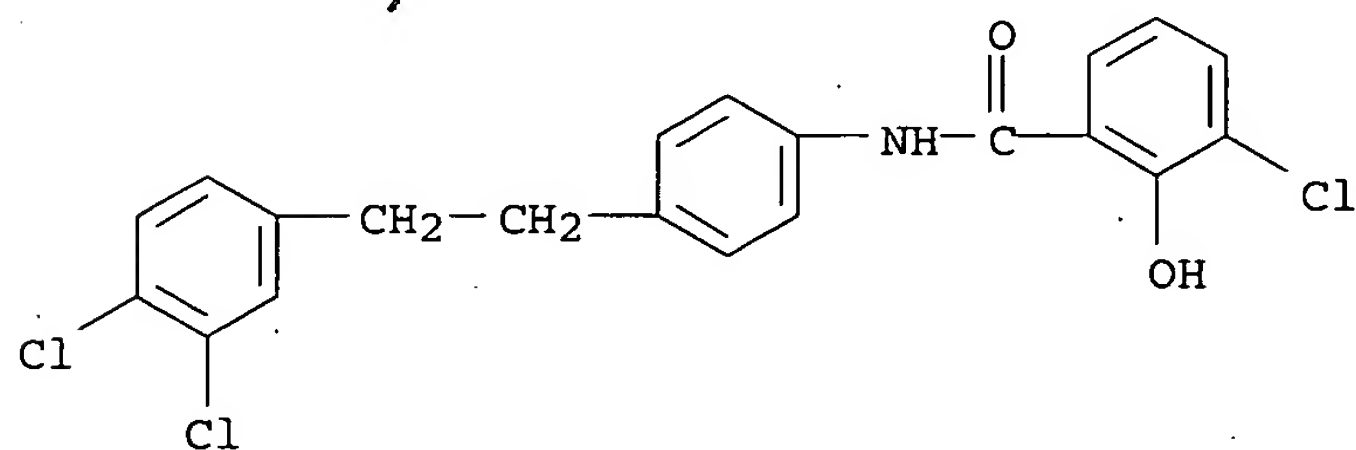
RN 110997-35-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



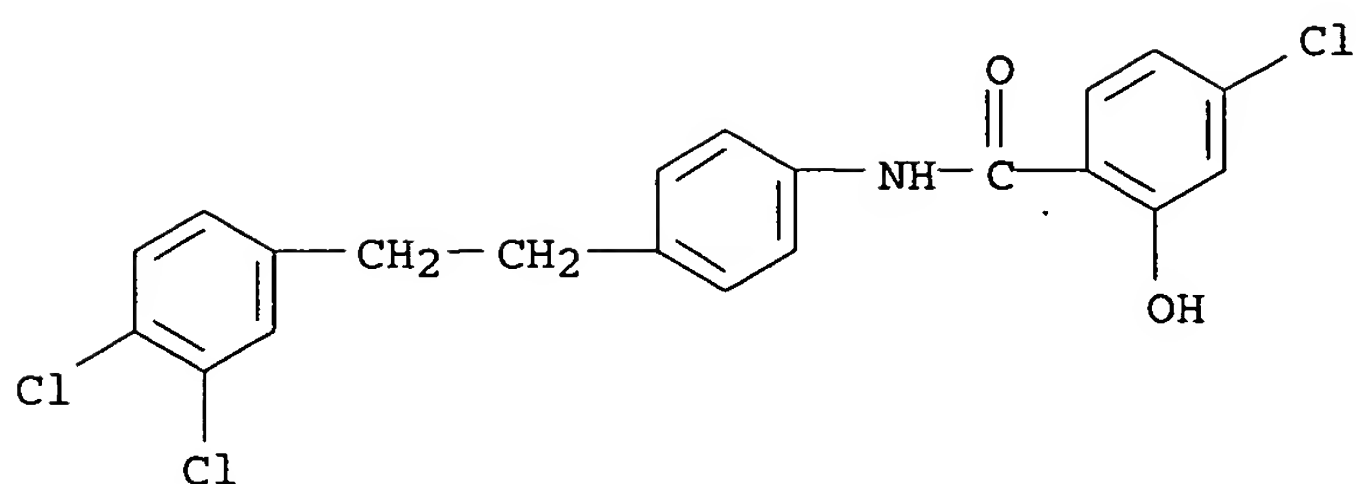
RN 110997-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 3-chloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

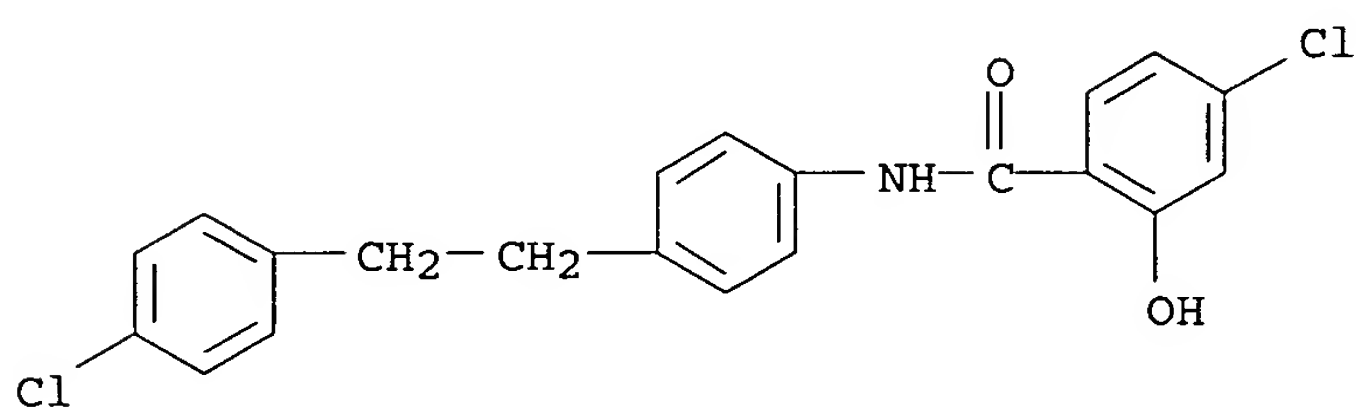


RN 110997-37-0 HCAPLUS

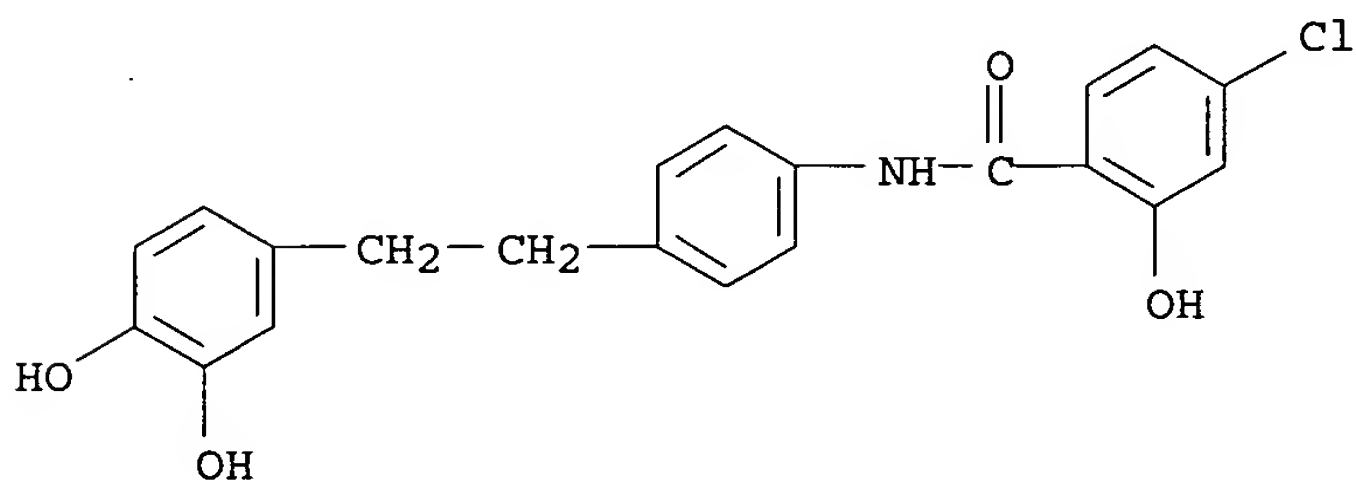
CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



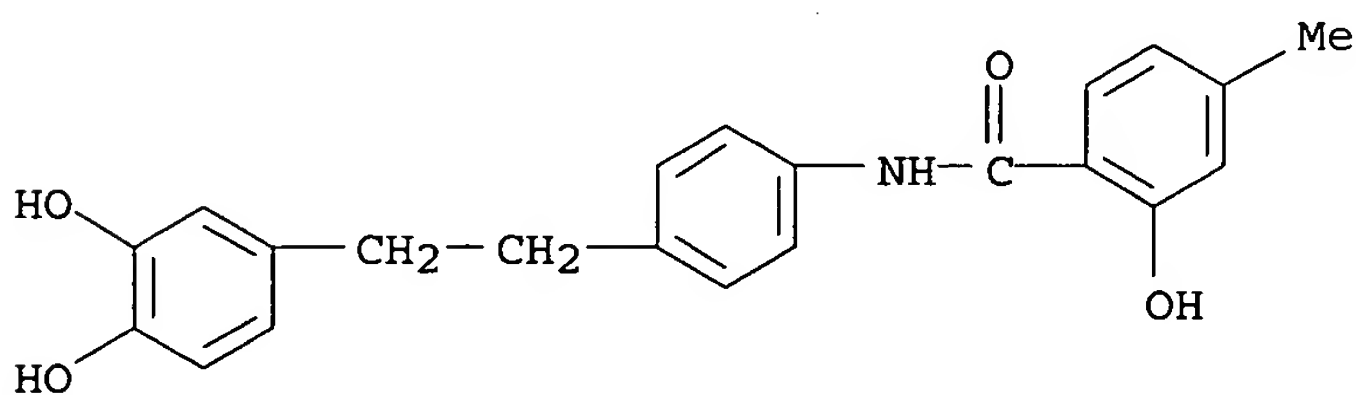
RN 110997-38-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110997-43-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[4-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

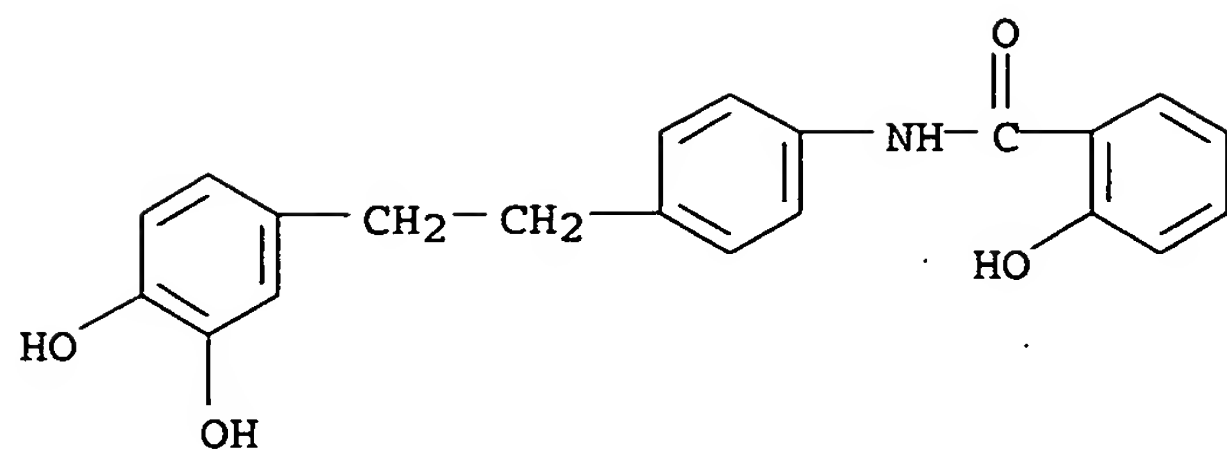


RN 110997-44-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methyl- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



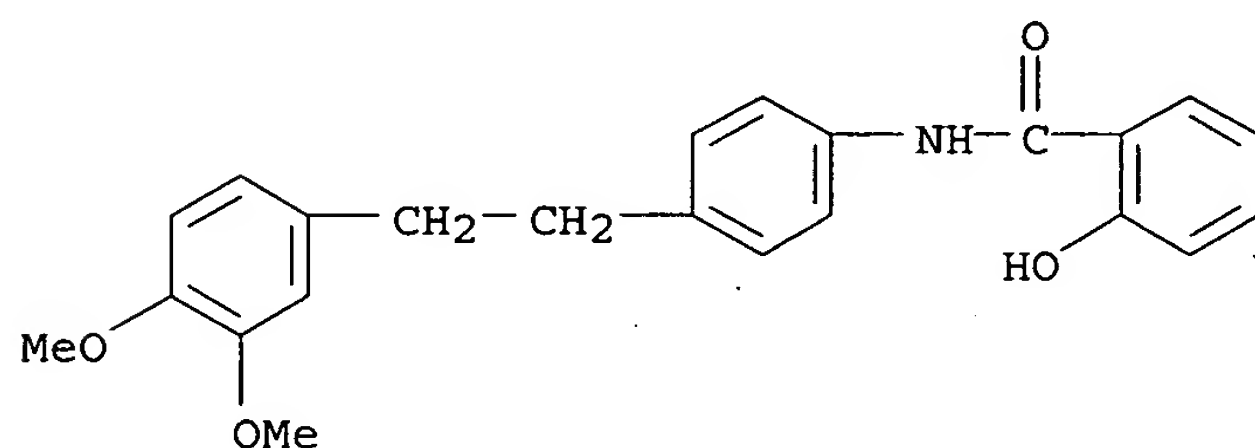
RN 110997-45-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)



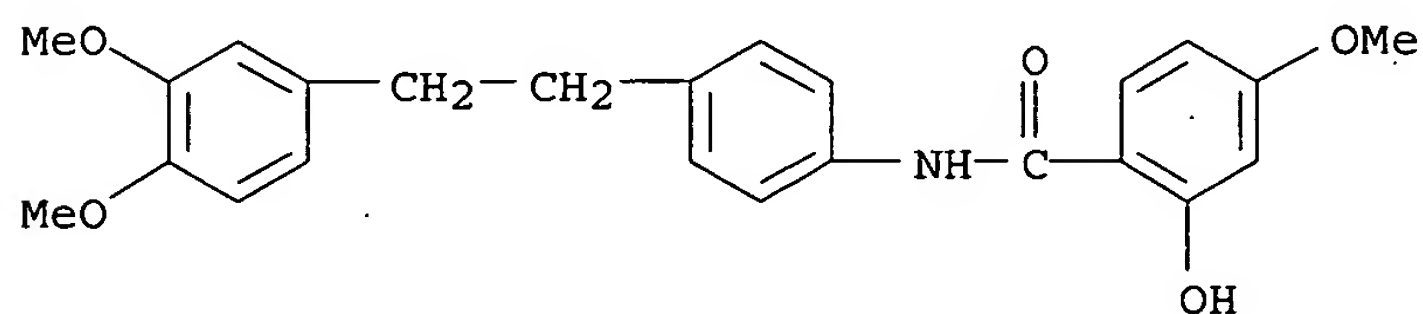
RN 110997-46-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



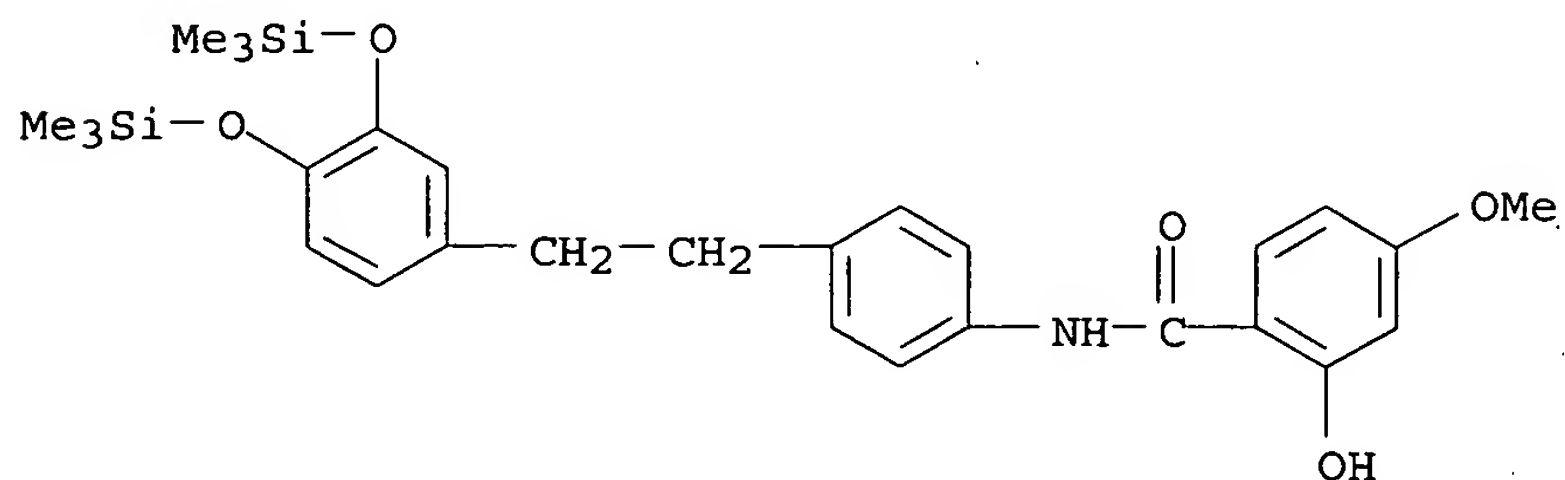
RN 110997-60-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



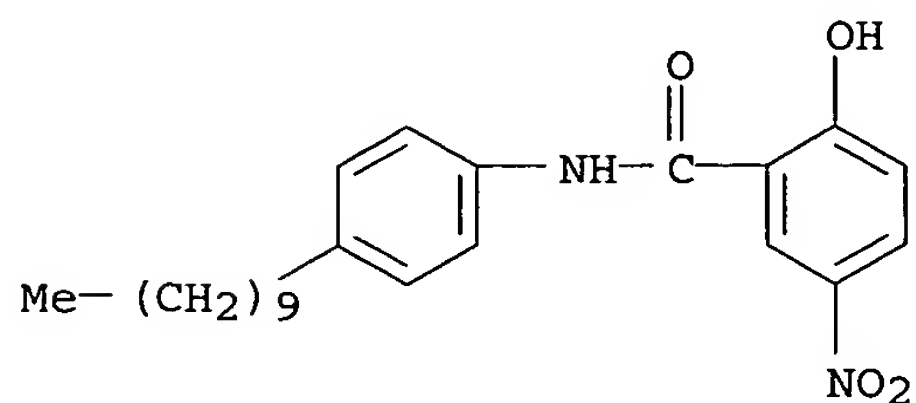
RN 110997-61-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-[3,4-bis[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]phenyl]ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



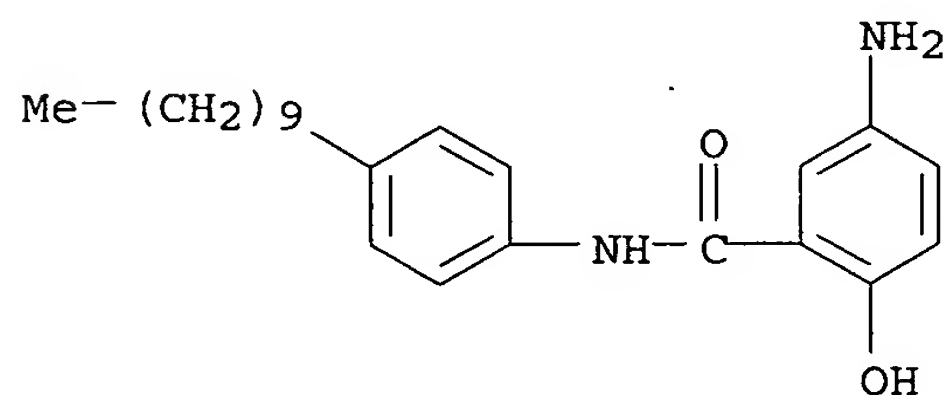
RN 110997-62-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110997-65-4 HCAPLUS

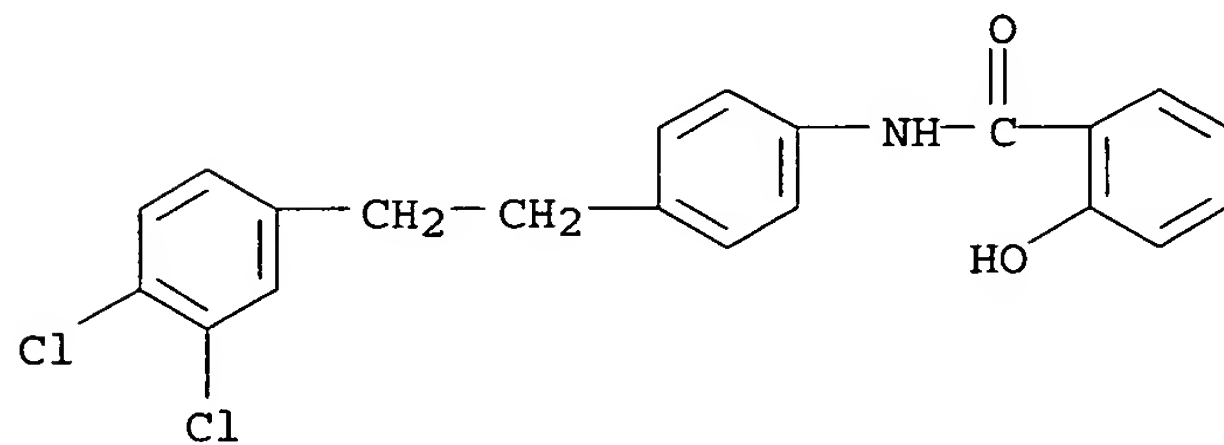
CN Benzamide, 5-amino-N-(4-decylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

RN 110997-68-7 HCAPLUS

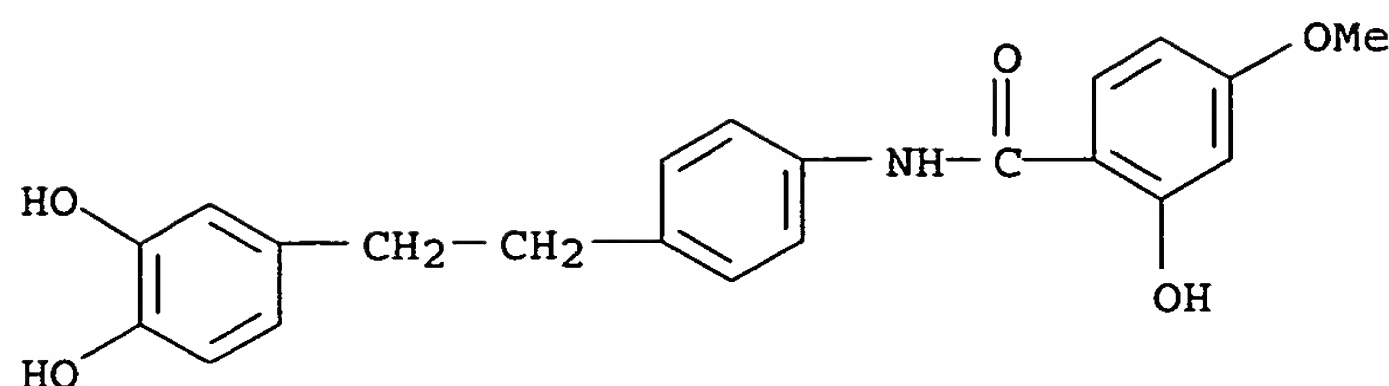
CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



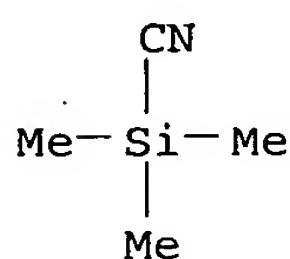
RN 111025-08-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



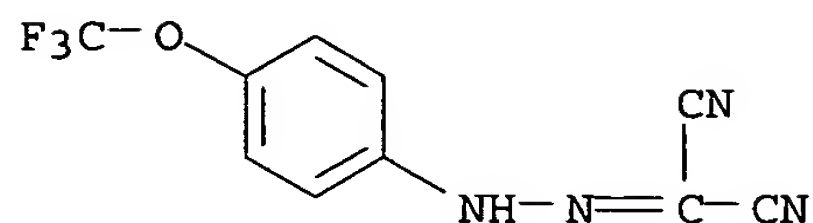


IT 7677-24-9, Trimethylsilylcyanide  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with chlorosalicylaldehyde)  
 RN 7677-24-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Silanecarbonitrile, trimethyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



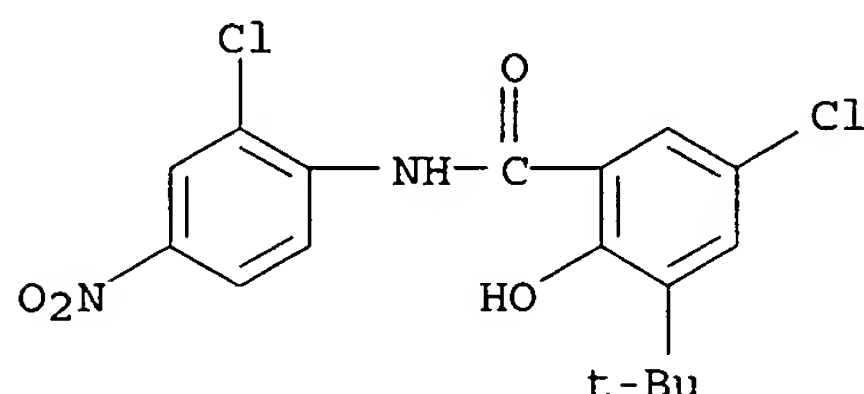
L33 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:581780 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:181780  
 TITLE: Indications of a common reaction mechanism of  
**enzymes** catalyzing the hydrolysis of  
 pyrophosphate bonds  
 AUTHOR(S): Carlsson, C.; Ernster, L.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Arrhenius Lab., Univ. Stockholm, Stockholm, S-106 91,  
 Swed.  
 SOURCE: Front. Bioorg. Chem. Mol. Biol., Proc. Int. Symp. (  
 1980), Meeting Date 1978, 1-9. Editor(s):  
 Ananchenko, S. N. Pergamon: Oxford, Engl.  
 CODEN: 43YIAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Tris(bathophenanthroline)-Fe<sup>2+</sup> (BPh<sub>3</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup>) and other octahedral BPh-metal  
 trichelates are powerful inhibitors of both membrane-bound and soluble  
 mitochondrial F<sub>1</sub>-ATPase, and the inhibition is relieved by uncouplers of  
 oxidative phosphorylation. BPh<sub>3</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup> and related chelates also inhibit the  
 following **enzymes**: F<sub>1</sub>-ATPase from bacteria and chloroplasts,  
 Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase of sarcoplasmic reticulum, Na<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase of plasma membrane,  
 actomyosin-ATPase, microsomal nucleoside tri- and diphosphatases, and  
 yeast and bacterial inorg. pyrophosphatases. In all cases except the  
 yeast pyrophosphatase, the inhibition is relieved by uncouplers. No  
 inhibition by BPh<sub>3</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup> was found with the following **enzymes**:  
 yeast hexokinase, liver pyruvate kinase, liver AMPase, glucose  
 6-phosphatase, muscle aldolase, adenylate kinase, and intestinal alkaline  
 phosphatase. It thus appears that the inhibition by BPh<sub>3</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup> reflects a  
 common mechanistic feature of **enzymes** catalyzing the hydrolysis  
 of pyrophosphate bonds. Possible mechanisms of this inhibition and its  
 relief by uncouplers are discussed.  
 IT 370-86-5 16128-96-4  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (ATPase inhibition by tris(bathophenanthroline)iron prevention by)  
 RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:553344 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:153344

TITLE: The proton-translocating adenosine triphosphatase of the obligately anaerobic bacterium *Clostridium pasteurianum*. 2. ATP synthetase activity

AUTHOR(S): Clarke, David J.; Morris, J. Gareth

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Bot. Microbiol., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK

SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1979), 98(2), 613-20

CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Vesicles which demonstrated ATP-dependent proton influx were produced from cell membranes of *C. pasteurianum* by a cholate-dialysis procedure. ATP synthetase (I) activity was assayed using illuminated bacteriorhodopsin-containing crude membrane vesicles plus a glucose and hexokinase ATP trap. The membrane-bound ATPase of vegetatively grown cells of *C. pasteurianum* displayed measurable I activity in this assay. ATPase-proteoliposomes constructed of purified ATPase (BF0F1) of *C. pasteurianum* with bacteriorhodopsin and a mixture of phospholipids accomplished light-dependent synthesis of ATP from ADP plus inorg. phosphate (Pi). The reaction was inhibited by N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and by proton conductors such as tetrachlorosalicylanilide. The specific I activity of the purified *C. pasteurianum* ATPase was significantly less than that of similarly purified ATPases (BF0F1) from *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus faecalis*, and *S. pleomorphus*. The specific I activity of the ATPase of *C. formicoaceticum* was greater when the enzyme complex was derived from fumarate-grown cells than when it was purified from organisms grown on fructose. The apparent Km value (for Mg2+-ADP-Pi) displayed by the ATPase of *C. pasteurianum* when acting as an I much higher than the apparent Km value (for ATP) in ATP phosphohydrolysis. A similar disposition to serve as an ATP phosphohydrolase was displayed by the

ATPase of fructose-grown *C. formicoaceticum*, but the ATPase from fumarate-grown cells of this organism was substantially more effective in ATP synthesis. The I activity of *C. pasteurianum* ATPase (BF0F1) was as susceptible as was its phosphohydrolase activity to inhibition by dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, butyricin 7423, Dio-9, 4-chloro-7-nitrobenzofurazan, quercetin, and citreoviridin and was similarly insensitive to inhibition by triethyltin and tributyltin.

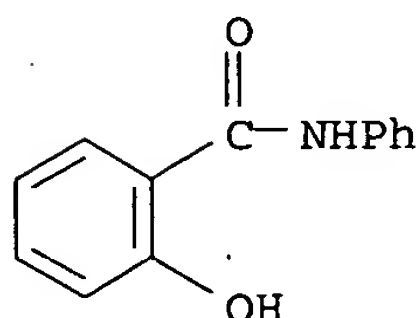
IT 1322-37-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ATP synthetase activity of ATPase inhibition by)

RN 1322-37-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl-, tetrachloro deriv. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



4 ( D1-C1 )

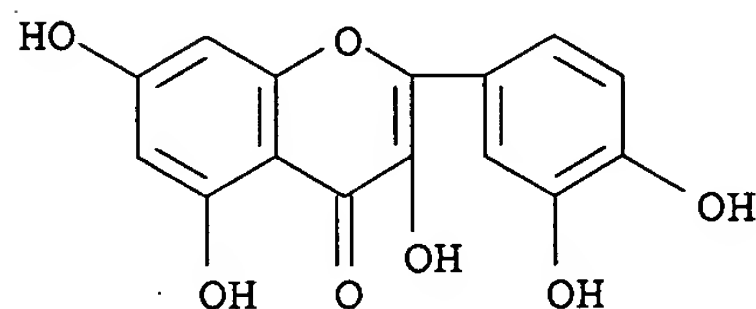
IT 117-39-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ATP synthetase of ATPase of Clostridium inhibition by)

RN 117-39-5 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:100470 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:100470

TITLE: Phosphatases in helminths: effects of pH and various chemicals and anthelmintics on the enzyme activities

AUTHOR(S): Parshad, V. R.; Guraya, S. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Zool., Punjab Agric. Univ., Ludhiana, India

SOURCE: Veterinary Parasitology (1978), 4(2), 111-20

CODEN: VPARDI; ISSN: 0304-4017

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

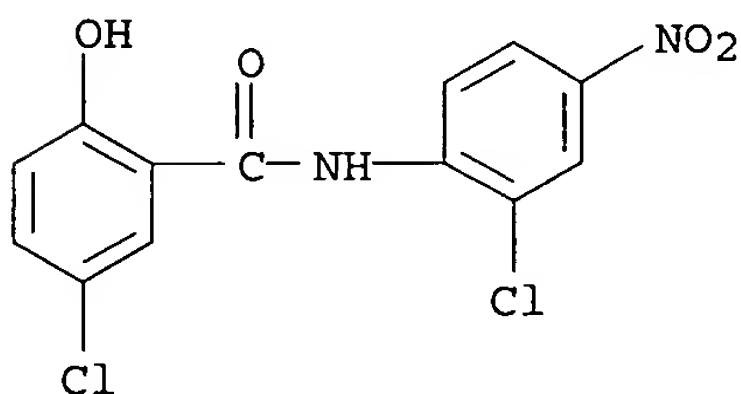
AB The optimum pH for acid phosphatase of *Ascaridia galli*, *Centrorhynchus corvi*, *Raillietina cesticillus*, and *Cotylophoron cotylophorum* was 5.4, 4.5, 4.7, and 5.0, resp. The optimum pH for alkaline phosphatase activity was 9.1, 9.5, 8.7, and 9.4, resp. In *A. galli* and *Cotylophoron cotylophorum*

the acid phosphatase showed more activity than alkaline phosphatase, whereas the latter was more active in the other 2 species. Effects of  $\text{MgSO}_4$ ,  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ,  $\text{KCN}$ ,  $\text{NaF}$ ,  $\text{Na citrate}$ , glycine, and  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  on the **enzyme** activities were studied. Variable degrees of inhibition of the **enzyme** activities were achieved following the addition of the anthelmintics Bilevon, Mansonil, Vermex, Zanol, Distodin, and  $\text{CCl}_4$ .

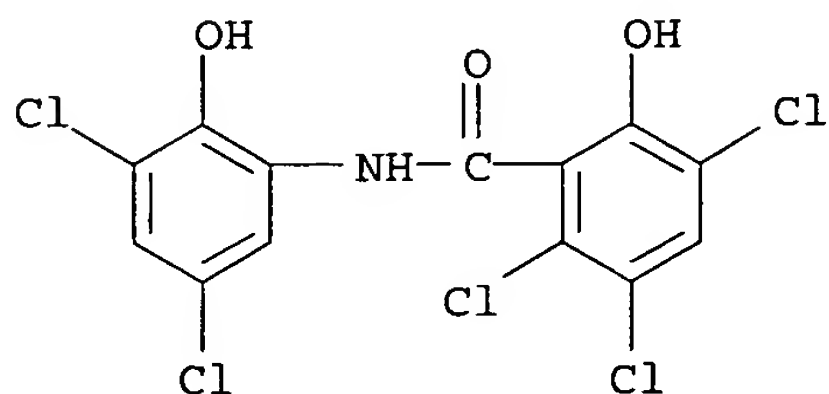
IT 151-50-8  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (phosphatase of helminths response to)  
 RN 151-50-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Potassium cyanide ( $\text{K}(\text{CN})$ ) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 50-65-7 2277-92-1  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (phosphatases of helminths response to)  
 RN 50-65-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2277-92-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2,3,5-trichloro-N-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:2397 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:2397  
 TITLE: Interaction of complex V and F1-ATPase with  
 [14C]phenylglyoxal  
 AUTHOR(S): Frigeri, Luciano; Galante, Yves M.; Hatefi, Youssef  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Scripps Clin. Res. Found., La Jolla,  
 CA, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1978),  
 253(24), 8935-40

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB The ATPase activity of soluble F1-ATPase, and the oligomycin-sensitive ATPase and ATP-inorg. phosphate (Pi) exchange activities of Complex V, were inhibited upon incubation of the **enzyme** prepns. with the arginine-binding reagent, phenylglyoxal-14C. The inhibitions followed pseudo-1st-order kinetics and involved phenylglyoxal binding to the **enzyme** prepns. The relation between binding and activity inhibition was linear in all cases down to  $\geq 80\%$  loss of activity. Extrapolation to zero activity indicated that mol phenylglyoxal bound/mol **enzyme** needed for complete activity inhibition were 3 for Complex V ATP-Pi exchange, 7.5 for Complex V ATPase, and 8.3 for F1-ATPase. ADP, GDP, and IDP, but not UDP, protected Complex V ATPase activity against inhibition by phenylglyoxal. The same nucleotides also partially protected the **enzyme** against phenylglyoxal binding. The ATP-Pi exchange activity of Complex V was not protected, however, by the above nucleotides, which agrees with previous findings regarding 2 types of essential arginyl residues in Complex V: one type located in F1 and essential for ATP hydrolysis, and another type located at or near the uncoupler-binding site and essential for ATP-Pi exchange. The protective ability of the purine nucleotides on ATPase activity of Complex V and the ineffectiveness of the pyrimidine nucleotide also agree with the fact that Complex V can hydrolyze ATP, GTP, and ITP at comparable rates, but has no effect on UTP. Among the various inhibitors and uncouplers tested, the tridentate bathophenanthroline chelate of Fe<sup>2+</sup> bound to Complex V and inhibited its ATP-Pi exchange and ATPase activities, and in parallel increased the number of phenylglyoxal-reactive residues. Tridentate o-phenanthroline or bathophenanthroline sulfonate chelates of Fe<sup>2+</sup> did not bind to Complex V and had no effect on its ATPase activity and phenylglyoxal binding capacity. Uncouplers reversed the Fe<sup>2+</sup>-(bathophenanthroline)<sub>3</sub> inhibition of Complex V ATPase activity. S-13 (5-chloro-3-tert-butyl-2'-chloro-4'-nitrosalicylanilide), and apparently CCCP (carbonyl **cyanide** m-chlorophenylhydrazone), reacted with the Fe<sup>2+</sup>-(bathophenanthroline)<sub>3</sub>-treated Complex V without labilizing the chelate-**enzyme** interaction. In parallel with the reversal of the Fe<sup>2+</sup>-(bathophenanthroline)<sub>3</sub> inhibition of Complex V ATPase activity, S-13 also reversed the increased number of phenylglyoxal-reactive residues. Both reversals were functions of the concentration of S-13. Similar effects were

found for CCCP and TNP (2,4,6-trinitrophenol) in the order CCCP > S-13 > TNP, whereas 2,4-dinitrophenol, pentachlorophenol, and dicoumarol had little effect.

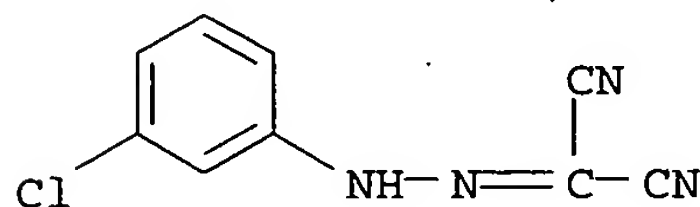
IT 555-60-2 16128-96-4

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ATPase of mitochondria inhibition by iron bathophenanthroline reversal by)

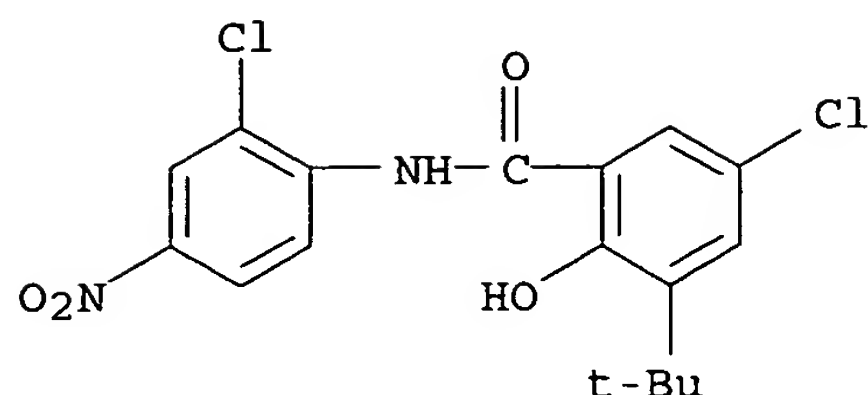
RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

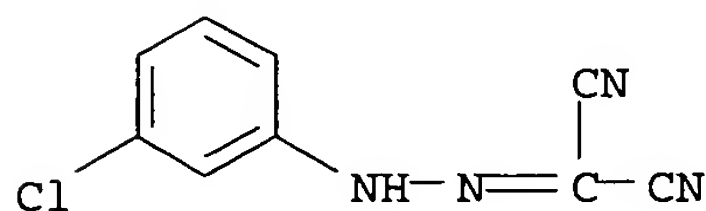


L33 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:150965 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:150965  
 TITLE: Inhibition of DNA replication in Escherichia coli by  
 dibromophenol and other uncouplers  
 AUTHOR(S): Weigel, Paul H.; Englund, Paul T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1977),  
 252(4), 1148-55  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

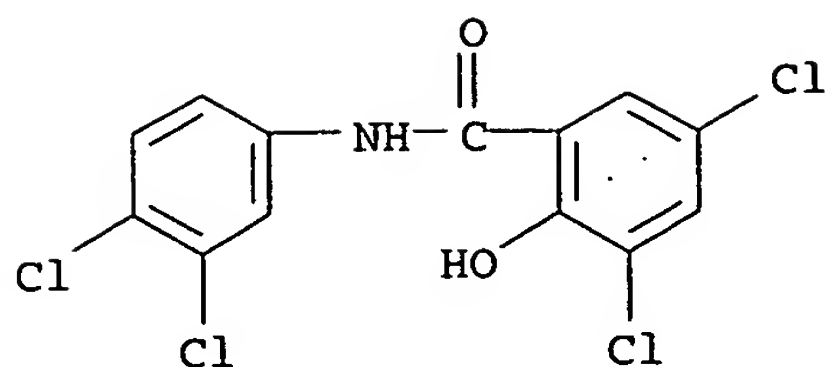
AB DNA replication in E. coli is inhibited by uncouplers such as  
 2,4-dibromophenol [615-58-7] and 3,3',4',5-tetrachlorosalicylanilide [  
 1154-59-2]. Inhibition occurs in either aerobically or  
 anaerobically growing cells or in cells made permeable by toluene. The  
 rates of protein and RNA synthesis are not inhibited either in vivo or in  
 toluenized cells by concns. of dibromophenol or tetrachlorosalicylanilide  
 which inhibit replication. Although it is generally believed that  
 uncouplers inhibit many other cellular processes by collapsing a proton  
 gradient across a membrane, the relative effectiveness of 8 uncouplers and  
 related compds. in inhibiting replication did not parallel their ability  
 to transport protons into E. coli cells. Therefore, the inhibition by  
 uncouplers does not suggest that replication depends on a chemiosmotic  
 process. A possible explanation for the uncoupler sensitivity is provided  
 by the finding that many of the purified **enzymes** tested,  
 including DNA polymerases II and III, are inhibited by dibromophenol and  
 tetrachlorosalicylanilide.

IT 555-60-2 1154-59-2 16128-96-4  
 62621-78-7  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (DNA replication inhibition by, in Escherichia coli)

RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

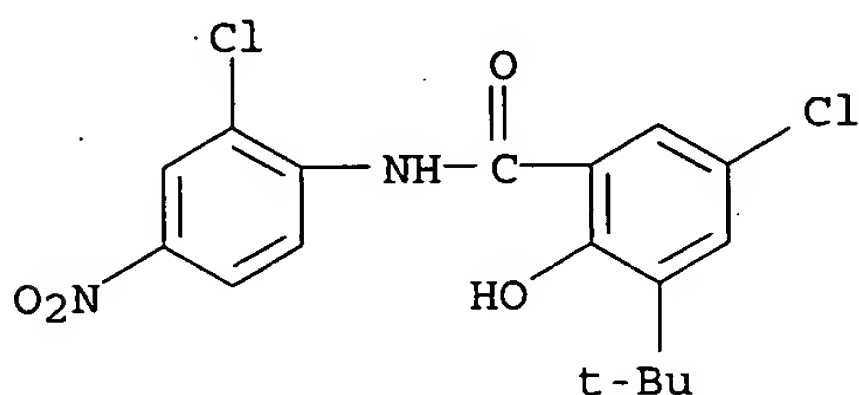


RN 1154-59-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



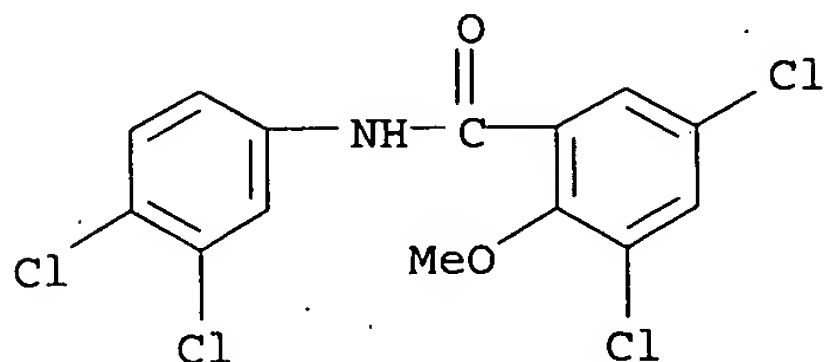
RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 62621-78-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:14955 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:14955

TITLE: Oxidative phosphorylation properties of mitochondria isolated from transplanted hepatoma

AUTHOR(S): Kaschnitz, R. M.; Hatefi, Y.; Morris, H. P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Scripps Clin. Res. Found., La Jolla, CA, USA

SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Bioenergetics (1976), 449(2), 224-35

CODEN: BBBEB4; ISSN: 0005-2728

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Mitochondria were isolated from Morris hepatomas with rapid (types 3683, 7777, and 3924A) and intermediate (types 5123D and 7800) growth rates, using proteolytic digestion of minced tumor tissue to release the particles. Mitochondria isolated by the same procedure from rat liver were employed as controls. All the hepatoma mitochondria were capable of coupled respiration with normal phosphorylation yields (ADP/O) and respiratory control ratios ranging from 2 to >10. Particles from hepatomas 7777 and 7800 exhibited properties closest to liver

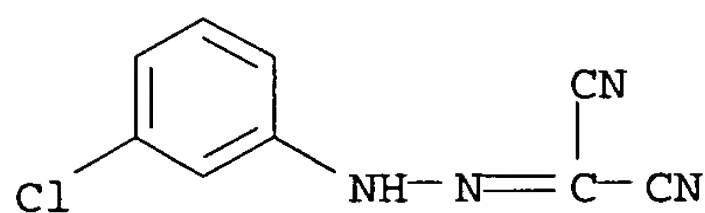


mitochondria, whereas those from hepatomas 3683 and 3924A showed the greatest difference. All the hepatoma mitochondria were capable of oxidizing succinate, 3-hydroxybutyrate, and monoamines. However, the oxidation rates of the latter 2 substrates by mitochondria from hepatomas 3683 and 3924A were only a fraction of the control rates. These differences appeared to be due, at least in part, to the structural instability of the isolated hepatoma mitochondria. All hepatoma mitochondria exhibited considerable stimulation of ATPase activity by uncouplers. Maximum stimulation of ATPase activity by representatives of 3 classes of uncouplers was in all instances comparable to the values obtained for rat liver mitochondria.

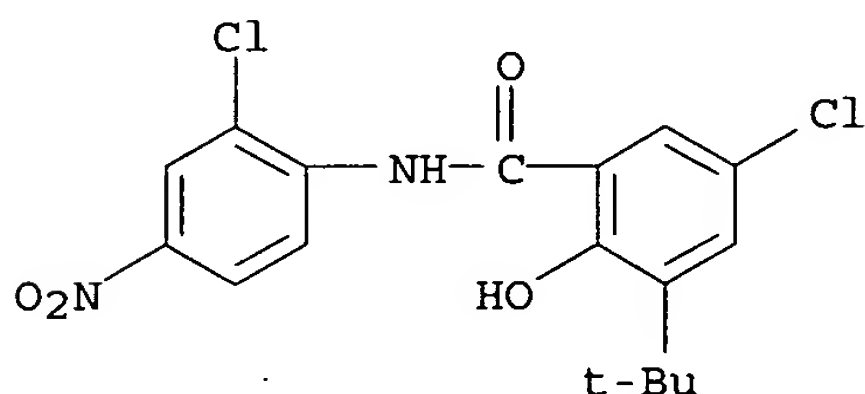
IT 9001-66-5  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of hepatoma mitochondria)  
 RN 9001-66-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Oxidase, monoamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 555-60-2 16128-96-4  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (phosphorylation by hepatoma mitochondria inhibition by)  
 RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



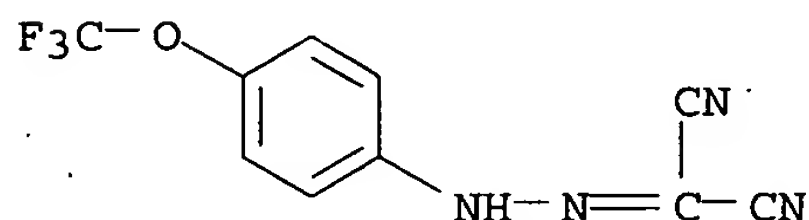
RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



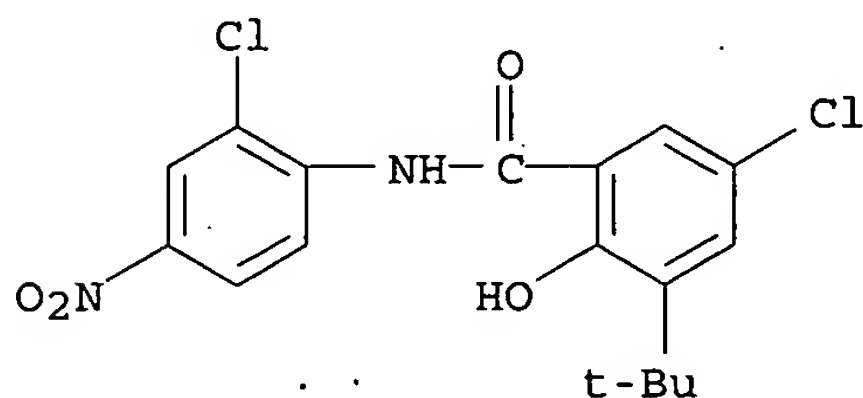
L33 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:403527 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:3527  
 TITLE: Inhibition of purified mitochondrial ATPase (F1) by bathophenanthroline and relief of the inhibition by uncouplers  
 AUTHOR(S): Phelps, Donna C.; Nordenbrand, Kerstin; Nelson, B. Dean; Ernster, Lars  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Stockholm, Stockholm, Swed.  
 SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1975), 63(4), 1005-12  
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X



DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Low concns. of bathophenanthroline inhibited the ATPase activity of purified beef heart F1. The inhibition was antagonized by ATP in a fashion consistent with the involvement of a regulatory site on the **enzyme**. Various uncouplers, including carbonyl cyanide trifluoromethoxyphenyl hydrazone, 3-chloro-3-butyl-2'-chloro-4'-nitrosalicylanilide, 4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2-trifluoromethylbenzimidazole, dicoumarol, and 2,4-dinitrophenol, relieved the bathophenanthroline inhibition, in concns. similar to those known to uncouple mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation.  
 IT 370-86-5 16128-96-4  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (ATPase inhibition by bathophenanthroline response to)  
 RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:27739 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:27739  
 TITLE: Mitochondrial ATP-Pi exchange complex  
 AUTHOR(S): Hatefi, Y.; Stiggall, D. L.; Galante, Y.; Hanstein, W. G.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Scripps Clin. Res. Found., La. Jolla, CA, USA  
 SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1974), 61(1), 313-21  
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB An **enzyme** complex with high ATP-inorg. phosphate (Pi) exchange activity was purified from beef heart mitochondria using the general procedure which also yields electron transfer complexes I, II, III, and IV from the same batch of mitochondria. The ATP-Pi exchange activity of the preparation designated complex V, was inhibited by various uncouplers, rutamycin, venturicidin, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, arsenate, NH3, adenylyl

imidodiphosphate, and valinomycin + K. The ATP-Pi exchange activity of complex V was specific with respect to ATP; ITP, GTP, and UTP were essentially ineffective. Complex V was deficient in cytochromes, but 2-3 times enriched as compared to mitochondria with respect to binding sites for the uncoupler 2-azido-4-nitrophenol. As in mitochondria, this binding was competitively inhibited by other uncouplers. Complexes I, III, and IV, which in mitochondria contain the 3 energy coupling sites, did not bind the above uncoupler.

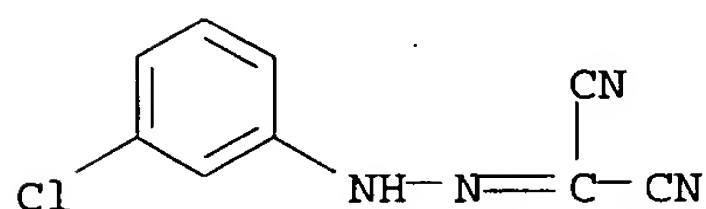
IT 555-60-2 16128-96-4

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ATP-inorg. phosphate-exchanging **enzyme** inhibition by)

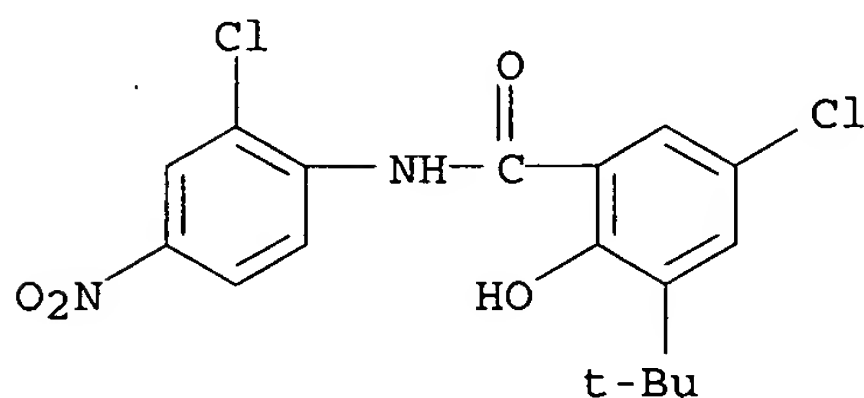
RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:129452 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:129452

TITLE: Effects of anthelmintics on phosphorus-32 esterification in helminth metabolism

AUTHOR(S): Saz, Howard J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Univ. Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, USA

SOURCE: Comp. Biochem. Parasites, Proc. Int. Symp. (1972), Meeting Date 1971, 445-54. Editor(s): Van den Bossche, E. Academic: New York, N. Y. CODEN: 28BOAX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB The pathway proposed for carbohydrate utilization and mitochondrial generation of ATP in *Ascaris lumbricoides* involved the dismutation of 1 mole of malate (I) to 0.5 moles of pyruvate and succinate, and the esterification of 0.5 moles inorg. phosphate into ATP. The anaerobic incubation of *Ascaris* mitochondria in the presence of I and inorg. phosphate resulted in a rapid, linear uptake of inorg. phosphate into ATP. Almost no esterification occurred in the absence of I; malonate inhibited the reaction. The ratio of inorg. phosphate esterified to I utilized was .apprx.0.42. Phosphorylation was inhibited by oligomycin, rotenone, 2,4-dinitrophenol, carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone,

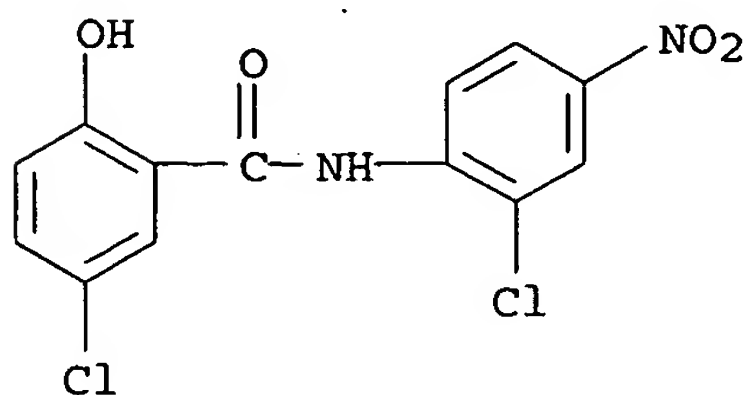
chlorosalicylamide (II), dithiazine, and desaspidin (III); SKF 90625 and BW 61-435 were less effective than II or III; antimycin A and dichlorophen had little effect. The malic enzyme required DPN and Mn<sup>2+</sup>. A TPNH-DPN transhydrogenase system did not occur in *Hymenolepis diminuta* mitochondria; ATP did not affect the reaction rate. *Ascaris* muscle did not show transhydrogenase activity.

IT 50-65-7

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(roundworm mitochondria phosphorylation in response to)

RN 50-65-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:487875 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:87875

TITLE: Specific inhibitors of ammonia oxidation in *Nitrosomonas*

AUTHOR(S): Hooper, Alan B.; Terry, Kathleen R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Genet. Cell Biol., Univ. Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1973), 115(2), 480-5

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Metal binding agents, inhibitors of catalase [9001-05-2], peroxidase [9003-99-0], and amine oxidases, oxidative phosphorylation uncouplers, electron acceptors, carbon monoxide [630-08-0], SKF 525 [62-68-0] which interacts with cytochrome P-450 [9035-51-2], and methanol [67-56-1] or nitrous oxide [10024-97-2] which react with free radicals inhibited the oxidation of ammonia [7664-41-7] in cells of *N. europaea*. However, these compds. had no effect on the oxidation of hydroxylamine [7803-49-8]. Illumination with 420.84 lux of lights also inhibited the oxidation of ammonia. Possible mechanisms of the inhibition are discussed.

IT 9035-51-2

RL: PRP (Properties)  
(ammonium metabolism by *Nitrosomonas* in relation to)

RN 9035-51-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cytochrome P 450 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 151-50-8 555-60-2 1322-37-8

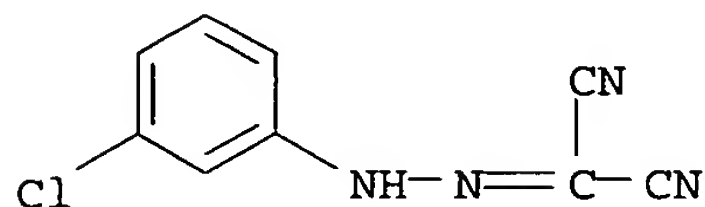
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(ammonium metabolism by *Nitrosomonas* inhibition by)

RN 151-50-8 HCAPLUS

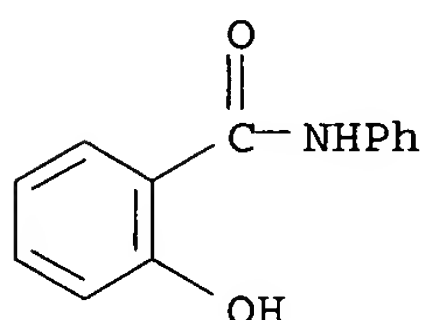
CN Potassium cyanide (K(CN)) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1322-37-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl-, tetrachloro deriv. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



4 ( D1-C1 )

IT 9001-05-2 9003-99-0  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(inhibitors of, ammonium metabolism by Nisosomonas inhibition by)  
RN 9001-05-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Catalase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 9003-99-0 HCAPLUS  
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L33 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:121459 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:121459  
TITLE: Effect of some cholericetics on biotransformation  
biliary elimination of low-molecular weight substances  
AUTHOR(S): Grisk, A.; Moeritz, K. U.; Fermum, R.; Behrend, U.;  
Baer, H.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmakol. Toxikol., Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Univ.  
Greifswald, Greifswald, Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SOURCE: Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica (1971),  
27(1), 179-94  
CODEN: ABMGAJ; ISSN: 0001-5318  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German  
AB Several cholericetics administered subchronically and acutely at 100 mg/kg  
to rats and mice influenced the metabolism and excretion by their livers

of a variety of chems. and drugs. Thus, codeine [76-57-3] demethylation to morphine (I) [57-27-2] was stimulated 3-fold by Na dehydrocholate (II) [145-41-5]. Phenychol (III) [93-54-9] and felogen [1145-36-4] stimulated the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase activity of the liver, the latter up to 150% above control values. Driol [526-18-1] and III diminished the elimination rate of hexobarbital [50-09-9]. All compds. tested decreased the sulfate and glucuronide conjugation of m-aminophenol [591-27-5]. No effect was observed by any compound tested on aminophenazone [58-15-1] demethylation, phenolsulfatase, procaine [51-05-8] hydrolysis, or rhodanese activity. II increased the concentration of administered I in the bile as well as the bile volume, suggesting that II may be useful in promoting elimination of I. Felogen and III decreased I excretion in the bile. All choleretics tested increased salicylic acid [69-72-7] secretion somewhat. No relation was observed between the mol. weight, partition coefficient, or pK value and the uptake and excretion of compds. by the liver.

IT 9026-04-4

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(choleretics effect on)

RN 9026-04-4 HCAPLUS

CN Sulfurtransferase, thiosulfate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

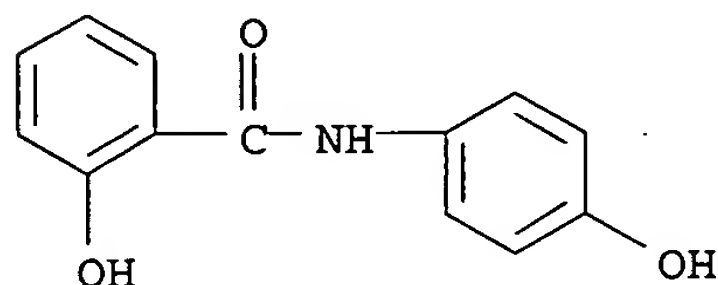
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 526-18-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(pharmaceutical metabolism in response to)

RN 526-18-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:448617 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:48617

TITLE: Uncoupling action of 2,4-dinitrophenols, 2-trifluoromethylbenzimidazoles, and certain other pesticide chemicals upon mitochondria from different sources and its relation to toxicity

AUTHOR(S): Ilivicky, Jovita; Casida, John E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA, USA

SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (1969), 18(6), 1389-401

CODEN: BCPA6; ISSN: 0006-2952

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In order to elucidate the mode of action of representative pesticide chems. and related substituted 2,4-dinitrophenols, 2-trifluoromethylbenzimidazoles, salicylanilides, carbonyl cyanide phenylhydrazones and certain other compds., studies were made on their selectivity as uncouplers of respiratory-chain phosphorylation under conditions in vitro, their effects in vivo on mitochondrial

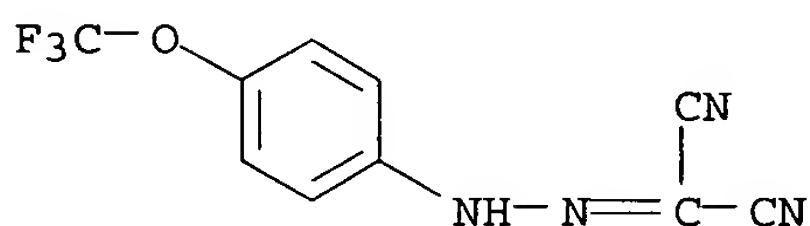
enzymes and the relation between their uncoupling potency and toxicity, using various insects and mammals. Generally, mitochondria from mouse liver are less sensitive to uncouplers than mitochondria from mouse brain or from insect tissues. Some of the uncouplers are nonselective while others are active at a much lower concentration with a particular mitochondrial source. Partial correlations are evident between the potency of the compds. for uncoupling in vitro of mitochondria from housefly thoraces, honey bee heads and thoraces, and mouse brain and liver and the toxicity to these species. Brain mitochondria and, in a few cases, liver mitochondria isolated from mice treated with the above-mentioned substances and with certain inhibitors of the electron transport chain generally are completely uncoupled or inhibited only when the dose used results in severe symptoms of poisoning. Thus, effects on mitochondrial function probably are most important in the mammalian brain from a toxicological standpoint. Five chems. of high pesticidal activity but of widely varying chemical type did not uncouple or inhibit brain or liver mitochondria in mice with severe symptoms of poisoning and so their mode of action involves other mechanisms.

IT 370-86-5 555-60-2 4019-40-3 16128-96-4  
24283-57-6

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(phosphorylation uncoupling by, in mitochondria)

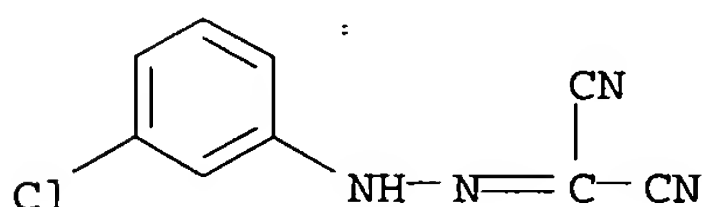
RN 370-86-5 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



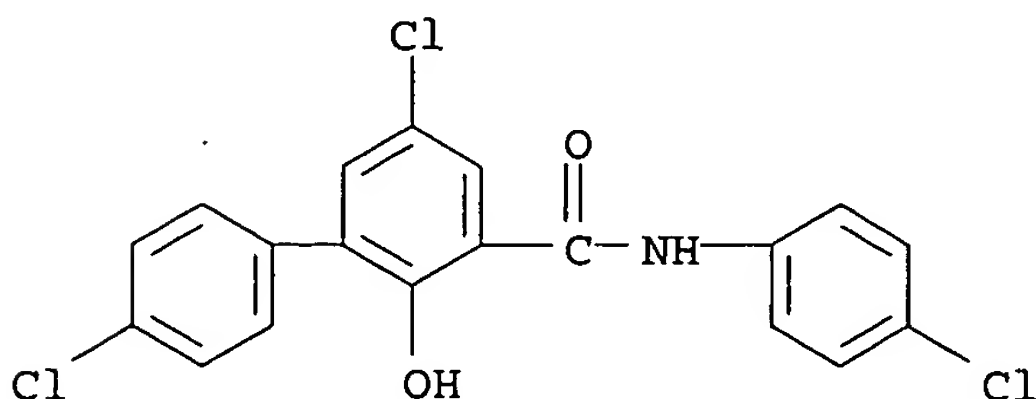
RN 555-60-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedinitrile, [(3-chlorophenyl)hydrazono] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 4019-40-3 HCAPLUS

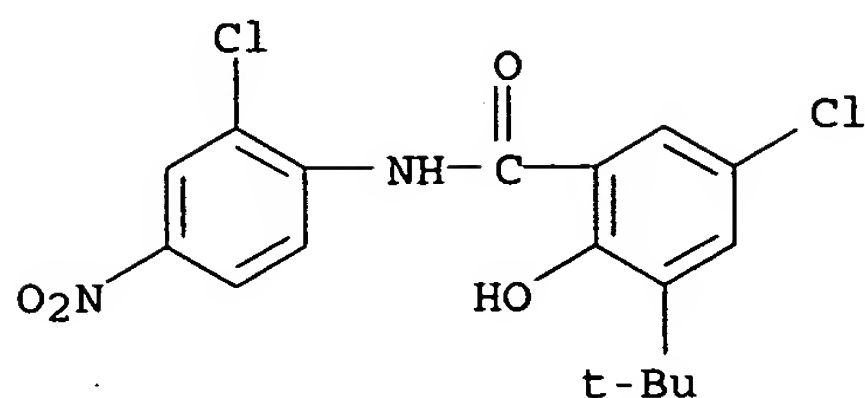
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, 4',5-dichloro-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16128-96-4 HCAPLUS

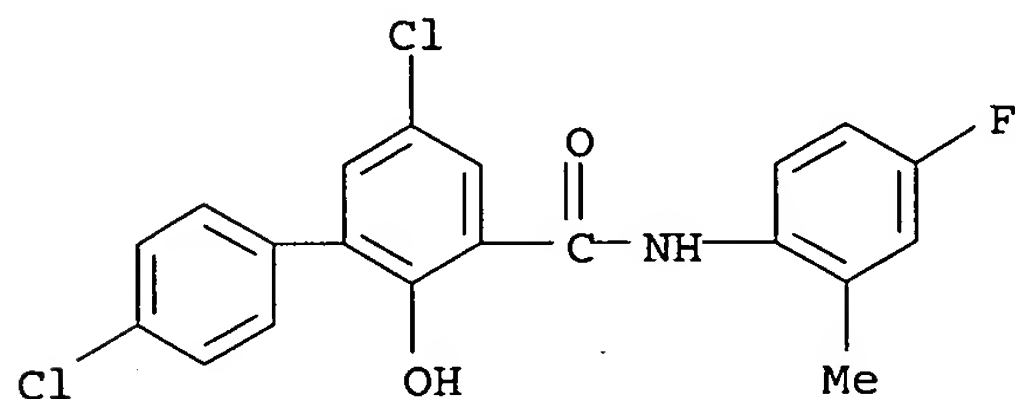
CN Benzamide, 5-chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-

hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 24283-57-6 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-carboxamide, 4',5-dichloro-N-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



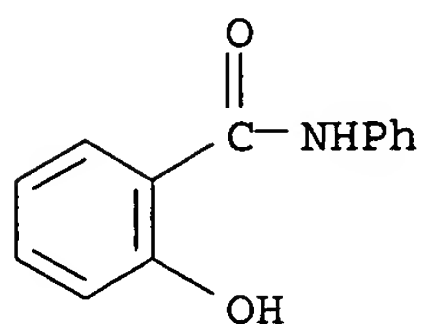
IT 87-17-2D, Salicylanilide, derivs.

RL: PROC (Process)

(uncoupling action of, on various mitochondria)

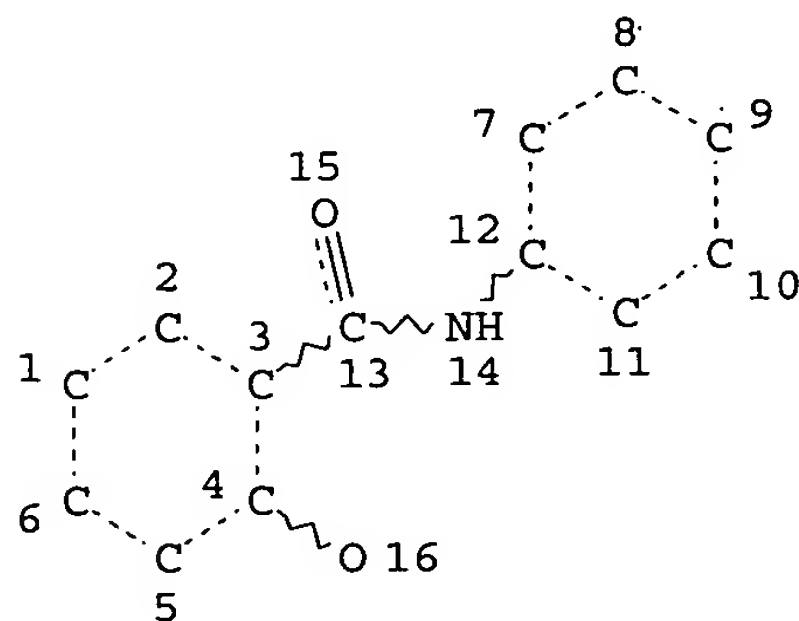
RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> => d stat que 143

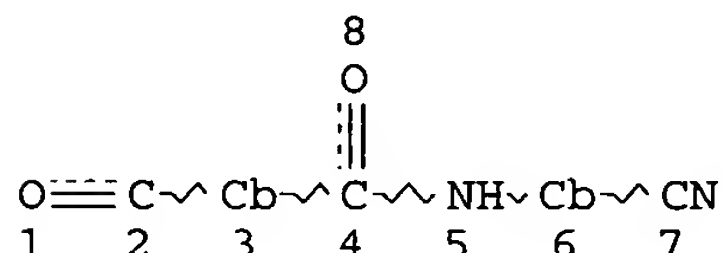
L1 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
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 L6 STR

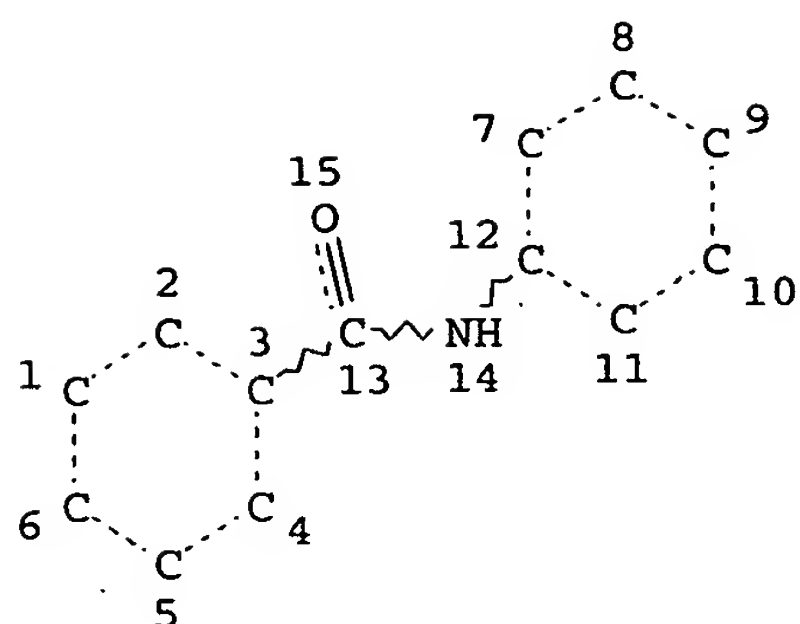


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 GGCAT IS MCY AT 3  
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED  
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
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 L11 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)  
 L12 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8  
 L13 57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE GEORGE SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY S"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOTT"/AU)  
 L14 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)  
 L15 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CONVENTS A"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE C"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE CHRISTIAN"/AU) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14)  
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 L21 128565 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ENZYME OR ENZYMES OR LIPASE OR LIPASES OR PROTEASE OR PROTEASES OR OXIDASE OR OXIDASES  
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 L26 6858 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CN/MF OR CYANID?  
 L27 426350 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 OR CYANID? OR CN  
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 L30 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004  
 L34 STR

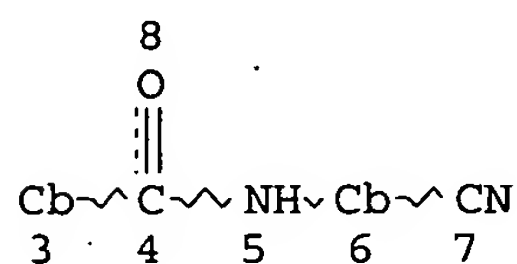




NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
 RSPEC I  
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 15

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
 L36 222599 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L34  
 L37 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
 GGCAT IS MCY AT 3  
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 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED  
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 6

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
 L38 1700 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L36 SSS FUL L37  
 L39 1517 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 NOT L5  
 L40 407 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39  
 L41 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40(L) L22  
 L42 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15 OR L30)  
 L43 35 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004

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L43 ANSWER 1 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1108223 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:339563  
 TITLE: Effects of NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein  
 lipase-promoting agent, on gene induction of

cytochrome P450s, carboxylesterases, and  
sulfotransferases in primary cultures of human  
hepatocytes

AUTHOR(S): Nishimura, Masuhiro; Imai, Teruko; Morioka, Yujiro;  
Kuribayashi, Shunji; Kamataki, Tetsuya; Naito,  
Shinsaku

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pharmacology, Drug Safety and Metabolism,  
Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Naruto,  
Tokushima, Japan

SOURCE: Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics (2004),  
19(6), 422-429  
CODEN: DMPRB8; ISSN: 1347-4367

PUBLISHER: Japanese Society for the Study of Xenobiotics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

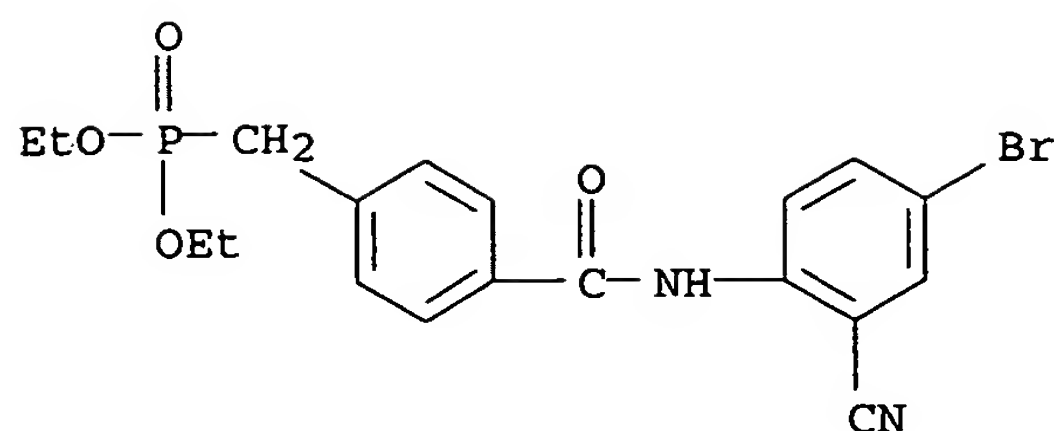
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the present study, the effects on expression of cytochrome P 450  
(CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP3A4 and CYP3A5), carboxylesterase (CES1 and CES2) and  
sulfotransferase (CHST1, CHST3, CHST4, CST, SULT2A1 and TPST2) mRNA in  
primary cultures of cryopreserved human hepatocytes were evaluated after  
exposure to NO-1886 (di-Et 4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)carbamoyl]benzylphosp  
honate) for 48 h at 2, 10, and 50  $\mu$ M. Anal. was performed by RT-PCR in  
the presence of TaqMan probe. CYP1A1 and CYP1A2 mRNA levels after  
exposure to 50  $\mu$ M omeprazole (pos. control for CYP1As) were increased  
by 162 ( $p < 0.001$ ) and 37 times ( $p < 0.001$ ), resp., compared with  
untreated controls. However, these mRNA levels were increased by 2 times  
or less after exposure to NO-1886. CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 mRNA levels after  
exposure to 50  $\mu$ M rifampicin (pos. control for CYP3As) were  
significantly increased by 5.8 ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 2.0 times ( $p < 0.01$ ), resp.,  
compared with untreated controls. The CYP3A4 mRNA level after exposure to  
10  $\mu$ M NO-1886 was increased by 1.3 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). Further, the  
CYP3A4 mRNA level after exposure to 50  $\mu$ M NO-1886 was significantly  
increased by 3.6 times ( $p < 0.001$ ). However, the CYP3A5 mRNA level after  
exposure to 50  $\mu$ M NO-1886 was not significantly increased. CES1 and  
CES2 mRNA levels after exposure to 50  $\mu$ M NO-1886 were significantly  
increased by 1.4 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 2.6 times ( $p < 0.01$ ), resp., compared with  
untreated controls. CHST1, CST and SULT2A1 mRNA levels after exposure to  
50  $\mu$ M NO-1886 were significantly increased by 3.8 ( $p < 0.001$ ), 1.8 ( $p <$   
0.01) and 4.4 times ( $p < 0.01$ ), resp. CHST3, CHST4 and TPST2 mRNA levels  
after exposure to 50  $\mu$ M NO-1886 were not significantly increased. This  
in vitro technique using primary cultured human hepatocytes is expected to  
be very useful for the preclin. evaluation of the induction of  
drug-metabolizing enzymes in humans.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
(effects of NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein **lipase**  
-promoting agent, on gene induction of cytochrome P450s,  
carboxylesterases, and sulfotransferases in primary cultures of human  
hepatocytes)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl  
]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 2 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1083957 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:415455

TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886

AUTHOR(S): Cai, Manbo; Yin, Weidong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,  
Medical School, Nanhua University, Hengyang, 421001,  
Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Zhongguo Yaolixue Tongbao (2004), 20(3),  
251-254

CODEN: ZYTOE8; ISSN: 1001-1978

PUBLISHER: Anhui Yike Daxue Linchuan Yaoli Yanjiuso

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Chinese

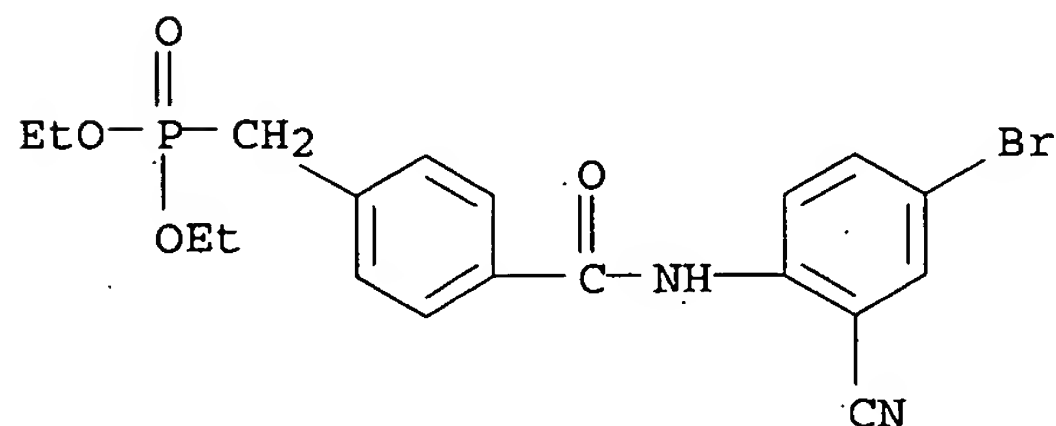
AB A review with 21 refs. on lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 including: NO-1886 increases LPL mRNA and LPL activity in adipose tissue, myocardium and skeletal muscle, resulting in an elevation of post-heparin plasma LPL activity and LPL mass in rats. NO-1886 also decreases plasma TG concentration and causes a concomitant rise in plasma HDL-C, reduces plasma glucose, improves insulin resistance and  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction. Therefore, the LPL activator NO-1886 or other possible LPL activating agents are potentially beneficial for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL cholesterolemia, and protection from atherosclerosis and diabetes.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 3 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:306826 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:441653

TITLE: Effects of NO-1886 on Expression of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor, Lipoprotein Lipase and Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$

AUTHOR(S): Lian, Xin; Xi, Shoumin; Zhang, Chi; Tang, Chaoke; Yin, Weidong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Cardiovascular Disease, Nanhua University, Hengyang, Hunan Province, 421001, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi (2004), 12(4), 387-391  
CODEN: ZDYZFM; ISSN: 1007-3949

PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi Bianjibu

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

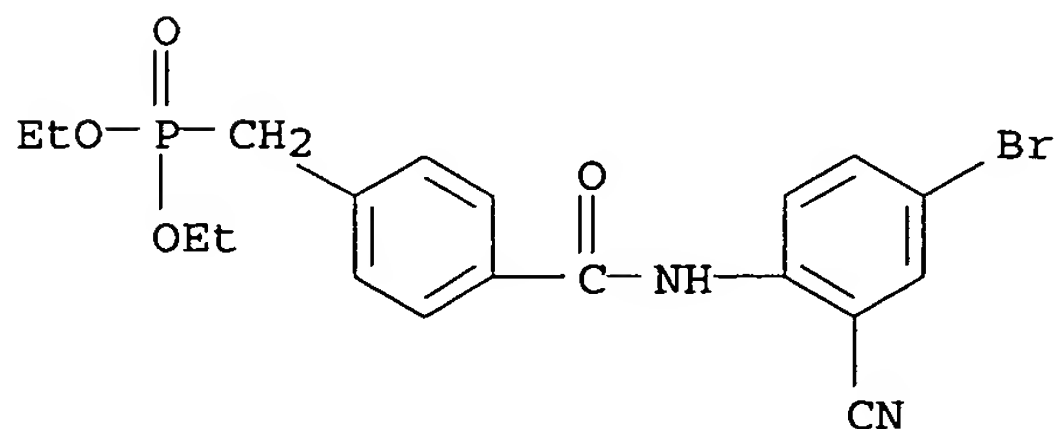
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB To investigate the role of lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator, NO-1886 on the mRNA expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPAR), LPL and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in Guizhou minipigs fed with high-fat and high-sucrose, Guizhou minipigs were randomly divided into three groups: control group, high-fat high-sucrose group, high-fat high-sucrose and NO-1886 treated group (1% NO-1886 supplemented into the diet after 4 mo). The total RNA was extracted from frozen tissues, and the expression PPAR, LPL and TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA was examined by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The high-fat and high-sucrose diet increased the levels of mRNA expression of PPAR $\alpha$  in liver and muscle; and the levels of mRNA expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in fat, and decreased the levels of mRNA expression of PPAR  $\alpha$  in fat. NO-1886 improved the glucose metabolism probably through stimulating PPAR  $\alpha$  and LPL expression. NO-186 reduced the mRNA expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in fat, and decreased the mRNA expression of PPAR  $\alpha$  in muscle and liver. NO-1886 may stimulate PPAR $\gamma$  and LPL expression, and reduce the mRNA expression of TNF- $\alpha$  and PPAR $\alpha$ , which would account for an important role of NO-1886 in preventing atherosclerosis and lowering the blood sugar.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(effects of NO-1886 on expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, lipoprotein lipase and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ )

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 4 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:17929 HCAPLUS

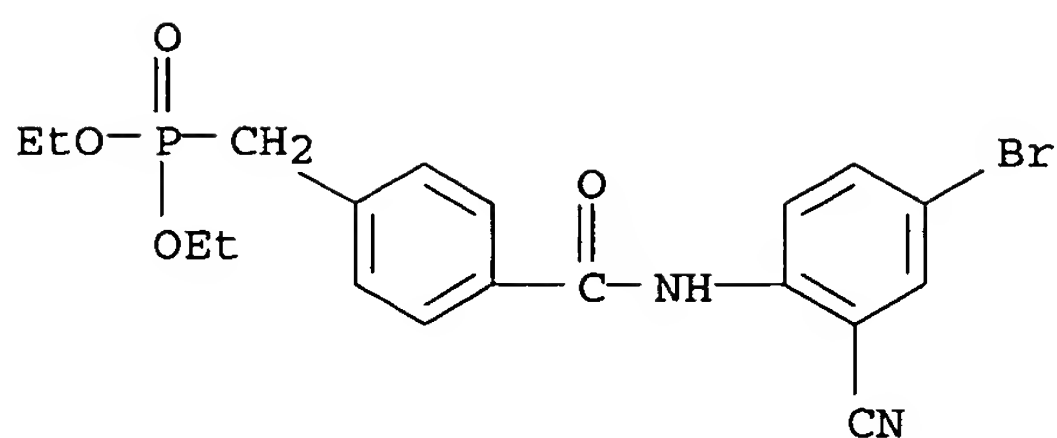
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:190861

TITLE: Effects of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 on blood plasma insulin and pancreas chromium and

vanadium levels in pigs  
 AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Qiuju; Xi, Shoumin; Wang, Zongbao; Jin, Shao;  
 Liu, Sichun; Yin, Weidong  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,  
 Nanhua University, Hengyang, Hunan Province, 421001,  
 Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi (2004),  
 12(3), 275-278  
 CODEN: ZDYZFM; ISSN: 1007-3949  
 PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi Bianjibu  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The effect of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 on the content of vanadium and chromium in pig pancreas with high fat and high sugar was studied. Guizhou minipigs were divided into three groups randomly: control group fed with basic feedstuff, sugar fat group fed with high fat and high sugar feedstuff, and NO-1886 group fed with high fat and high sugar feedstuff in the first 3 mo and then added 1% NO-1886 since then. The pigs were fed sep. and their sugar, fat and insulin of blood plasma were observed. The pigs were killed to get the pancreas at the end of the experiment and their tissues were digested with acid. The content of vanadium and chromium were tested by Atomic Emission Spectrometry. Results showed that the blood insulin in control, sugar fat group and NO-1886 group were  $11.4 \pm 2.7$  mU/L,  $21.0 \pm 4.8$  mU/L and  $21.9 \pm 6.6$  mU/L before the NO-1886 was added, and the blood insulin of the last two groups rises ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared with the control group. Then adding the NO-1886, at the end of the experiment the blood insulin in each group were  $11.4 \pm 6.2$  mU/L,  $20.4 \pm 2.3$  mU/L and  $15.4 \pm 1.8$  mU/L. The content of insulin has no obvious difference between control group and NO-1886 group, while there was some difference between control group and sugar fat group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Through insulin sensitive experiment, it was found that before injection blood insulin in each group was  $19.3 \pm 6.5$  mU/L,  $11.6 \pm 2.9$  mU/L, and  $19.3 \pm 7.1$  mU/L;  $123.6 \pm 32.9$  mU/L,  $71.7 \pm 21.7$  mU/L and  $141.5 \pm 29.4$  mU/L 30 min after injection;  $45.9 \pm 5.6$  mU/L,  $17.9 \pm 12.4$  mU/L and  $32.9 \pm 12.9$  mU/L 90 min after injection, and compared with the control group, the content of insulin in sugar fat group reduced (in the 30th min  $P < 0.05$ , in the 90th min  $P < 0.01$ ). At the end of experiment, the pancreas' vanadium content in each group was  $0.8 \pm 0.8$  ng/g,  $0.7 \pm 0.1$  ng/g, and  $0.8 \pm 0.3$  ng/g, the chromium content is  $2.3 \pm 1.2$  ng/g,  $1.9 \pm 0.6$  ng/g, and  $2.1 \pm 0.9$  ng/g, and compare with NO-1886 group, the vanadium and chromium content in sugar fat group reduced ( $P < 0.05$ ), while there was no obvious difference between control group and NO-1886 group. It was conclusions that NO-1886 can improve the content levels of vanadium and chromium and the sensitivity of the insulin in the pigs' pancreas with high fat and high sugar.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (effects of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 on blood plasma insulin and pancreas chromium and vanadium levels in pigs)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 5 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:91099 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:281133

TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 improves fatty liver caused by high-fat feeding in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats

AUTHOR(S): Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Hara, Tsutomu; Miyata, Tetsuo; Nakamura, Takao; Ogawa, Hitoshi; Sakakibara, Fumihiko; Fukuzawa, Yoshitaka; Okabayashi, Naomi; Kato, Koich; Ikeda, Hiroshi; Kurokawa, Tsuyoshi; Ishikawa, Tetsuro; Otake, Kazuo; Nakaya, Yutaka

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Tokushima, Japan

SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2004), 53(2), 260-263

CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495

PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB NO-1886 is a lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator. Administration of NO-1886 results in an increase in plasma high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and a decrease in plasma triglyceride (TG) levels. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether NO-1886 improves fatty liver caused by high-fat feeding in streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic rats. Administration of NO-1886 resulted in increased plasma HDL-C levels and decreased TG levels without affecting total cholesterol and glucose levels in the diabetic rats. NO-1886 dose-dependently decreased liver TG contents and cholesterol contents, resulting in improvement of fatty liver. NO-1886 also reduced plasma Asp aminotransferase (AST) and Ala aminotransferase (ALT) that accompany fatty liver. The liver cholesterol contents were inversely correlated with plasma HDL-C levels and were pos. correlated with plasma TG levels. The liver TG contents were inversely correlated with plasma HDL-C levels and were pos. correlated with plasma TG levels. There was no correlation between plasma cholesterol levels, and cholesterol and TG contents in liver. These results indicate that reducing plasma TG levels and elevating in HDL-C levels may result in improving fatty liver.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

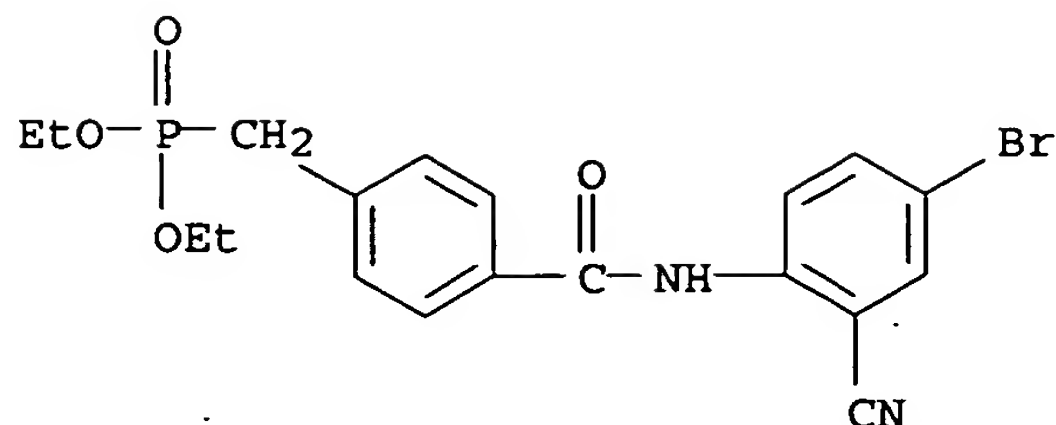
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 improves fatty liver caused by high-fat feeding in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 6 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:78991 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:347

TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and metabolism of NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent, in cynomolgus monkey

AUTHOR(S): Morioka, Y.; Harada, M.; Imai, T.; Naito, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pharmacology, Drug Safety and Metabolism, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Muya-cho, Naruto, Tokushima, 772-8601, Japan

SOURCE: Xenobiotica (2003), 33(12), 1247-1260

CODEN: XENOBH; ISSN: 0049-8254

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The study was conducted to investigate the pharmacokinetics and metabolism of NO-1886 (di-Et 4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl) carbamoyl] benzylphosphonate) in cynomolgus monkeys. After single i.v. administration of NO-1886 at a dose of 3 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, the total clearance (CL<sub>tot</sub>), area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC<sub>0-t</sub>), half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>), and volume of distribution (V<sub>d</sub>) in cynomolgus monkeys were 531 mL h<sup>-1</sup> kg<sup>-1</sup>, 5.63 µg h mL<sup>-1</sup>, 0.96 h and 679 mL kg<sup>-1</sup>, resp. The AUC<sub>0-t</sub> for oral administration of NO-1886 (3 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) was 4.23 µg h mL<sup>-1</sup> and the bioavailability was 75%. M-2 (Et 4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl) carbamoyl] benzylphosphonate) and M-3 (4-[(diethoxy-phosphoryl) methyl] benzoic acid) were present as metabolites in plasma and urine. In feces, M-2 was present but M-3 was not. The major metabolite of NO-1886 in liver S9 or microsomes was M-2 in the presence of NADPH. On the other hand, M-3 was formed in the absence of NADPH in liver S9 or microsomes and its formation was inhibited by bis-(p-nitrophenyl) phosphate (BNPP) in liver S9, suggesting that the formation of M-3 was catalyzed by carboxylesterase. The findings suggest that the main metabolic pathway of NO-1886 in cynomolgus monkeys is the O-deethylation of NO-1886 to M-2, as in rats and humans, and that the hydrolysis of the amide bond is a minor metabolic pathway.

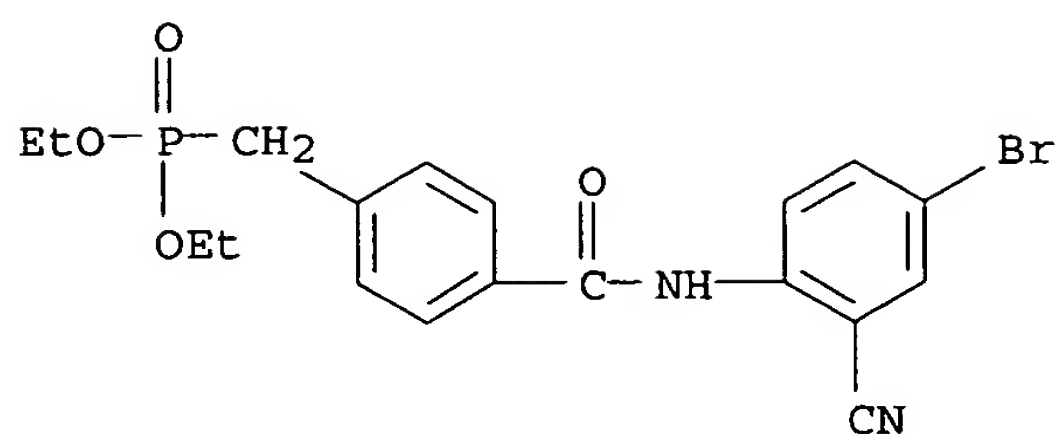
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmacokinetics and metabolism of NO-1886, lipoprotein lipase -promoting agent, in cynomolgus monkey)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl) amino] carbonyl] phenyl] methyl ]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



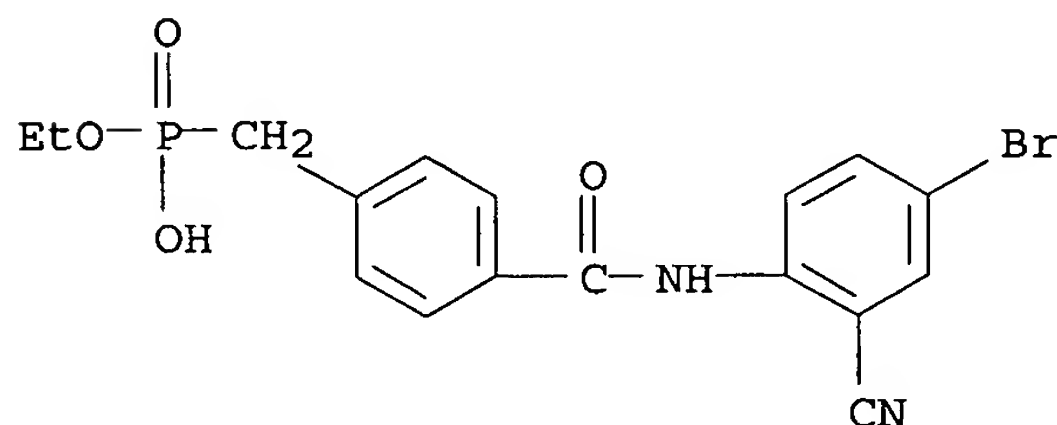
IT 182220-27-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(pharmacokinetics and metabolism of NO-1886, lipoprotein lipase -promoting agent, in cynomolgus monkey)

RN 182220-27-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, monoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 7 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:940478 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:229043

TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 (ibrolipim) accelerates the mRNA expression of fatty acid oxidation-related enzymes in rat liver

AUTHOR(S): Doi, Masako; Kondo, Yasunori; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pharmacology, Drug Safety and Metabolism, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Tokushima, 772-8601, Japan

SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2003), 52(12), 1547-1550

CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495

PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator NO-1886 (ibrolipim) has been shown to have potential benefits for the treatment of obesity in rats. However, the anti-obesity mechanism of NO-1886 has not been clearly understood. To address this, we studied the effects of NO-1886 on the mRNA expression of fatty acid oxidation-related enzymes in rats. The RQ in rats administered a single oral dose of NO-1886 was significantly lower than control rats under both fed and fasted conditions. NO-1886 orally administered to rats for 7 days caused 1.54-fold increase in carnitine palmitoyl transferase II (CPTII) mRNA in the carnitine palmitoyl transferase system. Furthermore, NO-1886 caused a 1.47-fold increase in long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase



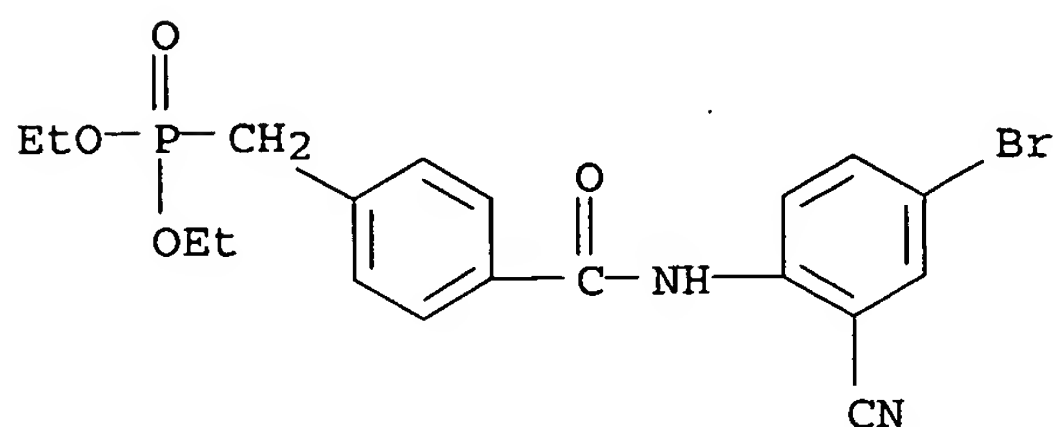
(LCAD) mRNA, a 1.49-fold increase in acetyl-CoA acyltransferase 2 (ACAA2) mRNA, and a 1.24-fold increase in enoyl-CoA hydratase (ECH) mRNA in rats, all which are liver  $\beta$ -oxidation enzymes. NO-1886 also increased uncoupling protein-2 (UCP2) mRNA levels in liver by 1.42-fold when compared to the control group. These results suggest that the LPL activator NO-1886 may accelerate the expression of fatty acid oxidation-related enzymes, resulting in a reduction of RQ.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(LPL activator ibrolipim effect on fatty acid oxidation-related enzymes in rat liver)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 8 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:732065 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:122543

TITLE: A lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent, NO-1886, improves glucose and lipid metabolism in high fat, high sucrose-fed New Zealand white rabbits

AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Yuan, Zhonghua; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Xie, Yuxiang; Zhang, Qiuju; Wang, Zongbao; Fu, Guoxiang; Long, Guang; Yang, Yongzong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathophysiology, Central South University Xiangya Medical College, Changsha, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Experimental Diabetes Research (2003), 4(1), 27-34

CODEN: EDRXAH; ISSN: 1543-8600

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.

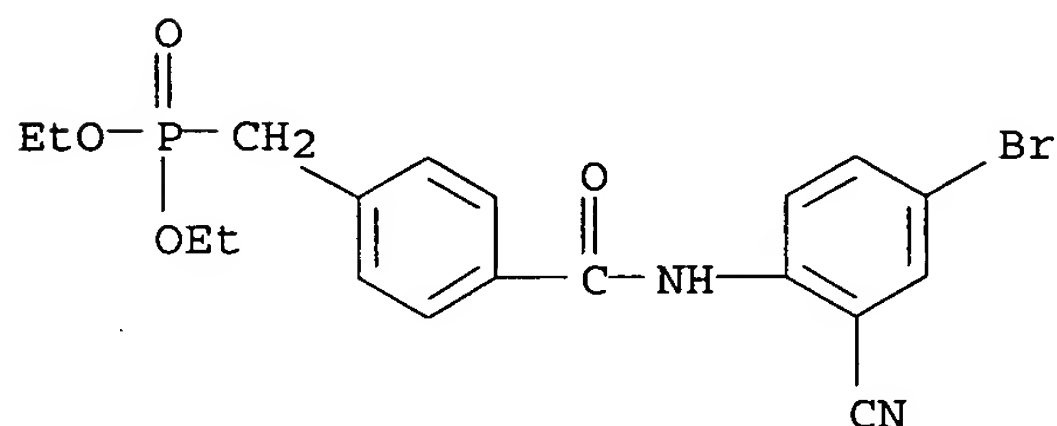
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 is a lipoprotein lipase activator that lowers plasma triglycerides and elevates high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). Recently, the authors found that NO-1886 also had an action of reducing plasma glucose in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced diabetic rabbits. In the current study, we investigated the effects of NO-1886 on insulin resistance and  $\beta$ -cell function in rabbits. Our results showed that high-fat/high-sucrose feeding increased plasma triglyceride, free fatty acid (FFA), and glucose levels and decreased HDL-C level. This diet also induced insulin resistance and impairment of acute insulin response to glucose loading. Supplementing 1% NO-1886 into the high-fat/high-sucrose diet resulted in decreased plasma triglyceride, FFA, and glucose levels and increased HDL-C level. The authors also found a clear increased

glucose clearance and a protected acute insulin response to i.v. glucose loading by NO-1886 supplementation. These data suggest that NO-1886 suppresses the elevation of blood glucose in rabbits induced by feeding a high-fat/high-sucrose diet, probably through controlling lipid metabolism and improving insulin resistance.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent, NO-1886, improves  
 glucose and lipid metabolism in diabetic rabbits)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl  
 ]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



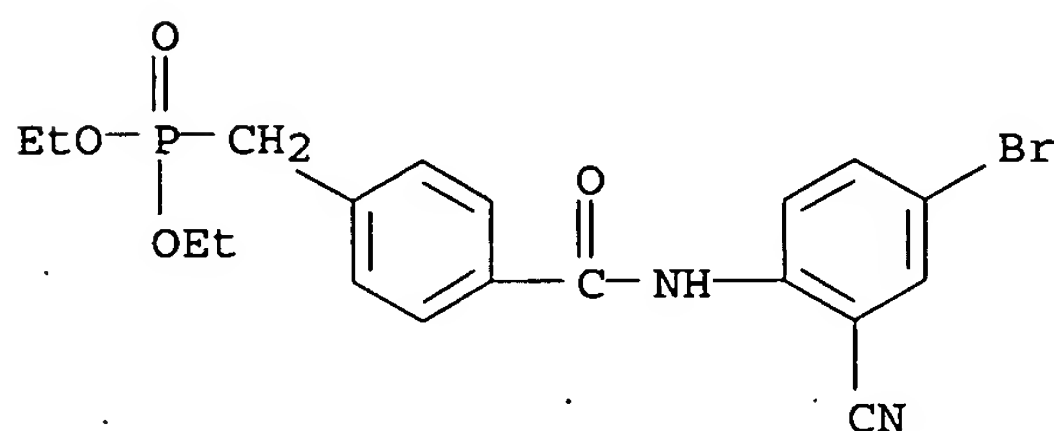
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 9 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:691495 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:86900  
 TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886  
 AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,  
 Medical School, Nanhua University, Hengyang, Peop.  
 Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Cardiovascular Drug Reviews (2003), 21(2),  
 133-142  
 CODEN: CDREEA; ISSN: 0897-5957  
 PUBLISHER: Neva Press  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) is a rate-limiting enzyme that hydrolyzes circulating triglyceride-rich lipoproteins such as very low-d. lipoproteins and chylomicrons. A decrease in LPL activity is associated with an increase in plasma triglycerides (TG) and a decrease in plasma high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). The increase in plasma TG and decrease in plasma HDL-C are risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Tsutsumi et al. hypothesized that elevating LPL activity would cause a reduction of plasma TG and an increase in plasma HDL-C, resulting in protection against the development of atherosclerosis. To test this hypothesis, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc. synthesized the LPL activator NO-1886. NO-1886 increased LPL mRNA and LPL activity in adipose tissue, myocardium and skeletal muscle, resulting in an elevation of postheparin plasma LPL activity and LPL mass in rats. NO-1886 also decreased plasma TG concentration and caused a concomitant rise in plasma HDL-C. Long-term administration of NO-1886 to rats and rabbits with exptl. atherosclerosis inhibited the development of atherosclerotic lesions in coronary arteries and aortas. Multiple regression anal. suggested that the increase in plasma HDL-C and the decrease in plasma TG protect from atherosclerosis. The atherogenic lipid profile is changed to an antiatherogenic profile by increasing LPL

activity, resulting in protection from of atherosclerosis. Therefore, the LPL activator NO-1886 or other possible LPL activating agents are potentially beneficial for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL cholesterolemia, and protection from atherosclerosis.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

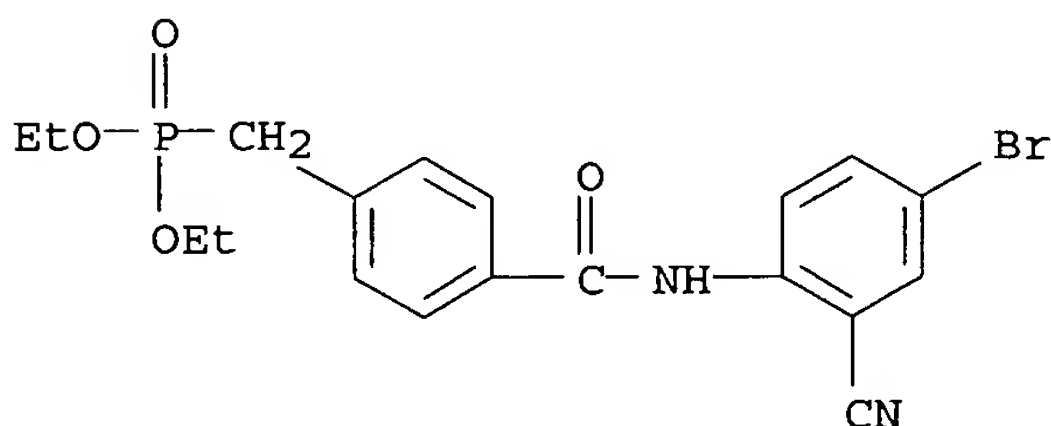


REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT-

L43 ANSWER 10 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147189 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:46213  
 TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase and atherosclerosis  
 AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, K.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development, Otsuka Pharmaceutical  
 Factory, Inc., Tokushima, 772-8601, Japan  
 SOURCE: Current Vascular Pharmacology (2003), 1(1),  
 11-17  
 CODEN: CVPUAY; ISSN: 1570-1611  
 PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A review. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) is a rate-limiting enzyme that hydrolyzes circulating triglyceride-rich lipoprotein such as very low d. lipoproteins and chylomicrons. A decrease in LPL activity is associated with an increase in plasma triglycerides (TG) and decrease in high d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. The increase in plasma TG and decrease in HDL cholesterol are risk factors of coronary heart disease. However, whether LPL directly or indirectly promotes or protects against atherosclerosis remains unclear as two contrary views exist in this regard: one where LPL promotes atherosclerosis and one where LPL protects against atherosclerosis. Many studies have been carried out to investigate whether LPL is an anti-atherogenic or atherogenic enzyme by using animals with genetic defects or with an excess of this enzyme. From these studies, much evidence has been acquired showing that LPL is an anti-atherogenic enzyme. We hypothesized that elevating LPL activity would cause a reduction of plasma TG and increase in HDL cholesterol, resulting in protection against the development of atherosclerosis. To test this hypothesis, we studied the effects of the LPL activator NO-1886 in animals. NO-1886 has been shown to increase LPL mRNA in adipose tissue and myocardium, and increase LPL activity in adipose tissue, myocardium and skeletal muscle, resulting in an elevation of postheparin plasma LPL activity and LPL mass in rats. NO-1886 has also been shown to decrease

plasma TG levels accompanied by a concomitant rise in HDL cholesterol. Long-term administration of NO-1886 to rats and rabbits with exptl. atherosclerosis inhibited the development of atherosclerotic lesions in coronary arteries and aortae. The results of multiple regression anal. in these studies suggest that the increase in plasma HDL cholesterol and the decrease in TG protect against atherosclerosis. We have determined in our studies that the atherogenic lipid profile is changed to an anti-atherogenic lipid profile by increasing LPL activity, resulting in protection against the development of atherosclerosis. Therefore, we believe that high activity of LPL is anti-atherogenic, whereas a low activity of LPL is atherogenic.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (activator of lipoprotein lipase in atherosclerosis)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

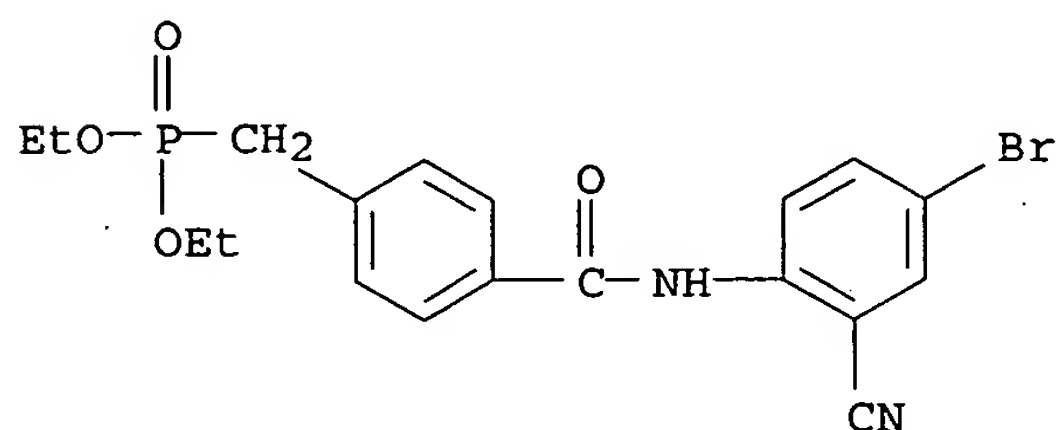


REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 11 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:743487 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:265413  
 TITLE: Effects of the lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 as a suppressor agent of atherosclerosis in aorta of mild diabetic rabbits  
 AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Yuan, Zhonghua; Yang, Baotang  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathophysiology, Central South University, Central South University, Changsha, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (2002), 52(8), 610-614  
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172  
 PUBLISHER: Editio Cantor Verlag  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 ([4-(4-bromo-2-cyano-phenylcarbonyl)-benzyl]-phosphonic acid di-Et ester, CAS 133208-93-2) is a lipoprotein lipase activator which decreases plasma triglycerides and elevates high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels. However, the effects of NO-1886 on plasma glucose level and atherosclerosis in diabetes are not clear. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether the compound lowers plasma glucose and suppresses atherosclerosis in New Zealand White rabbits with high fat/high sucrose-induced mild diabetes. High fat/high sucrose feeding increased plasma total cholesterol, triglyceride and glucose levels and decreased HDL-C levels resulting in atherosclerosis in the

aorta. Administration of NO-1886 to the rabbits resulted in decreased plasma total cholesterol, triglyceride and glucose levels and increased HDL-C levels after 20 wk of treatment. Furthermore, NO-1886 provided protection against the development of atherosclerosis in the aorta. These data indicate that NO-1886 not only ameliorates the lipid disorder, but also lowers plasma glucose levels and suppresses atherosclerosis in the aorta of diabetic rabbits.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (effects of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 as a suppressor agent of atherosclerosis in aorta of mild diabetic rabbits)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 12 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:434896 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:379857  
 TITLE: Correlation between lipid and glycogen contents in liver and insulin resistance in high-fat-fed rats treated with the lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886  
 AUTHOR(S): Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Hara, Tsutomu; Ogawa, Hitoshi; Nakamura, Takao; Miyata, Tetsuro; Sakakibara, Fumihiko; Fukuzawa, Yoshitaka; Suga, Takashi; Kakumu, Shinichi; Nakaya, Yutaka  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: First Department of Internal Medicine and Institute of Physical, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, 480-11, Japan  
 SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2002), 51(6), 792-795  
 CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495  
 PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Insulin resistance results in accumulation of triglyceride content and reduction of glycogen content in skeletal muscle. However, very few studies have measured lipid content and glycogen content in liver associated with insulin resistance. We studied the relation between liver lipid content, liver glycogen, and insulin resistance in high-fat-fed rats, which are animal models of insulin resistance. High-fat-fed rats were hyperlipidemic, hyperglycemic, and hyperinsulinemic. Furthermore, the glucose infusion rates (GIR) were lower (normal rats, 10.35±1.66; high-fat-fed rats, 4.86±0.93 mg/kg/min; P <.01) and the triglyceride and cholesterol contents in liver were higher in the high-fat-fed rats than in normal rats. The glycogen content in liver was lower than in



normal rats. There was an inverse relation between liver triglyceride content and liver glycogen content. When the lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator NO-1886 was administered to the high-fat-fed rats at a daily dose of 50 mg/kg body weight for 10 wk, GIR ( $9.87 \pm 3.76$  mg/kg/min,  $P < .05$  v high-fat-fed control group) improved, causing an improvement of the hyperlipidemia, hyperglycemia, and hyperinsulinemia. Furthermore, NO-1886 decreased triglyceride and cholesterol concns. and increased glycogen content in liver of the high-fat-fed rats. In this study, we found that insulin resistance caused fatty liver and reduced glycogen content in liver. Administration of the LPL activator NO-1886 improved the insulin resistance, resulting in an improvement in the relation between triglyceride and glycogen content in liver of high-fat-fed rats.

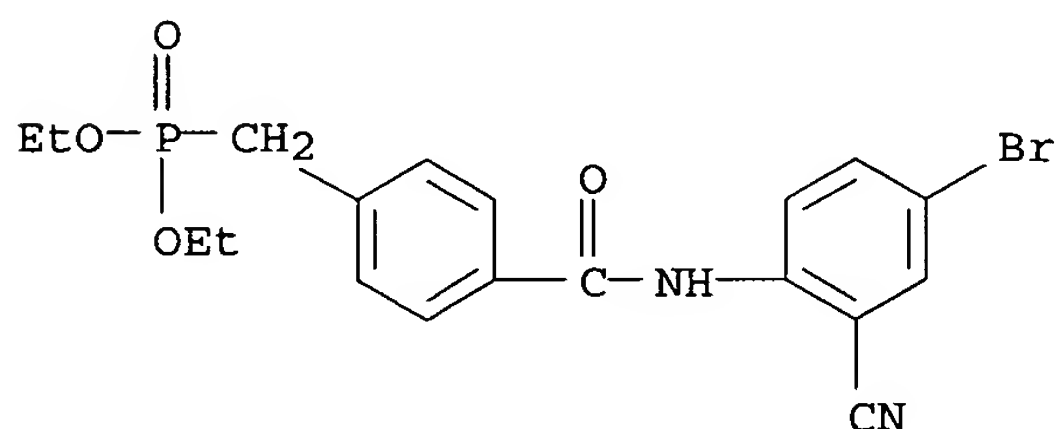
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(correlation between lipid and glycogen contents in liver and insulin resistance in high-fat-fed rats treated with the lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 13 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:332155 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:355070

TITLE: Preparation of [(carboxybiphenyl)carboxamido]benzamidi nes and analogs as serine protease inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Babu, Yarlagadda S.; Rowland, Scott R.; Chand, Pooran; Kotian, Pravin L.; El-Kattan, Yahya; Niwas, Shri

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biocryst Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 341 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034711	A1	20020502	WO 2001-US32582	20011022 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

Pryor 10662644 Part B

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2426430	AA	20020502	CA 2001-2426430	20011022 <--
AU 2002013393	A5	20020506	AU 2002-13393	20011022 <--
EP 1383731	A1	20040128	EP 2001-981772	20011022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004523481	T2	20040805	JP 2002-537705	20011022
NZ 526003	A	20050930	NZ 2001-526003	20011022
US 6699994	B1	20040302	US 2002-127460	20020423
ZA 2003002645	A	20040716	ZA 2003-2645	20030404
US 2004162281	A1	20040819	US 2003-738027	20031218
US 6936719	B2	20050830		

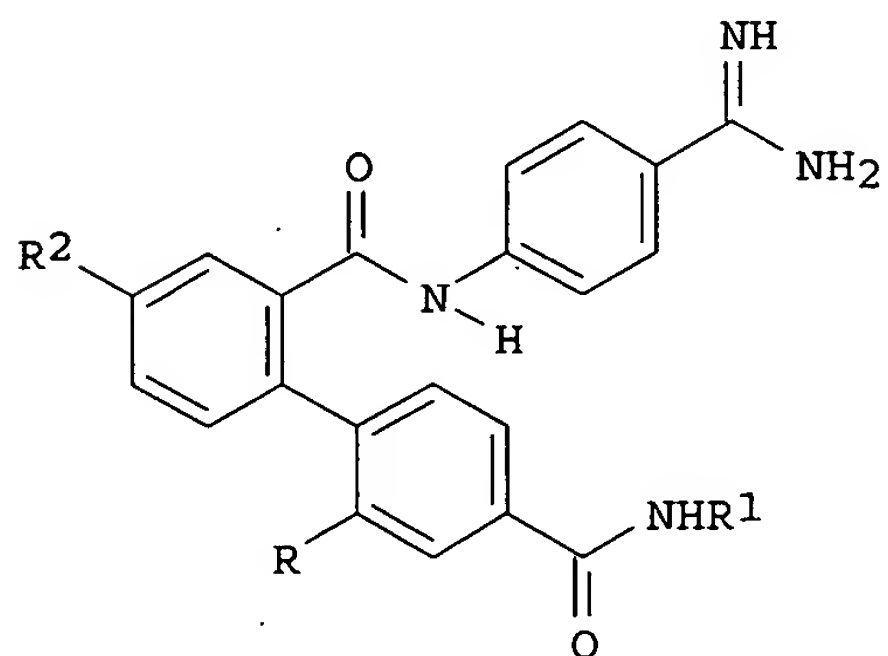
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-241848P	P	20001020
US 2001-281735P	P	20010406
WO 2001-US32582	W	20011022
US 2002-127460	A3	20020423

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 136:355070

GI



I

AB Title compds. [e.g., I; R = H alkoxycarbonyl; R1 = (ar)alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkenyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.], useful as inhibitors of trypsin-like serine protease enzymes such as thrombin, factor VIIa, factor Xa, TF/FVIIa, and trypsin, were prepared Title compds. could be useful to treat and/or prevent clotting disorders, and as anticoagulating agents. Data for biol. activity of title compds. were given.

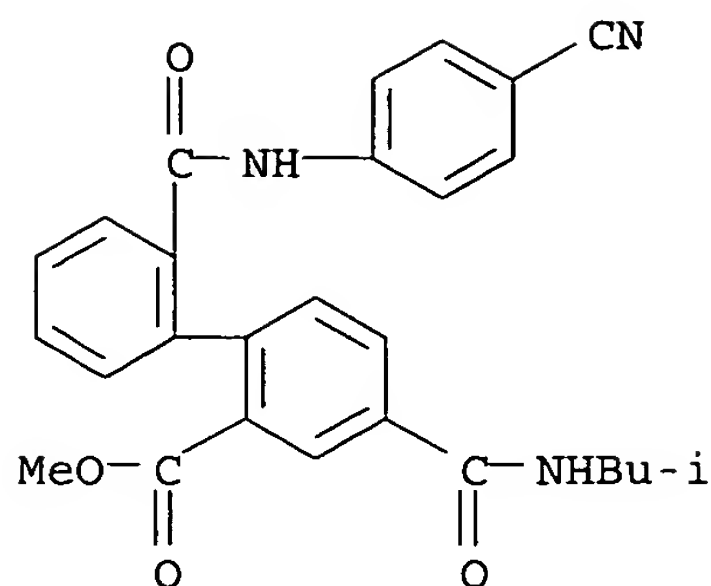
IT 420800-29-9P 420800-30-2P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

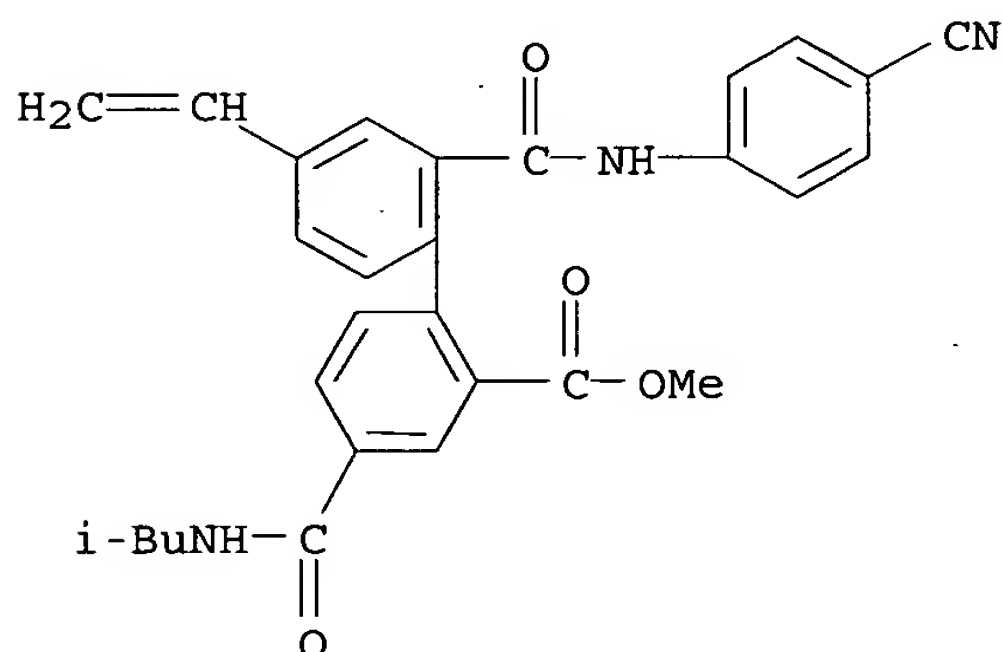
(preparation of [(carboxybiphenyl)carboxamido]benzamidines and analogs as serine **protease** inhibitors)

RN 420800-29-9 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-carboxylic acid, 2'--[[[(4-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-4-[[[(2-methylpropyl)amino]carbonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 420800-30-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-carboxylic acid, 2'--[[4-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4'-ethenyl-4-[[2-methylpropyl]amino]carbonyl-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 14 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:139955 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:15249  
 TITLE: Phosphonate O-deethylation of [4-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenylcarbamoyle)benzyl]phosphonic acid diethyl ester, a lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent, catalyzed by cytochrome P450 2C8 and 3A4 in human liver microsomes  
 AUTHOR(S): Morioka, Yujiro; Otsu, Makiko; Naito, Shinsaku; Imai, Teruko  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Naruto Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Tokushima, Japan  
 SOURCE: Drug Metabolism and Disposition (2002), 30(3), 301-306  
 CODEN: DMDSAI; ISSN: 0090-9556  
 PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB NO-1886 ([4-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenylcarbamoyle)benzyl]phosphonic acid di-Et ester) increases lipoprotein lipase activity, resulting in a reduction in plasma triglycerides and an increase in high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol.



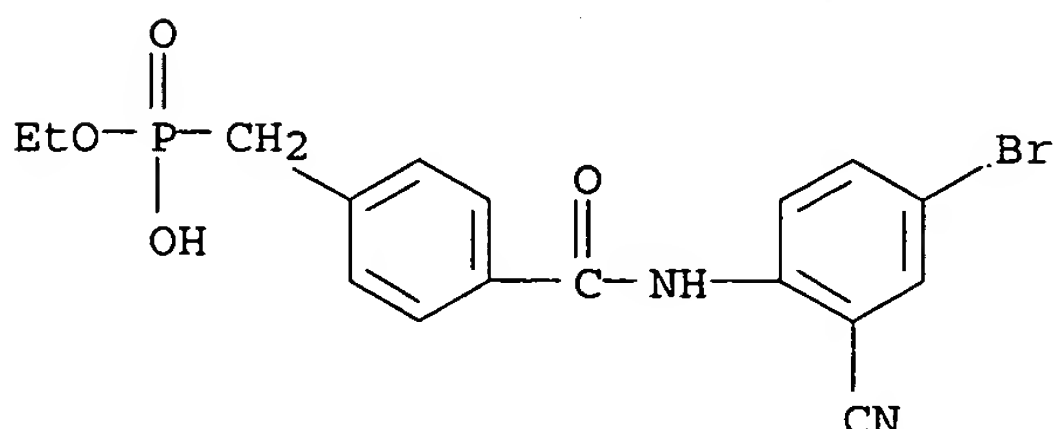
The metabolism of NO-1886 in human liver was investigated in the present study. Ester cleavage of NO-1886 from di-Et phosphonate to monoethyl phosphonate was the major metabolic pathway catalyzed by cytochrome P 450. In addition, the minor metabolic pathway in human liver was the hydrolysis of the amide bond of NO-1886 by a specific cytosolic esterase. Eadie-Hofstee plots of phosphonate O-deethylation of NO-1886 in human liver microsomes showed a biphasic curve, indicating low- and high-Km components. Inhibition expts. with chemical inhibitors and antibodies against various cytochrome P 450 isoforms suggested the involvement of CYP2C8 and CYP3A4 in the phosphonate O-deethylation. Recombinant CYP3A4 and CYP2C8 expressed in baculovirus-infected insect cells and human lymphoblastoid cells exhibited a high activity for phosphonate O-deethylation of NO-1886. The recombinant cytochrome P 450 enzymes indicated that CYP2C8 and CYP3A4 were responsible for the low- and high-Km components in human liver microsomes, resp. The selectivity of CYP2C8 in catalyzing phosphonate O-deethylation indicates that coadministration of drugs that are metabolized by the same enzyme requires careful consideration.

IT 182220-27-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(phosphonate O-deethylation of NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase  
-promoting agent, catalyzed by cytochrome P 450 2C8 and 3A4 in human  
liver microsomes)

RN 182220-27-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, monoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME).

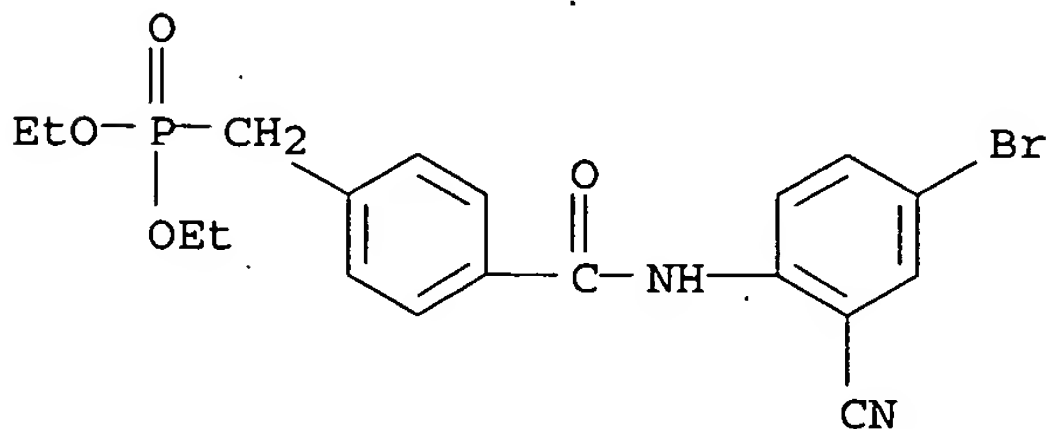


IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)  
(phosphonate O-deethylation of NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase  
-promoting agent, catalyzed by cytochrome P 450 2C8 and 3A4 in human  
liver microsomes)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

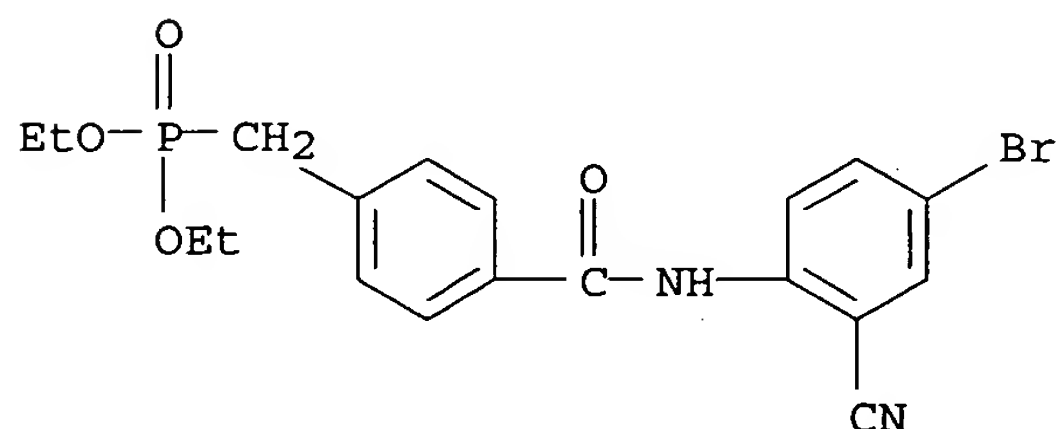


REFERENCE COUNT:

38

THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 15 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:756066 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:41435  
 TITLE: Suppression of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886  
 atherosclerosis in aorta of diabetic rabbits  
 AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Ti, Yiyan; Fu, Guoxiang; Yuan, Zhonghua;  
 Yang, Baotang  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Cardiovascular Research, Nanhua  
 University Medical School, Hengyang, 421001, Peop.  
 Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Zhongguo Yaolixue Tongbao (2001), 17(4),  
 417-420  
 CODEN: ZYTOE8; ISSN: 1001-1978  
 PUBLISHER: Anhui Yike Daxue Linchuan Yaoli Yanjiuso  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 AB The effect of NO-1886 [4-(4-bromo-2-cyano-phenylcarbamoyl)-  
 benzyl-phosphonic acid diethylester] on plasma glucose content was  
 ascertained and its suppressive effect against atherosclerosis in high  
 fat/high sucrose induced diabetic New Zealand white rabbits was analyzed.  
 1.0% NO-1886 was supplemented into the high fat/high sucrose food for  
 treating the rabbits for 20 wk. Blood samples for determining glucose and  
 lipid  
 were withdrawn from auricular veins at weeks 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24  
 after fasting overnight. The fatty streak-lesions of the aortas were  
 quantified following lipid staining with Sudan IV. NO-1886 decreased  
 plasma glucose, total cholesterol and triglyceride levels and increased  
 HDL-C levels. Furthermore, NO-1886 protected the development of  
 atherosclerosis in the aorta. NO-1886 not only ameliorated the lipid  
 disorder, but also lowered plasma glucose level, and suppressed  
 atherosclerosis in the aorta of diabetic rabbits.  
 IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 effects on plasma  
 glucose and suppressive effects against atherosclerosis in aorta of  
 diabetic rabbits)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl  
 ]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

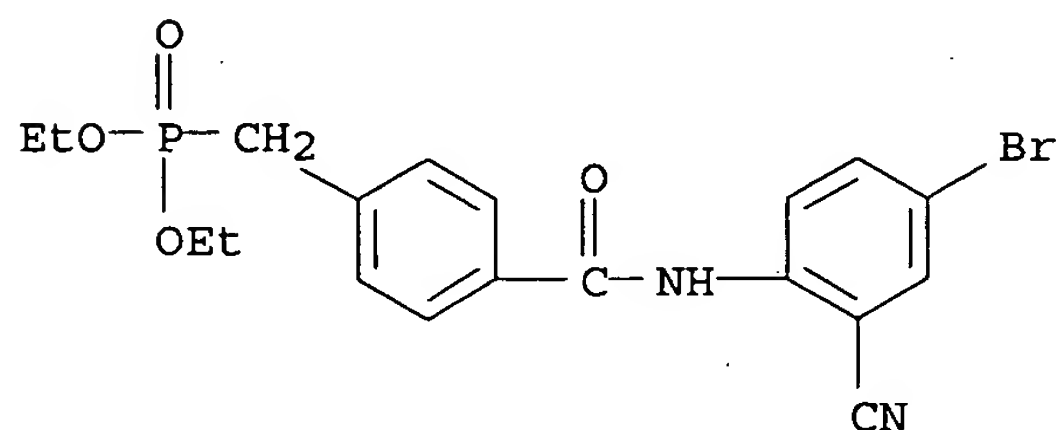


L43 ANSWER 16 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:435038 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:66017  
 TITLE: The lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, suppresses  
 fat accumulation and insulin resistance in rats fed a  
 high-fat diet  
 AUTHOR(S): Kusunoki, M.; Hara, T.; Tsutsumi, K.; Nakamura, T.;

Miyata, T.; Sakakibara, F.; Sakamoto, S.; Ogawa, H.;  
Nakaya, Y.; Storlien, L. H.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: First Department of Internal Medicine, Aichi Medical  
University, Aichi, Japan  
SOURCE: Diabetologia (2000), 43(7), 875-880  
CODEN: DBTGAI; ISSN: 0012-186X  
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fat balance is critical in the etiol. of obesity and related diseases.  
Lipoprotein lipase is of major importance in lipid metabolism. The aim of this  
study was to investigate the long-term effects of the lipoprotein lipase  
activator, NO-1886, on substrate utilization, adiposity and insulin action  
in rats fed a high-fat diet. Male, Sprague-Dawley rats were fed for 10 wk  
on a chow diet or a high-fat diet with, or without, NO-1886 (50 mg  
· kg<sup>-1</sup> · day<sup>-1</sup>). Weight gain, fat accumulation and both  
hormone-sensitive and lipoprotein, lipase activities were measured.  
Insulin action was assessed by the euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp and  
metabolic rate/substrate utilization by open-circuit respirometry.  
Compared with chow-fed controls, a high-fat diet increased weight gain, an  
effect lessened by NO-1886 [weight gain (g): chow, 37 ± 3, high-fat, 222  
± 9; high-fat +NO-1886, 109 ± 6, all groups differed p < 0.001]. A  
similar pattern existed for fat accumulation [visceral fat (g): chow, 35.9  
± 3.2; high-fat, 81.9 ± 6.6; high-fat +NO-1886, 52.3 ± 4.7, p <  
0.01 high-fat vs the other groups]. A high-fat diet induced whole-body  
insulin resistance (clamp glucose infusion rate: 4.8 ± 1.3 mg ·  
kg<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup> vs 10.6 ± 1.1 for the chow group, p < 0.01) with  
NO-1886 lessening this effect (8.3 ± 0.5, p < 0.05 vs high-fat). The  
24-h RQ was lower in the high-fat +NO-1886 group (0.825 ± 0.010)  
compared with high-fat alone (0.849 ± 0.004, p < 0.05). A high-fat  
diet increased lipoprotein and hormone-sensitive, lipase activities in  
epididymal fat, an effect not altered by NO-1886. In myocardium and  
skeletal muscle a high-fat diet lowered lipoprotein lipase activity, an  
effect lessened by NO-1886.

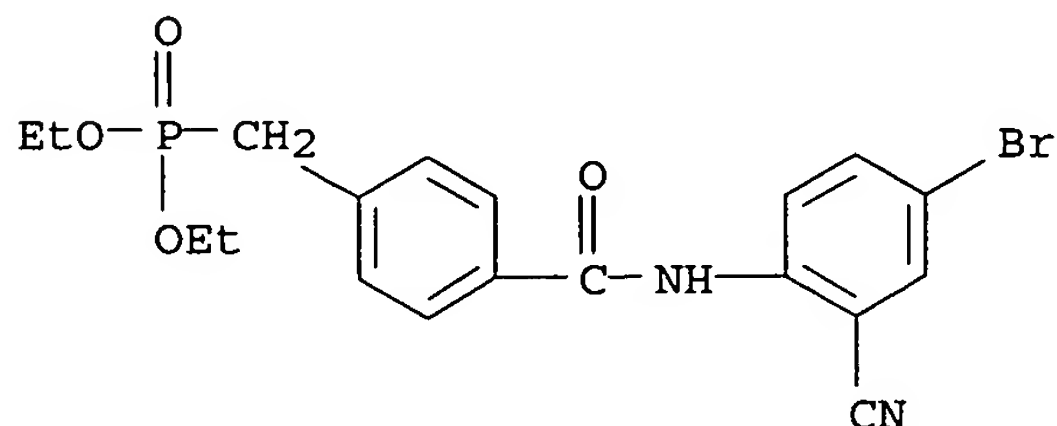
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)  
(lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, suppresses fat  
accumulation and insulin resistance in rats fed a high-fat diet)  
RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl  
]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 17 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:341675 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:84112  
 TITLE: Effect of the lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 on Adriamycin-induced nephrotic syndrome in rats  
 AUTHOR(S): Nakayama, Kaori; Hara, Tsutomu; Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Minami, Asako; Okada, Kazuko; Sakamoto, Sadaichi; Ohnaka, Masaharu; Miyata, Tetsuro; Nakamura, Takao; Aoki, Takanari; Fukatsu, Atsushi; Nakaya, Yutaka; Kakumu, Shinichi  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: First Department of Internal Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, 480-1195, Japan  
 SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2000), 49(5), 588-593  
 CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495  
 PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Hyperlipidemia associated with nephrotic syndrome may play a role in the deterioration of renal function. Tsutsumi et al have previously reported that the novel compound NO-1886 increases lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity, resulting in a reduction of plasma triglycerides and an elevation of high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol in normal rats. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether NO-1886 suppresses the renal injury by treatment of the hyperlipidemia in an Adriamycin (Kyowa Hakko Kogyo, Tokyo, Japan) induced nephrosis rat model fed a high-protein diet that induced renal dysfunction and tubulointerstitial injury. Administration of Adriamycin caused hyperlipidemia, proteinuria, and edema with ascites in rats in 4 wk. Furthermore, a combination of Adriamycin and a high-protein diet increased plasma creatinine and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and decreased plasma albumin. Histol., in Adriamycin-treated rats, marked interstitial cellular infiltration, tubular lumen dilation, and tubular cast formation in the kidney were observed. NO-1886 decreased plasma triglyceride and increased HDL cholesterol in Adriamycin-induced nephrotic rats. NO-1886 treatment reduced plasma creatinine and BUN levels and increased plasma albumin in Adriamycin-treated rats; it also ameliorated the ascites and proteinuria. Histol., NO-1886-treated rats showed a quant. significant preservation of tubulointerstitial lesions. These data suggest that NO-1886 may have a protective effect against Adriamycin-induced nephrosis with tubulointerstitial nephritis in rats by a modification of the plasma lipid disorder.  
 IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 effect on adriamycin-induced nephrotic syndrome)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 18 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:213977 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:343117

TITLE: Effects of NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase promoting agent, on homozygous and heterozygous watanabe heritable hyperlipidemic rabbits

AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Murase, Toshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc, Tokushima, Japan

SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (2000), 50(2), 118-121

CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172

PUBLISHER: Editio Cantor Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The novel compound NO-1886 ([4-(4-bromo-2-cyano-phenylcarbonyl)-benzyl]-phosphonic acid di-Et ester, CAS 133208-93-2) is a lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator, and long term administration of NO-1886 protects against the development of exptl. atherosclerosis in rats and rabbits. In the present expts., the effects of this compound were examined in Watanabe heritable hyperlipidemic (WHHL) rabbits, an animal model for familial hypercholesterolemia lacking low d. lipoprotein (LDL) receptors. NO-1886 increased postheparin plasma LPL activity, resulting in a reduction of plasma triglycerides with concomitant elevation of HDL cholesterol in heterozygous WHHL rabbits. However, the compound did not cause any changes in plasma lipids and postheparin plasma LPL activity in homozygous WHHL rabbits. The different responses suggest that the effects of NO-1886 may be either mediated by LDL receptors, or that persistent exposure to extreme hypercholesterolemia might affect the cellular response to this particular compound in homozygous WHHL rabbits.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 19 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:4296 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:274279

TITLE: Effect of lipoprotein lipase activators bezafibrate and NO-1886, on B16 melanoma-induced cachexia in mice

AUTHOR(S): Kawamura, Ikuo; Yamamoto, Nobuchika; Sakai, Fumihiko; Yamazaki, Harumi; Goto, Toshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Biology Research Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Osaka, 532-8514, Japan

SOURCE: Anticancer Research (1999), 19(5B), 4099-4103

CODEN: ANTRD4; ISSN: 0250-7005

PUBLISHER: International Institute of Anticancer Research

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Our recent study has demonstrated that B16 melanoma-induced cachexia in mice is inhibited by ponalrestat, an aldose reductase inhibitor, which has the ability to activate lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity both in vitro and in vivo. In this study, the effect of bezafibrate and NO-1886, LPL activators, on B16 melanoma-induced cachectic symptoms was investigated in mice. Treatment with bezafibrate resulted in an attenuation of the decrease in the weight of epididymal fat and whole body lipid observed in mice following i.p. inoculation of B16. The increase in the levels of triglyceride and non-esterified fatty acid, and a decrease in the level of



glucose in the blood, which was induced by the presence of tumor, were also restored to that of normal mice after treatment with bezafibrate. The reduction in the weight of epididymal fat and whole body lipid induced by

B16

was also ameliorated by NO-1886. Overall, this study demonstrated that cachexia induced by B16 melanoma in mice was alleviated by the LPL activators bezafibrate and NO-1886, suggesting the involvement of the impaired LPL activity in the establishment of cachexia syndrome in mice bearing B16 melanoma.

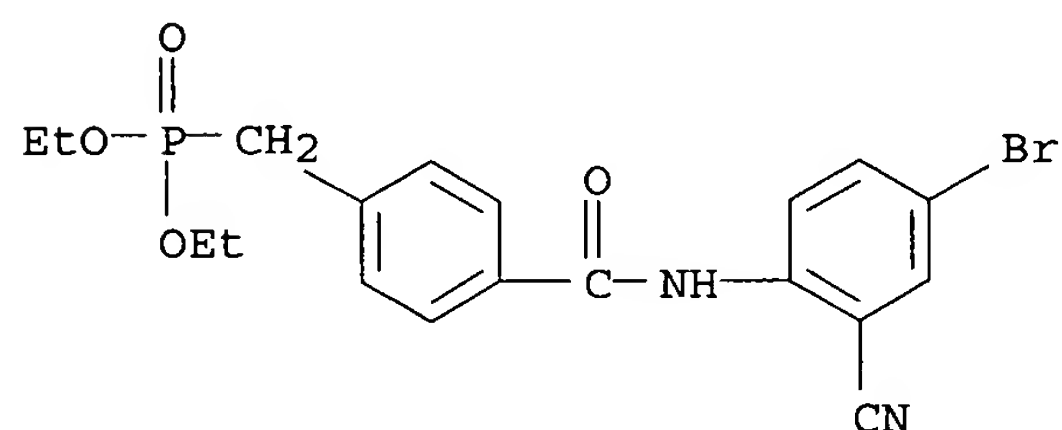
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(effect of lipoprotein lipase activators bezafibrate and NO-1886, on B16 melanoma-induced cachexia in mice)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 20 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:685539 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:175603

TITLE: A novel lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, fails to improve cachexia in nude rats bearing human interleukin-6 producing tumor (OF24-A)

AUTHOR(S): Hashimoto, Shigeki; Fujiwara, Shinya; Fukuda, Yasuki; Kitaoka, Haruko; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Ohsawa, Nakaaki

CORPORATE SOURCE: First Department of Internal Medicine, Osaka Medical College, Osaka, 569-8686, Japan

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Osaka Medical College (1998), 44(2), 73-80

CODEN: BOMCEB; ISSN: 0916-2844

PUBLISHER: Osaka Medical College

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Abnormal endocrine function and metabolism is the basis of the cachectic status in advanced cancer patients. These changes are assumed to be induced by the actions of cachexia-inducing cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$ , interleukin (IL)-1, IL-6, interferon (IFN)- $\gamma$ , and leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF). These cytokines have actions that reduce lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity. LPL is a key regulatory enzyme that hydrolyzes triglycerides in the blood and releases fatty acids, that are used for triglycerol synthesis by adipocytes. Recently a novel compound, NO-1886, a selective LPL activator, that increases adipose tissue LPL activity, was reported to suppress the decrease in the weight of adipose tissue, carcass weight, and food consumption

in cachexia rat models bearing Leydig cell tumor. We tested this novel LPL activator on the cachexia model of nude rats bearing human IL-6 producing tumor that we established. Contrary to our expectation, the agent failed to improve cachexia of our model despite recovery of the suppressed LPL activity in adipose tissues. The reason for the discrepancy between the results shown in our model and Leydig cell tumor's model is not clear at present. The main differences between these two studies are the exptl. animals, normal rats vs. T cell deficient nude rats, and cachexia inducing cytokines, TNF- $\alpha$  vs. IL-6. Our results indicated the necessity to reevaluate the hypothesis of LPL-induced cachexia in cancer patients.

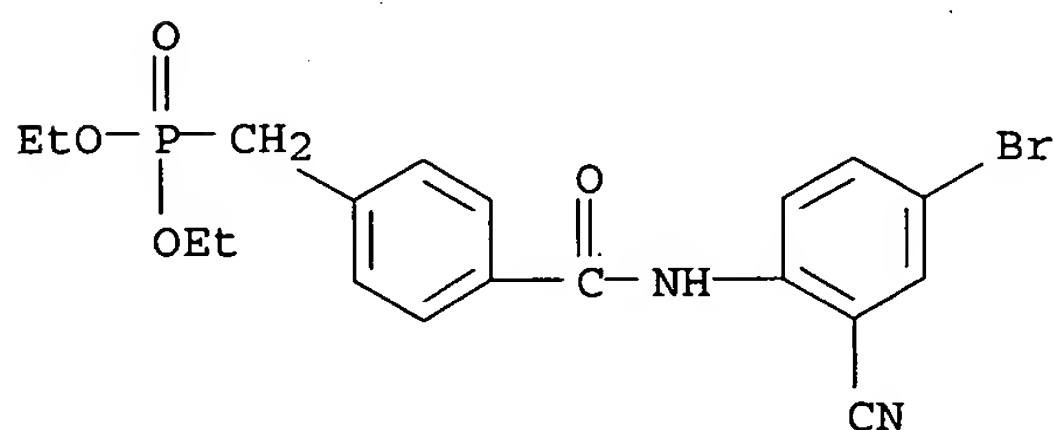
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 affect on cancer cachexia)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT:

32

THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT.

L43 ANSWER 21 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:489870 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:345956

TITLE: NO-1886 (Otsuka)

AUTHOR(S): Watson, Karol

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Cardiology, Departments of Medicine & Physiology, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA

SOURCE: Current Opinion in Cardiovascular, Pulmonary & Renal Investigational Drugs (1999), 1(2), 288-291  
CODEN: CCPRFX; ISSN: 1464-8482

PUBLISHER: Current Drugs Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

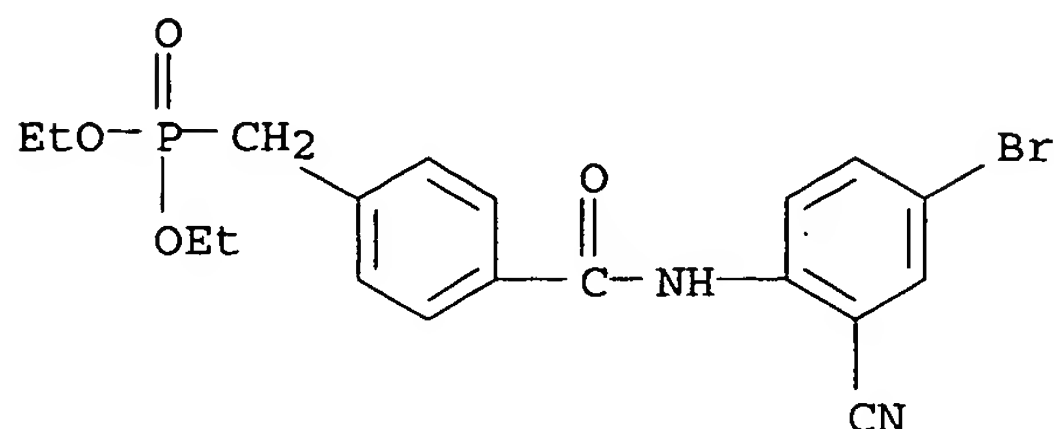
AB A review with 29 refs. NO-1886, being developed by Otsuka, is a lipoprotein lipase activator in phase II trials in Japan for the potential treatment of hyperlipidemia.

IT 133208-93-2P, NO 1886

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(pharmacol. of lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 as antihyperlipidemic and antiatherosclerotic)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 22 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:489045 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:252373

TITLE: Lipoprotein lipase promoting agent, NO-1886, modulates adrenal functions: species difference in effects of NO-1886 on steroidogenesis

AUTHOR(S): Shimono, Kazuyuki; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Yaguchi, Hiroshi; Omura, Masao; Sasano, Hironobu; Nishikawa, Tetsuo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Tokushima, Japan  
 SOURCE: Steroids (1999), 64(7), 453-459

CODEN: STEDAM; ISSN: 0039-128X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel compound, NO-1886, which possesses a powerful lipoprotein lipase activity-increasing action, induces hypertrophy of adrenals in rats and hyperplasia of cortical cells in dogs. However, these effects were not observed in monkeys. We examined the effects of NO-1886 on steroid hormone production by adrenocortical cells to clarify its effects on adrenal steroidogenesis. NO-1886 did not inhibit the steroid synthetic enzymes, including 3 $\beta$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, 21-hydroxylase, 11 $\beta$ -hydroxylase, or cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzymes. However, NO-1886 affected steroid production from adrenocortical cells in rats, dogs, monkeys, and humans in in vitro studies. These effects were almost completely reversed by the addition of 25-hydroxycholesterol or low-d. lipoproteins to the reaction medium, but not reversed by the addition of high-d. lipoproteins. These results suggest that NO-1886 affects the cholesterol pathways within the adrenocortical cells and inhibits steroidogenesis, causing a reduction of steroid hormone release from adrenocortical cells and resulting in hypertrophy of adrenals via feed-back mechanisms. However, its effect is not apparent in animals that use low-d. lipoproteins as a source of adrenocortical steroidogenesis.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

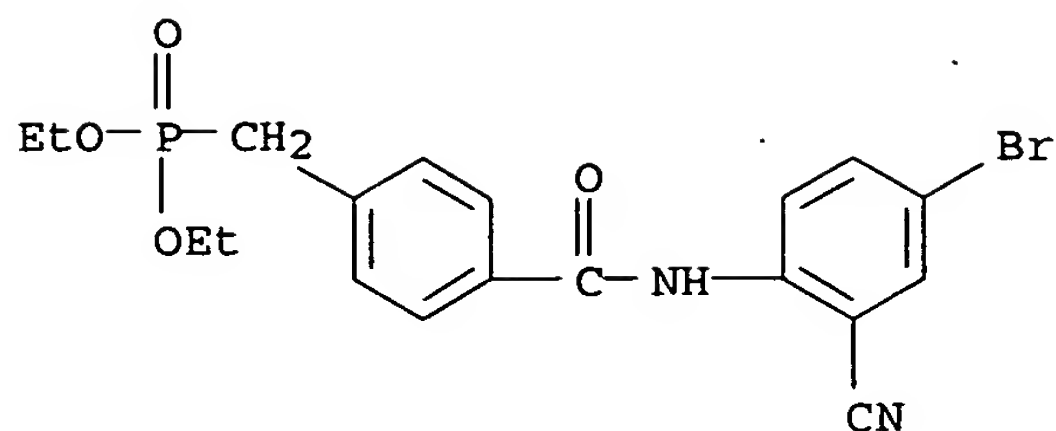
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(species difference in effects of lipoprotein lipase  
 -activating NO-1886 on steroidogenesis)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 23 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:341919 HCAPLUS  
Correction of: 1998:380640

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:332606  
Correction of: 129:117595

TITLE: A lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, improves endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging

AUTHOR(S): Hara, Tsutomu; Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Okada, Kazuko; Sakamoto, Sadaichi; Ohnaka, Masaharu; Nakamura, Takao; Miyata, Tetsuro; Nakayama, Kaori; Fukatsu, Atsushi

CORPORATE SOURCE: The First Department of Internal Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, 480-11, Japan

SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1998), 350(1), 75-79  
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Endothelial function is closely related to development of atherosclerosis and is impaired with aging. The novel compound NO-1886, 4-diethoxyphosphorylmethyl-N-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)benzamide, is a lipoprotein lipase activator and its long term administration protects against the development of exptl. atherosclerosis in animals. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether NO-1886 ameliorates the impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging. NO-1886 (50 mg/kg p.o.) was administered to 7-mo old rats for 3 mo. Plasma lipid, glucose and insulin levels in old control rats (10 mo of age) were significantly higher than those of young rats (2 mo of age). NO-1886 decreased plasma triglyceride levels (old rats, 233 mg/dL; old rats + NO-1886, 172 mg/dL) and increased plasma high d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol level (old rats, 72 mg/dL; old rats + NO-1886, 142 mg/dL) in old rats, but had no effects on plasma glucose or insulin. The endothelium-dependent relaxation of the thoracic aorta caused by histamine was significantly impaired in old rats (% relaxation at 10<sup>-5.5</sup> M histamine: young rats 25.4%; old rats 14.1%), an effect completely prevented by NO-1886 (old rats + NO-1886; 22.8%, vs. old rats). In contrast, NO-1886 showed no effect on the endothelium-independent relaxation by sodium nitroprusside. These results indicate that NO-1886 improves impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging, possibly by correcting lipid metabolism

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

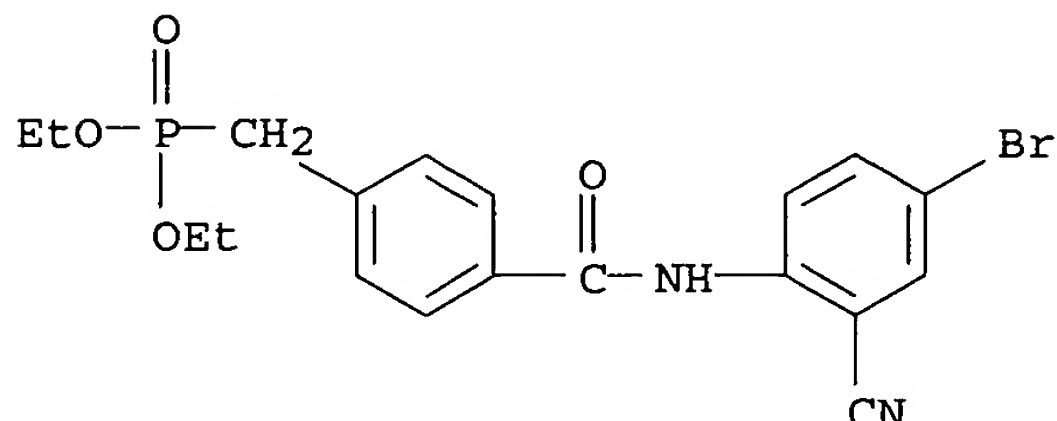
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 improves endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging in relation to effect on lipid metabolism)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 24 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:40152 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:218036

TITLE: Effects of lipoprotein lipase on atherosclerosis as revealed by NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase activator

AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dev. Div., Otsuka Pharm. Fact., Inc., Naruto, 772, Japan

SOURCE: Domyaku Koka (1998), 26(3), 129-132

CODEN: DOMKDM; ISSN: 0386-2682

PUBLISHER: Nippon Domyaku Koka Gakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB 4-[(4-Bromo-2-cyanophenyl)carbamoyl] benzylphosphonate (NO-1886), a new synthetic compound having an action to raise lipoprotein lipase activity in post-heparin plasma, was administered to atherosclerosis model animals (rats and rabbits). The administration inhibited the development of atherosclerosis in these exptl. animals, probably due to lower the plasma triglyceride level and to increase the plasma HDL-cholesterol level.

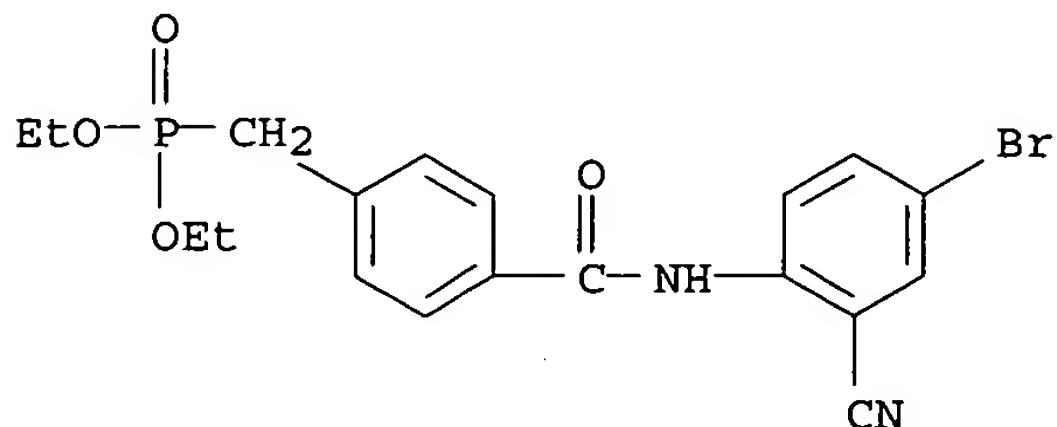
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(effects of lipoprotein lipase on atherosclerosis as revealed by NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase activator)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 25 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:380640 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:117595

TITLE: A lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, improves endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging

AUTHOR(S): Hara, Tsutomu; Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Okada, Kazuko; Sakamoto, Sadaichi; Ohnaka, Masaharu; Nakamura, Takao; Tetsuro Miyata; Nakayama, Kaori; Fukatsu, Atsushi; Kato, Katsumi; Kakumu, Shinichi; Nakaya, Yutaka

CORPORATE SOURCE: The First Department of Internal Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, 480-11, Japan

SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1998), 350(1), 75-79

CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Endothelial function is closely related to development of atherosclerosis and is impaired with aging. The novel compound NO-1886, 4-diethoxyphosphorylmethyl-N-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)benzamide, is a lipoprotein lipase activator and its long term administration protects against the development of exptl. atherosclerosis in animals. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether NO-1886 ameliorates the impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging. NO-1886 (50 mg/kg p.o.) was administered to 7-mo old rats for 3 mo. Plasma lipid, glucose and insulin levels in old control rats (10 mo of age) were significantly higher than those of young rats (2 mo of age). NO-1886 decreased plasma triglyceride levels (old rats, 233 mg/dL; old rats + NO-1886, 172 mg/dL) and increased plasma high d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol level (old rats, 72 mg/dL; old rats + NO-1886, 142 mg/dL) in old rats, but had no effects on plasma glucose or insulin. The endothelium-dependent relaxation of the thoracic aorta caused by histamine was significantly impaired in old rats (% relaxation at 10<sup>-5.5</sup> M histamine: young rats 25.4%; old rats 14.1%), an effect completely prevented by NO-1886 (old rats + NO-1886; 22.8%, vs. old rats). In contrast, NO-1886 showed no effect on the endothelium-independent relaxation by sodium nitroprusside. These results indicate that NO-1886 improves impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging, possibly by correcting lipid metabolism

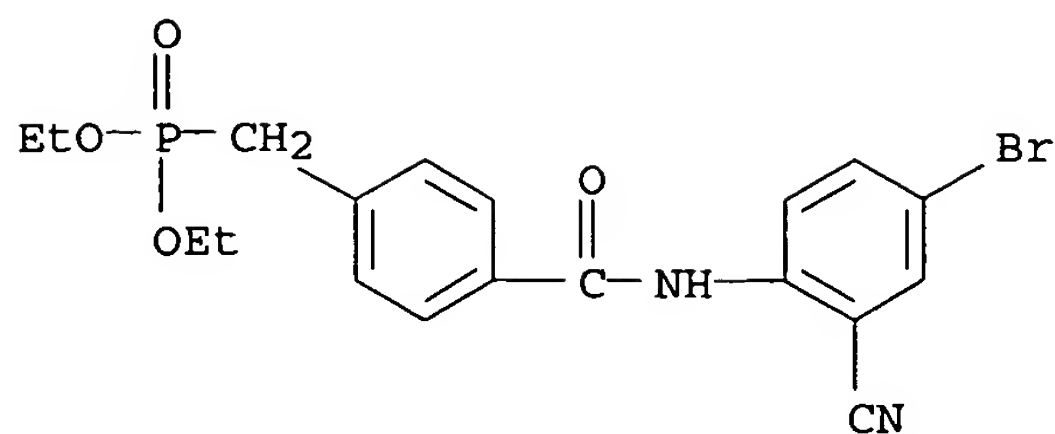
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 improves endothelium-dependent relaxation of rat aorta associated with aging in relation to effect on lipid metabolism)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 26 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:362025 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:121142

TITLE: Does lipoprotein lipase induce obesity?

AUTHOR(S): Kazuhiko, Tsutsumi; Hara, Tsutomu; Kusunoki, Masataka; Ohara, Masayuki; Kohri, Hideaki; Storlien, L. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Undo Seikagaku (1997), 9, 85-91

CODEN: UNSEFC; ISSN: 0915-4515

PUBLISHER: Minsei Kagaku Kyokai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The novel compound NO-1886 increases LPL mRNA expression and also activates LPL activity in tissue and postheparin plasma. The relationship between LPL and obesity was examined using this compound NO-1886 decreased plasma triglycerides (TG) but did not increase TG levels in tissues in rats under fructose loading. NO-1886 decreased the RQ, prevented the accumulation of visceral and s.c. adipose tissue, and showed an anti-obesity effect in high-fat fed rats. NO-1886 increased accumulation of adipose tissue and improved cancer cachexia in Leydig cell tumor-bearing rats, but did not affect body weight in normal rats. These results show that an increase in LPL activity is not always related to obesity, induces homeostasis in response to various physiol. conditions, controls fat accumulation, and controls body weight gain and food intake.

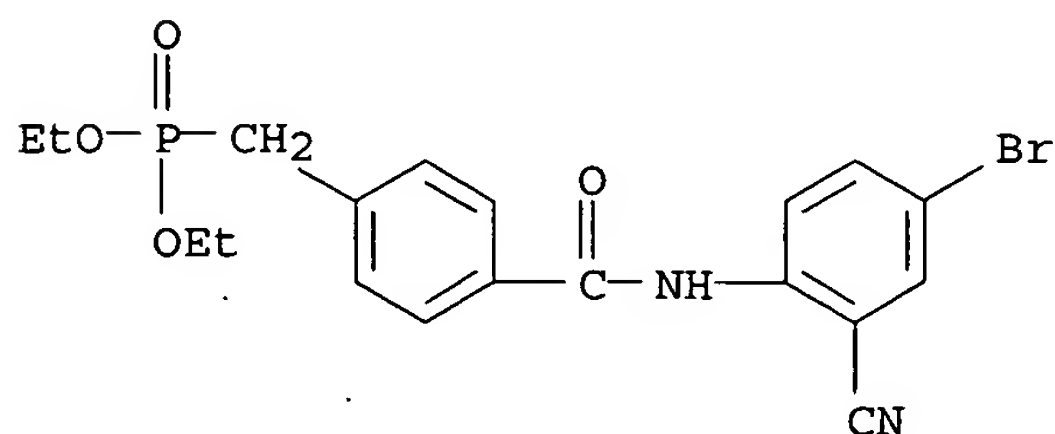
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(does lipoprotein lipase induce obesity)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 27 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

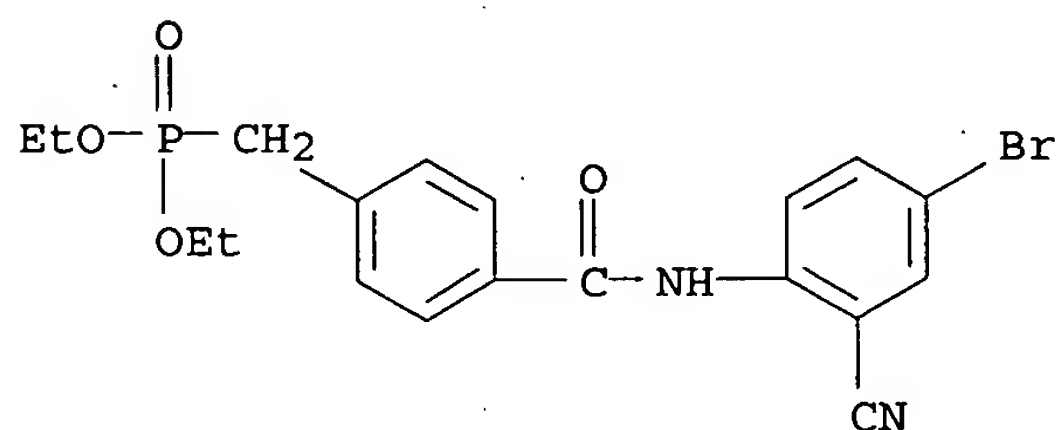
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:51451 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:200844  
 TITLE: Suppression of carcass weight loss in cachexia in rats bearing Leydig cell tumor by the novel compound NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase activator  
 AUTHOR(S): Ohara, Masayuki; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Ohsawa, Nakaaki  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Tokushima, 772, Japan  
 SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (1998), 47(1), 101-105  
 CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495  
 PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The Leydig cell tumor has been reported to produce tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and induce cachexia in rats. TNF is thought to reduce lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity, decrease fat deposits, induce emaciation, and worsen cachexia. Therefore, we thought emaciation might be prevented and thus cachexia improved by increasing LPL activity. We administered NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase activator, to rats bearing Leydig cell tumor and observed its effect on improving the cachexia induced by the tumor. In Leydig cell tumor-bearing rats, the emaciation progressed after tumor inoculation and the general condition worsened daily. Plasma levels of total protein, albumin, and glucose, which are biol. parameters of malnutrition, were found to decrease soon after tumor inoculation in tumor-bearing rats. In contrast, rats given NO-1886 showed less malnutrition than tumor-bearing rats. LPL activity of rat adipose tissue was decreased, the weight of adipose tissue was decreased, carcass weight was reduced, and food consumption was decreased after Leydig cell tumor inoculation. NO-1886 increased adipose tissue LPL activity and suppressed the decrease in the weight of adipose tissue, carcass weight, and food consumption due to cachexia without influencing tumor growth. The present results suggest that the novel compound NO-1886 may suppress carcass weight loss in rats bearing Leydig cell tumor by suppressing the decrease in food consumption and LPL activity.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886 suppresses carcass weight loss in cachexia induced by Leydig cell tumor)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

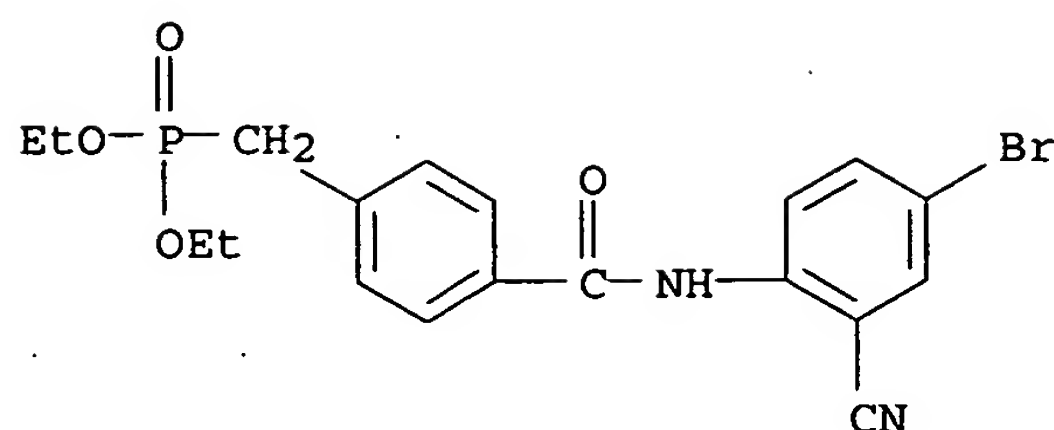
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:24887 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:123654  
 TITLE: Antiatherogenic effects of a novel lipoprotein lipase-enhancing agent in cholesterol-fed New Zealand White rabbits  
 AUTHOR(S): Chiba, Tsuyoshi; Miura, Shinji; Sawamura, Fusae; Uetsuka, Reiko; Tomita, Isao; Inoue, Yasuhide; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Tomita, Takako  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka, 422, Japan  
 SOURCE: Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology (1997), 17(11), 2601-2608  
 CODEN: ATVBFA; ISSN: 1079-5642  
 PUBLISHER: American Heart Association  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Following the authors report that administration of 4-diethoxyphosphorylmethyl-N-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl) benzamide (NO-1886) to rats elevated postheparin lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity through an increase in the enzyme mass, the authors now investigate antiatherogenic effects of NO-1886 in cholesterol-fed New Zealand White rabbits. For 20 wk, four groups of male rabbits received regular rabbit chow (the normal control), 0.25% cholesterol-containing chow (the control), and cholesterol chow supplemented with 0.5% and 1.0% NO-1886, resp. Postheparin LPL activity at week 10 was raised by 30% in 0.5% of the NO-1886 group and 40% in 1.0% of the NO-1886 group compared with those in the control. The area under the curve of plasma cholesterol level was not different in three cholesterol-fed groups whereas the area under the curve of HDL cholesterol was approx. twofold greater in the two NO-1886 groups than in the control, and the area under the curve of plasma triglyceride was reduced to the level of the normal control. LPL activity was correlated with HDL cholesterol ( $r=.764$ ) and triglyceride ( $r=-.627$ ). Relative atheromatous area, aortic cholesterol, and triglyceride contents were reduced to approx. 25%, 60%, and 55%, resp., of the control values by NO-1886 ingestion. Multiple regression anal. of LPL, HDL cholesterol, and triglyceride indicated that HDL cholesterol was the most powerful protector against aortic cholesterol accumulation, and triglyceride was the one to protect against the atheromatous area. The authors concluded that NO-1886 prevented the development of atherosclerosis through increasing LPL activity with a consequent increase in HDL cholesterol and a decrease in triglyceride without a significant influence of plasma cholesterol level.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (antiatherogenic effects of a novel lipoprotein lipase  
 -enhancing agent in cholesterol-fed New Zealand White rabbits in  
 relation to effect on HDL cholesterol and triglycerides)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 29 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:706915 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:18585

TITLE: The novel compound NO-1886 activates lipoprotein lipase in primary cultured adipose and skeletal muscle cells

AUTHOR(S): Hagi, Akifumi; Hirai, Itaru; Kohri, Hideaki; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacology Section, Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Naruto, 772, Japan

SOURCE: Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1997), 20(10), 1108-1110

CODEN: BPBLEO; ISSN: 0918-6158

PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB As previously reported, we have discovered that a novel compound, NO-1886 (di-Et 4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)carbamoyl]benzylphosphonate) has a powerful lipoprotein lipase (LPL) stimulating activity. Oral administration of NO-1886 increased LPL activity in post-heparin plasma of exptl. animals, resulting in the reduction of plasma triglyceride with concomitant elevation of high d. lipoprotein cholesterol. However, the mechanism of NO-1886 on LPL activity is not clearly understood. To address this problem, we examined the effect of NO-1886 on LPL activity in primary rat cell culture isolated from adipose and skeletal muscle tissue. NO-1886 increased total LPL activity 18% and 23% in adipocytes at a dose of 3 and 10 µg/mL, resp., and 43% at a dose of 10 µg/mL in skeletal muscle cells. These results indicate that NO-1886 may act directly on LPL-producing cells such as adipose and skeletal muscle.

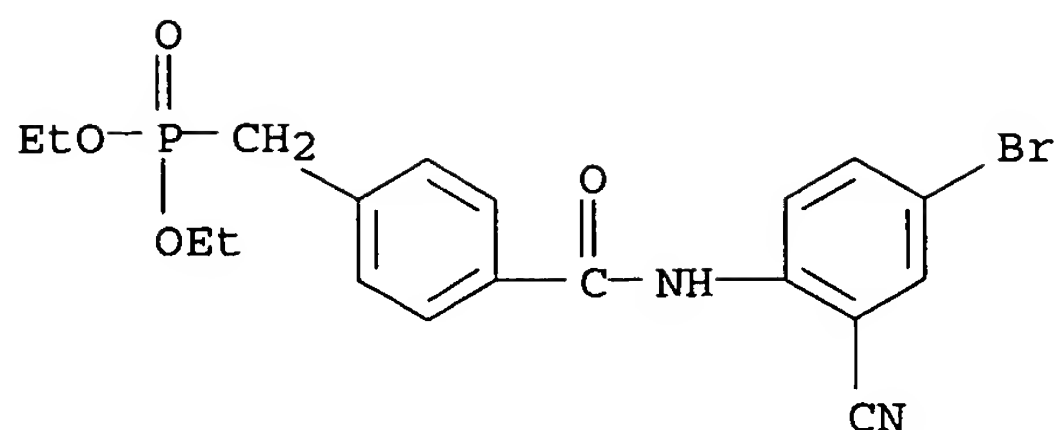
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 activates lipoprotein lipase in primary cultured adipose and skeletal muscle cells)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 30 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:180132 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:258920

TITLE: The novel compound NO-1886 elevates plasma high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in hamsters and rabbits by increasing lipoprotein lipase without any effect on cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity

AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Hagi, Akifumi; Murase, Toshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Laboratory, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Tokushima, 772, Japan

SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (1997), 46(3), 257-260

CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495

PUBLISHER: Saunders

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) and cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) are determinants of high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol concns. in plasma. The authors have previously reported that NO-1886, by increasing LPL activity, causes elevation of HDL cholesterol levels in rats. In the present study, the authors studied the effect of NO-1886 on CETP activity in exptl. animals. Since previous reports suggest that rats may lack CETP, the authors examined hamsters and rabbits, as well as rats. The authors found that NO-1886 increased LPL activity, resulting in elevation of plasma HDL cholesterol in all three animals. The authors confirmed that rats lack CETP and that both hamsters and rabbits have high CETP activity. NO-1886 had no effect on CETP activity in hamsters and rabbits. These results demonstrate that the compound NO-1886 elevates HDL cholesterol in exptl. animals by selectively increasing LPL activity without any effect on CETP. Animals with low CETP and high LPL activities appear to be more sensitive to NO-1886 than those with high CETP and low LPL activities.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

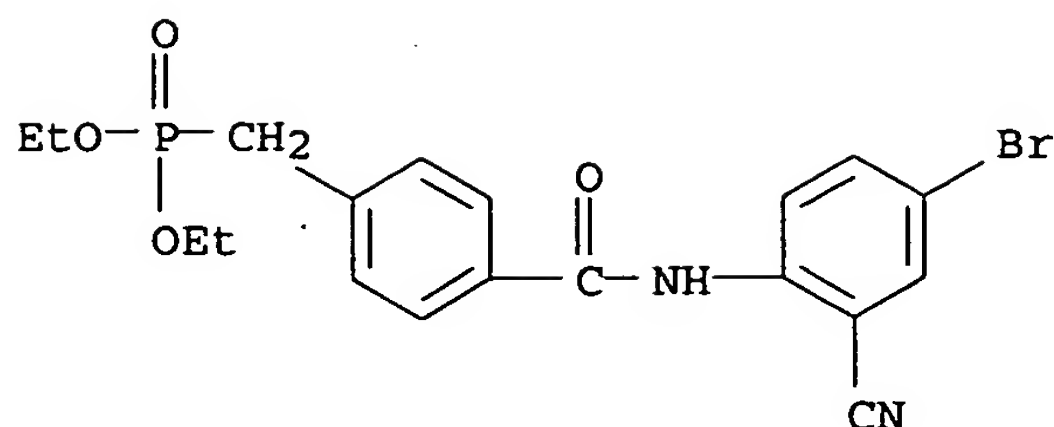
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(novel compound NO-1886 elevates plasma high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol levels in hamsters and rabbits by increasing lipoprotein lipase without any effect on cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity)

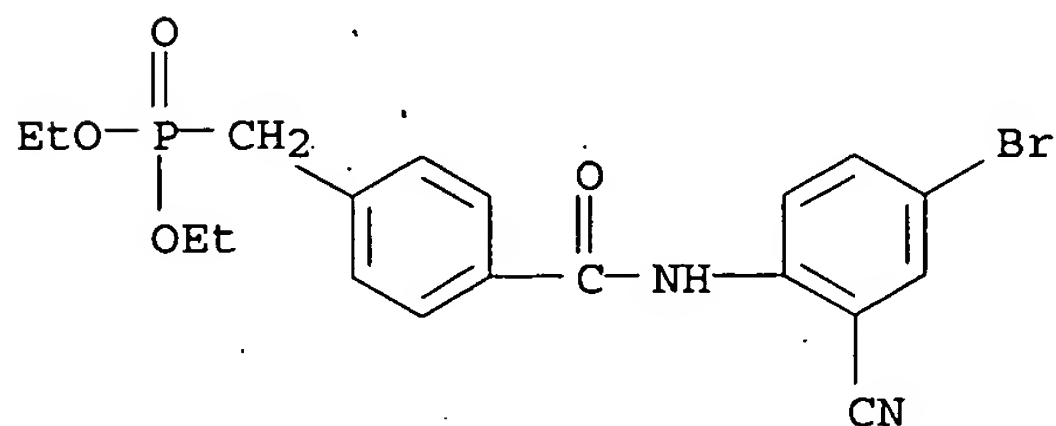
RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L43 ANSWER 31 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:40737 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:83962  
 TITLE: NO-1886. Hypolipidemic  
 AUTHOR(S): Tracy, M.; Castaner, J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Prous Science Publishers, Barcelona, 08080, Spain  
 SOURCE: Drugs of the Future (1996), 21(9), 901-902  
 CODEN: DRFUD4; ISSN: 0377-8282  
 PUBLISHER: Prous  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A review with 9 refs. on the pharmacol. actions and metabolism of the hypolipidemic drug NO 1886, which has a potent lipoprotein lipase increasing activity.  
 IT 133208-93-2, NO 1886  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (hypolipidemic NO 1886 with potent lipoprotein lipase increasing activity)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 32 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:24258 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:126759  
 TITLE: Suppression of hyperlipidemia-associated cataracts in diabetic rats with the lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886  
 AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Yoshida, Chieko  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Incorporated, Tokushima, 772, Japan  
 SOURCE: Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1996), 19(12), 1570-1573  
 CODEN: BPBLEO; ISSN: 0918-6158  
 PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Diabetic cataracts are thought to be caused by hyperglycemia associated with disturbed glucose metabolism. Diabetes mellitus often involves abnormal lipid metabolism in addition to abnormal glucose metabolism. To date, however, very few

studies have counted hyperlipidemia as a risk factor for diabetic cataracts. The present study was undertaken to determine whether this actually is a risk factor for diabetic cataracts and to confirm that the onset of cataracts associated with diabetes mellitus can be suppressed by correction of hyperlipidemia. When rats with streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetes mellitus were fed an ordinary diet, cataracts became evident at 9 wk in 26.7% of animals, and increased to an incidence of 73.3% after 10 wk of STZ treatment. However, in rats with STZ-induced diabetes mellitus that were fed a cholesterol rich diet to induce severe hyperlipidemia, cataracts were observed one week earlier, after 8 wk of treatment, in 36.0% of animals, with an increase to a 52.0% incidence and a 76.0% incidence after 9 and 10 wk of STZ treatment, resp. Hyperlipidemia was therefore associated with an earlier onset and an elevated incidence of diabetic cataracts. When the lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator NO-1886 was administered to diabetic rats which had developed severe hyperlipidemia, they showed a decrease in plasma total cholesterol, triglyceride and non-high d. lipoprotein (non-HDL)-cholesterol levels and an increase in high d. lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol level, and the onset of diabetic cataracts was markedly suppressed. The results of this study suggest that hyperlipidemia and low HDL-cholesterol levels may be risk factors for the onset of diabetic cataracts, and that this onset can be suppressed if measures are taken to alleviate these risk factors. The LPL activator NO-1886 may be useful in preventing the onset of diabetic cataracts.

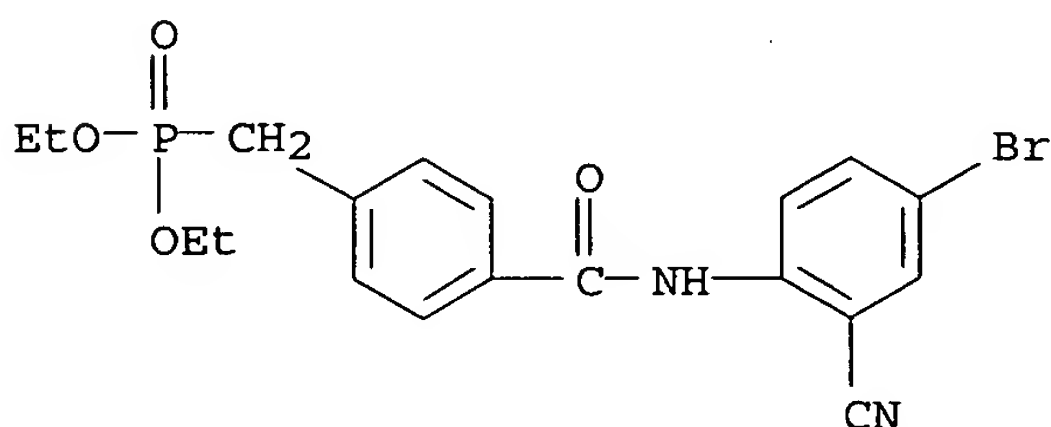
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

• RL: PAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(suppression of hyperlipidemia-associated cataracts in diabetic rats with lipoprotein lipase activator NO-1886)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 33 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:477017 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:230525

TITLE: Correction of hypertriglyceridemia with low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol by the novel compound NO-1886, a lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent, in STZ-induced diabetic rats

AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Shima, Atsushi; Murase, Toshio  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: New Drug Research Lab., Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Tokushima, Japan  
 SOURCE: Diabetes (1995), 44(4), 414-17  
 CODEN: DIAEAZ; ISSN: 0012-1797  
 PUBLISHER: American Diabetes Association, Inc.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously reported that the novel compound NO-1886 increased lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity, with resulting elevation of high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol in normal rats (J. Clin. Invest. 92:411-417, 1993). The aim of this study was to ascertain whether the compound has the same action in diabetes, because hypertriglyceridemia with low HDL cholesterol is an extremely common concomitant condition in diabetes. Streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats showed marked elevation of plasma triglyceride and reduction of HDL cholesterol. Both single and repeated administration of NO-1886 increased postheparin plasma LPL activity, with resulting reduction of plasma triglyceride and elevation of HDL cholesterol. Repeated administration increased the amount of LPL mRNA in adipose tissue and myocardium. The compound had no effects on plasma glucose and insulin levels. Our study indicates that the compound is potentially beneficial for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia with low HDL cholesterol in diabetes.

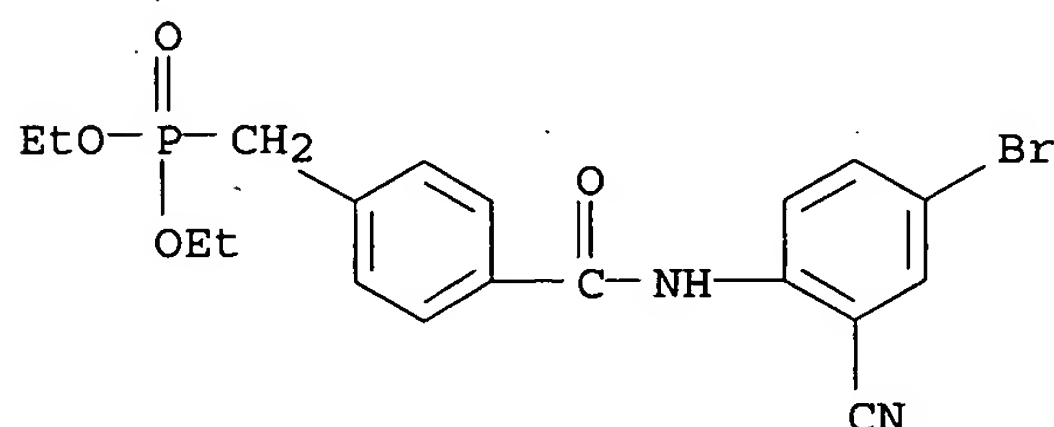
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(correction of hypertriglyceridemia with low high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol by lipoprotein lipase-promoting agent NO-1886 in STZ-induced diabetic rats)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 34 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:573984 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:173984

TITLE: The novel compound NO-1886 increases lipoprotein lipase activity with resulting elevation of high density lipoprotein cholesterol, and long-term administration inhibits atherogenesis in the coronary arteries of rats with experimental atherosclerosis

AUTHOR(S): Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Inoue, Yasuhide; Shima, Atsushi; Iwasaki, Kentaro; Kawamura, Masako; Murase, Toshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Naruto Res. Inst., Otsuka Pharm. Fact. Inc., Naruto, 772, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation (1993),

92(1), 411-17

CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

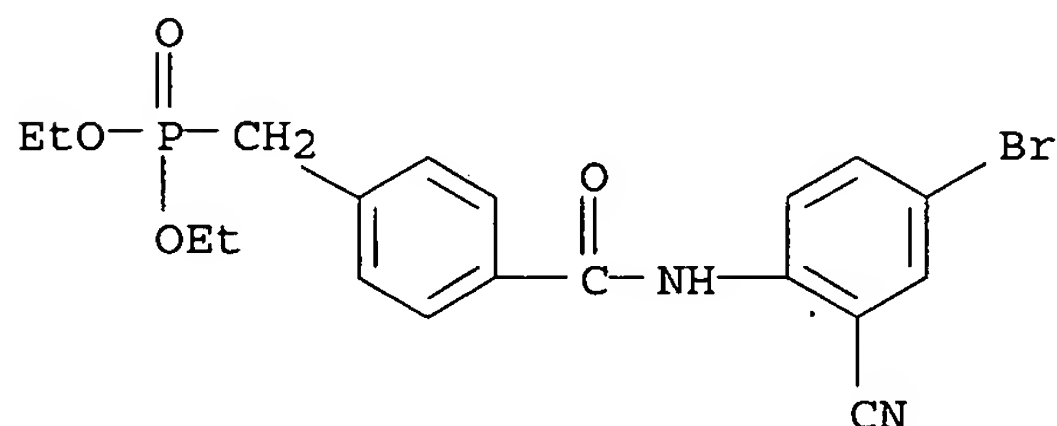
AB The authors have discovered a novel compound, NO-1886 [4-diethoxyphosphorylmethyl-N-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)benzamide], which possesses a powerful lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity-increasing action. Administration of NO-1886 increased LPL activity in the postheparin plasma, adipose tissue, and myocardium of rats, and produced a reduction in plasma triglyceride levels with concomitant elevation of HDL cholesterol levels. Administration of NO-1886 increased LPL enzyme mass in postheparin plasma and mRNA activity in epididymal adipose tissue. It was concluded that the mode of action of this compound is stimulation of tissue LPL synthesis. The authors also conducted long-term studies to assess the impact of increases in LPL activity and HDL levels on the development of atherosclerotic lesions in rats. Administration of NO-1886 for as long as 90 d significantly decreased the degree of atherosclerotic changes in the coronary arteries of vitamin D2-treated, cholesterol-fed rats. Statistical anal. indicated that increased concentration of HDL is the factor contributing mostly to the prevention of coronary artery sclerosis. In summary, the results of the authors' study indicate that compound NO-1886 increases LPL activity, causing an elevation in HDL levels, and that long-term administration of NO-1886 to rats with exptl. atherosclerosis provides significant protection against the development of coronary artery lesions.

IT 133208-93-2, NO 1886

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(lipoprotein lipase of blood and tissues increase by,  
antiatherosclerotic activity in relation to)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L43 ANSWER 35 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:186851 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:186851

TITLE: S-(Carbamoylphenylselenenyl) derivatives of glutathione and of aminomercaptocarboxylic acids and pharmaceutical preparations containing them

INVENTOR(S): Dereu, Norbert; Welter, Andre; Wendel, Albrecht; Leyck, Sigurd; Parnham, Michael; Graf, Erich; Sies, Helmut; Betzing, Hans; Fischer, Hartmut

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nattermann, A., und Cie. G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

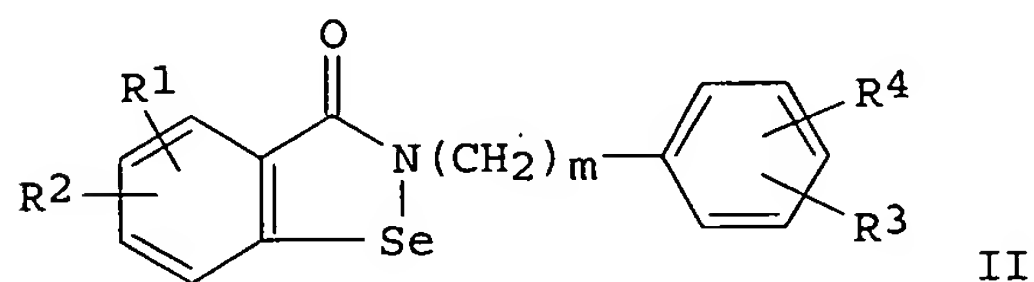
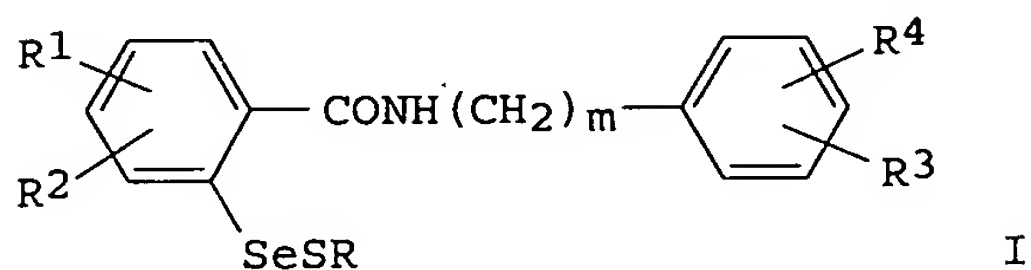
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 165534	A2	19851227	EP 1985-107095	19850608 <--
EP 165534	A3	19860514		
EP 165534	B1	19890315		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DE 3422962	A1	19860102	DE 1984-3422962	19840622 <--
DE 3443468	A1	19860528	DE 1984-3443468	19841129 <--
AT 41418	E	19890415	AT 1985-107095	19850608 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1984-3422962	A 19840622
			DE 1984-3443468	A 19841129
			EP 1985-107095	A 19850608

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 104:186851  
GI



AB The title compds. I (R = glutathione or  $\alpha$ -amino acid radical, etc.; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, CF3, NO2, cyano, OH, CO2H, alkoxy-carbonyl; m = 0, 1-4) are prepared by reaction of the 1,2-benziselenazolone II with RSH, in a water-miscible solvent. Thus, II (R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = H, m = 0) in DMF was added to L-glutathione in water, to give I (R = L-glutathione radical, R1-R4, m as above). I are pharmaceutical glutathione peroxidase simulants and are therefore protectants against the noxious effects of active O metabolites, such as radiation damage.

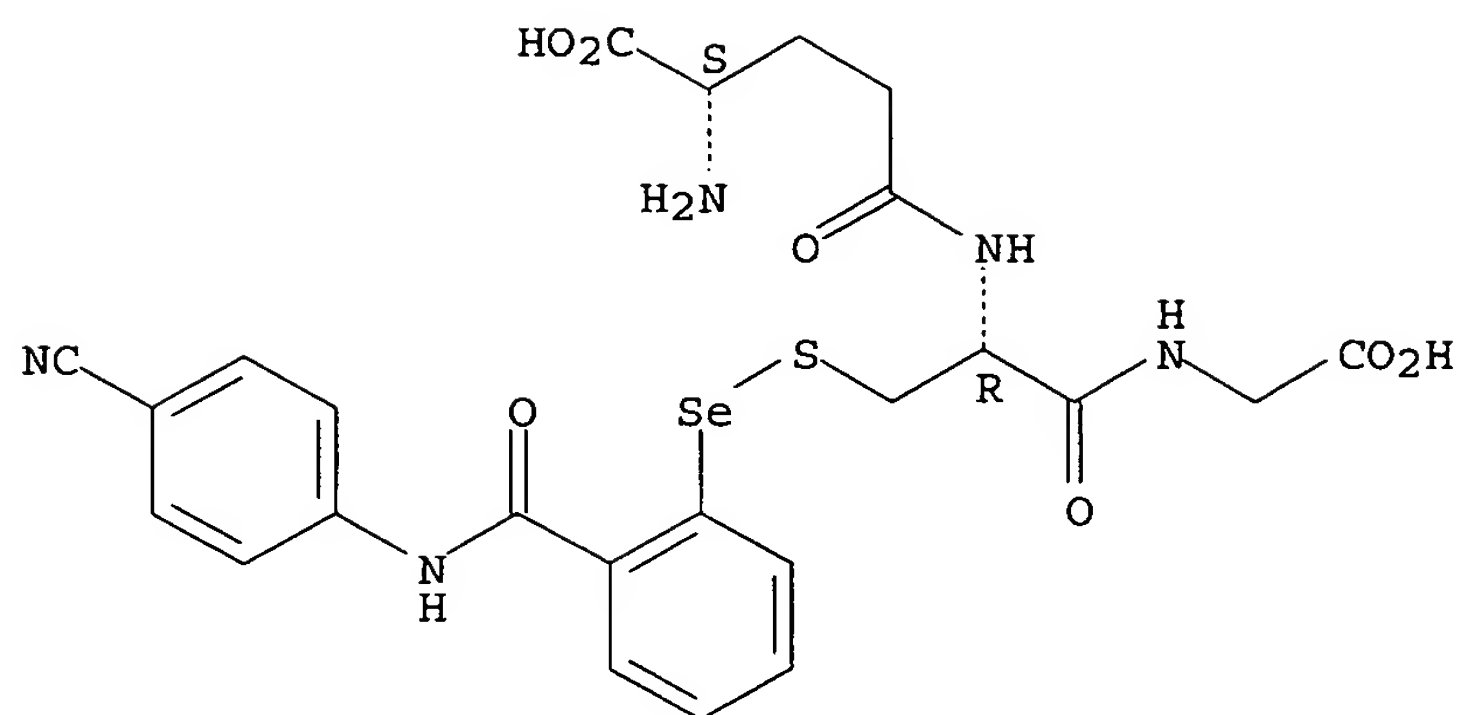
IT 101562-93-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, as glutathione peroxidase-like pharmaceutical)

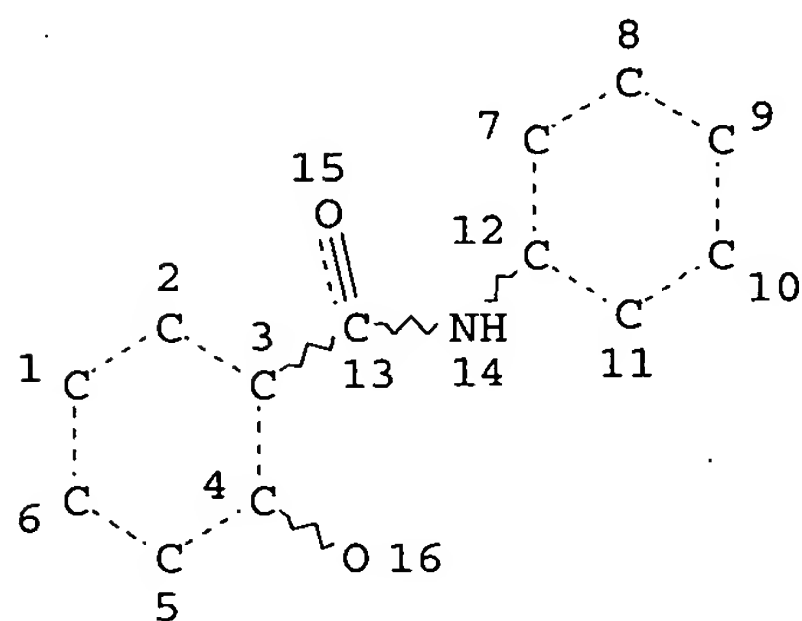
RN 101562-93-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[S-[[2-[[[(4-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]seleno]-N-L- $\gamma$ -glutamyl-L-cysteinyl]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



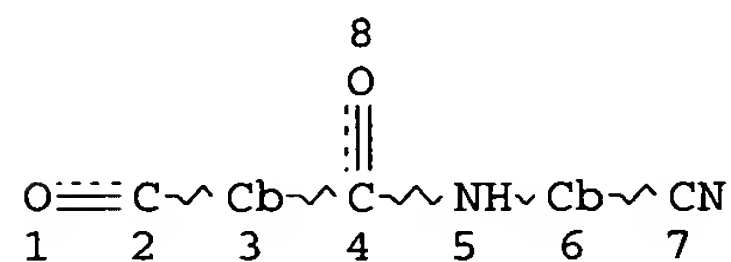
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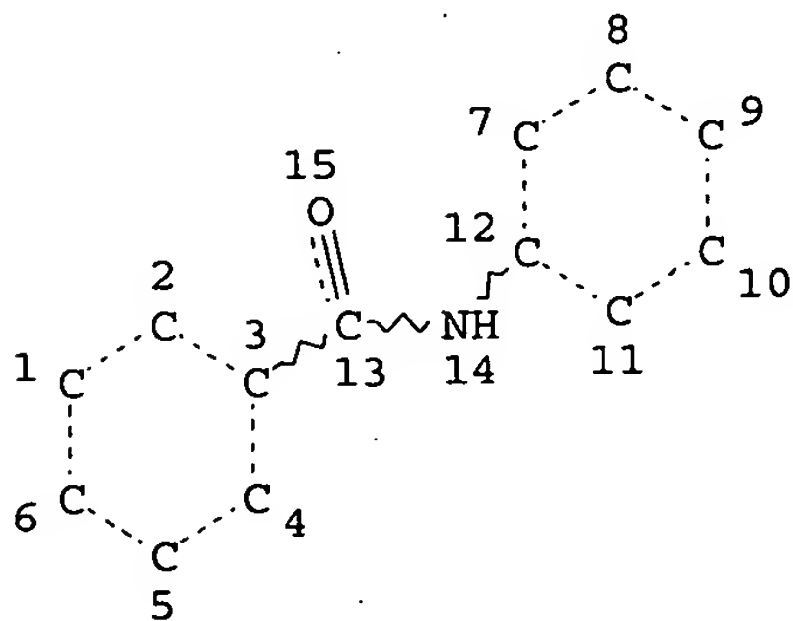
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OR LIPASES OR PROTEASE OR PROTEASES OR OXIDASE OR OXIDASES  
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L27 426350 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 OR CYANID? OR CN  
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L34 STR

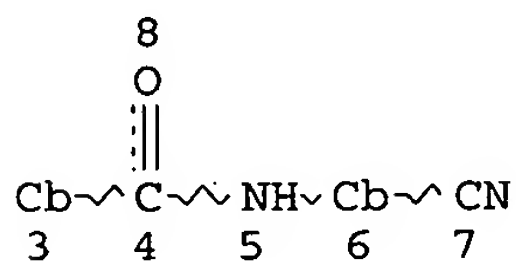


NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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 OR L14 OR L15 OR L30 OR L43)

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L44 ANSWER 1 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:65287 HCAPLUS  
 TITLE: NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein **lipase**  
 -promoting agent, accelerates the expression of UCP3  
 messenger RNA and ameliorates obesity in  
 ovariectomized rats  
 AUTHOR(S): Kano, Seiichiro; Doi, Masako  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Hokkaido College of  
 Pharmacy, Hokkaido, 047-0264, Japan  
 SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2006), 55(2),  
 151-158  
 CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 (ibrolipim, [4-(4-bromo-2-cyano-phenylcarbamoyl)-benzyl]-phosphonic acid di-Et ester, CAS 133208-93-2) is a lipoprotein **lipase** (LPL)-promoting agent that decreases plasma triglycerides, increases high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol levels, and prevents fat accumulation in high fat-fed rats. However, the effect of NO-1886 on body weight, fat accumulation, and energy expenditure in ovariectomized (OVX) rats is not clear. The primary aim of this study was to ascertain whether NO-1886 ameliorated obesity in OVX rats and to examine the effects on fatty acid oxidation-related **enzymes**. NO-1886 decreased accumulation of visceral fat and suppressed the increase in body weight resulting from the ovariectomy. NO-1886 decreased the RQ and increased expression of the fatty acid translocase mRNA (mRNA) in the liver, soleus muscle, and mesenteric fat. NO-1886 also increased the expression of fatty acid-binding protein mRNA in the liver and soleus muscle and the expression of the uncoupling protein 3 (UCP3) mRNA in the heart, soleus muscle, and mesenteric fat, but not in the brown adipose tissue. Furthermore, NO-1886 did not affect UCP1 and UCP2 in brown adipose tissue. Therefore, amelioration of obesity by NO-1886 in OVX rats is possibly because of an the increased expression of fatty acid oxidation-related **enzymes** and UCP3, both of which are related to fatty acid transfer and fat use. Our study indicates that the



LPL-promoting agent NO-1886 may be potentially beneficial in the treatment of obesity and obesity-linked health problems in postmenopausal women.

L44 ANSWER 2 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1275168 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:100739

TITLE: NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein lipase activator, increases the expression of uncoupling protein 3 in skeletal muscle and suppresses fat accumulation in high-fat diet-induced obesity in rats

AUTHOR(S): Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Iwata, Koshi; Yin, Weidong; Nakamura, Takao; Ogawa, Hitoshi; Nomura, Tomoko; Mizutani, Koya; Futenma, Arai; Utsumi, Keiko; Miyata, Tetsuro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Clinic, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, 261-0005, Japan

SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2005), 54(12), 1587-1592

CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Although the lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator NO-1886 shows antiobesity effects in high-fat-induced obese animals, the mechanism remains unclear. To clarify the mechanism, the authors studied the effects of NO-1886 on the expression of uncoupling protein (UCP) 1, UCP2, and UCP3 in rats. NO-1886 was mixed with a high-fat chow to supply a dose of 100 mg/kg to 8-mo-old male Sprague-Dawley rats. The animals were fed the high-fat chow for 8 wk. At the end of the administration period, brown adipose tissue (BAT), mesenteric fat, and soleus muscle were collected and levels of UCP1, UCP2, and UCP3 mRNA were determined. NO-1886 suppressed the body weight increase seen in the high-fat control group after the 8-wk administration (585±39 vs. 657±66 g,  $P < .05$ ). NO-1886 also suppressed fat accumulation in visceral (46.9±10.4 vs. 73.7±14.5 g,  $P < .01$ ) and s.c. (43.1±18.1 vs. 68.9±18.8 g,  $P < .05$ ) tissues and increased the levels of plasma total cholesterol and high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol in comparison to the high-fat control group. In contrast, NO-1886 decreased the levels of plasma triglycerides, nonesterified free fatty acid, glucose, and insulin. NO-1886 increased LPL activity in soleus muscle (0.082±0.013 vs. 0.061±0.016  $\mu\text{mol}$  of free fatty acid per min per g of tissue,  $P < .05$ ). NO-1886 increased the expression of UCP3 mRNA in soleus muscle 3.14-fold ( $P < .01$ ) compared with the high-fat control group without affecting the levels of UCP3 in mesenteric adipose tissue and BAT. In addition, NO-1886 did not affect the expression of UCP1 and UCP2 in BAT, mesenteric adipose tissue, and soleus muscle. In conclusion, NO-1886 increased the expression of UCP3 mRNA and LPL activity only in skeletal muscle. Therefore, a possible mechanism for the antiobesity effects of NO-1886 in rats may be the enhancement of LPL activity in skeletal muscle and the accompanying increase in UCP3 expression.

IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein lipase activator, increases the expression of uncoupling protein 3 in skeletal muscle and suppresses fat accumulation in high-fat diet-induced obesity in rats)

RN 9004-02-8 HCAPLUS

CN Lipase, lipoprotein (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

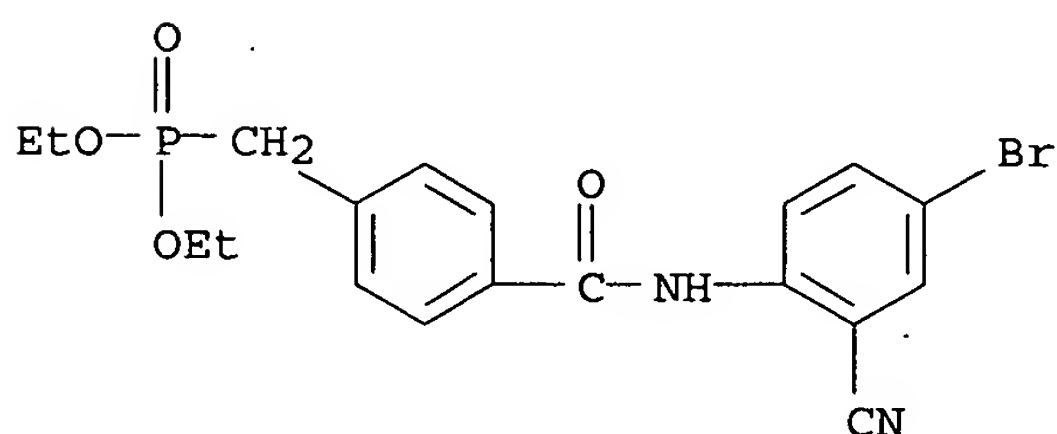
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (NO-1886 (ibrolipim), a lipoprotein lipase activator, increases the expression of uncoupling protein 3 in skeletal muscle and suppresses fat accumulation in high-fat diet-induced obesity in rats)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 3 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1191527 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:415941

TITLE: FR177391, a new anti-hyperlipidemic agent from Serratia. II. Pharmacological activity of FR177391

AUTHOR(S): Inami, Masamichi; Kawamura, Ikuo; Tsujimoto, Susumu; Yasuno, Tohru; Lacey, Elizabeth; Hirosumi, Jiro; Takakura, Shoji; Nishigaki, Fusako; Naoe, Yoshinori; Manda, Toshitaka; Mutoh, Seitaro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Biology Research Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 2-1-6, Kashima, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, 532-8514, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Antibiotics (2005), 58(10), 640-647

CODEN: JANTAJ; ISSN: 0021-8820

PUBLISHER: Japan Antibiotics Research Association

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The pharmacol. effect of FR177391, isolated from Serratia liquefaciens Number 1821, was studied in normal animals and various types of animal models of hypertriglyceridemia. Treatment of normal mice with FR177391 resulted in an increase in heparin-releasable lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity in the blood and epididymal fat tissue. FR177391 treatment decreased triglyceride (TG) and increased high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol in the blood in normal rats following 7 days treatment, suggesting potent LPL activating properties of FR177391. Both Triton WR1339-induced severe and fructose-induced mild hypertriglyceridemia in rats were attenuated by FR177391 treatment. Severely elevated levels of TG in db/db mice, an insulin resistant diabetic animal model, also significantly decreased from 14 days of treatment with FR177391. FR177391 treatment for 9 days caused a decrease in the elevated levels of TG in mice induced by i.p. inoculation of murine lymphoma EL-4. Overall, this study demonstrated that FR177391 can be possibly a LPL activating agent and that FR177391 treatment improved hypertriglyceridemia in various rat and mouse animal models. These results suggest that FR177391 is a promising candidate compound for the management of hypertriglyceridemia.

IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase

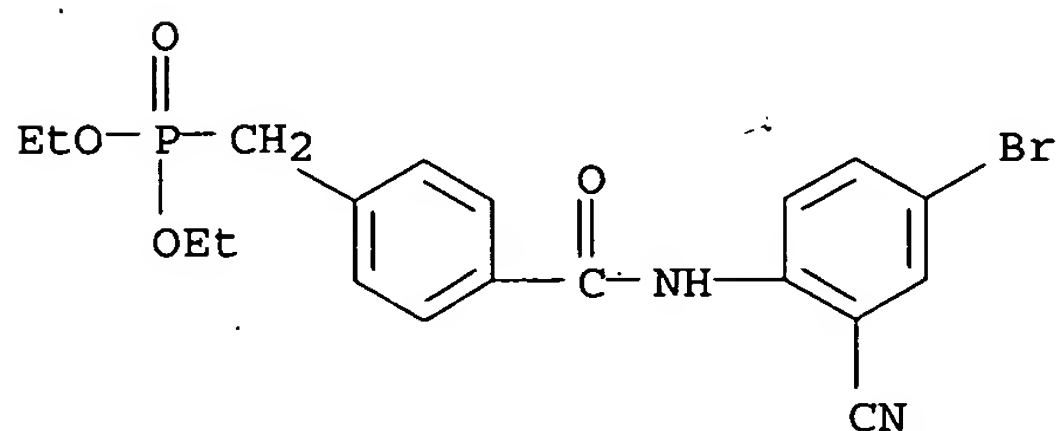
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(FR177391, a new anti-hyperlipidemic agent from Serratia)

RN 9004-02-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Lipase, lipoprotein (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(FR177391, a new anti-hyperlipidemic agent from Serratia)  
RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 4 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1130642 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:405928

TITLE: Preparation of 6,6-bicyclic ring substituted heterobicyclic protein kinase inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Arnold, Lee D.; Cesario, Cara; Coate, Heather; Crew, Andrew Philip; Dong, Hanqing; Foreman, Kenneth; Honda, Ayako; Laufer, Radoslaw; Li, An-Hu; Mulvihill, Kristen Michelle; Mulvihill, Mark Joseph; Nigro, Anthony; Panicker, Bijoy; Steinig, Arno G.; Sun, Yingchuan; Weng, Qinghua; Werner, Douglas S.; Wyle, Michael J.; Zhang, Tao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osi Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 653 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

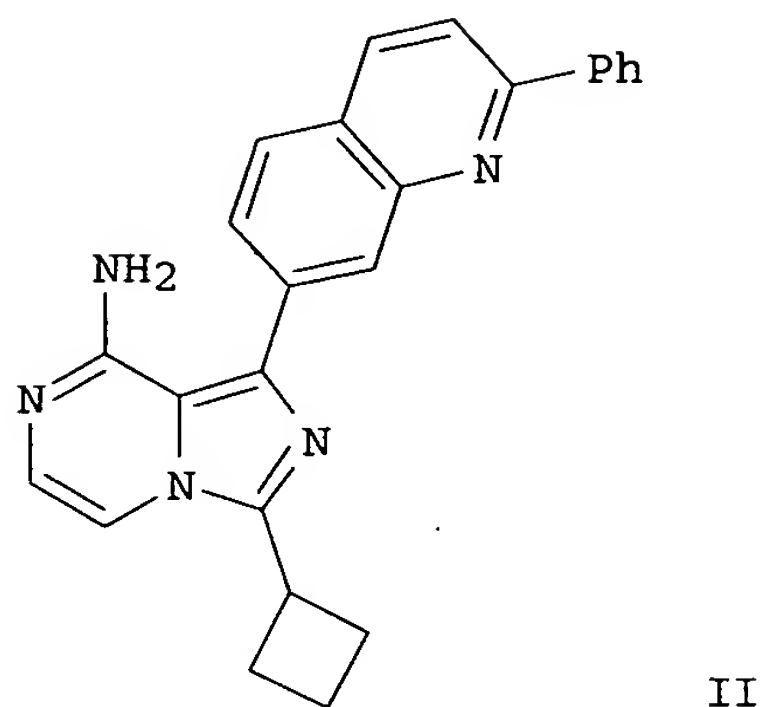
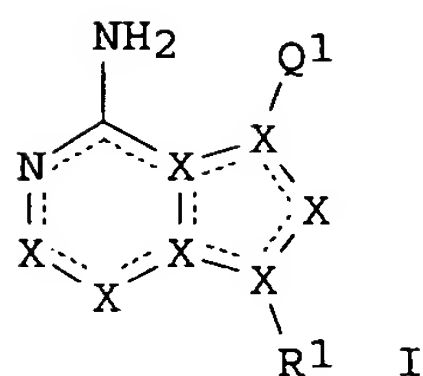
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005097800	A1	20051020	WO 2005-US10606	20050331
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,			

MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
 GI

US 2004-559250P

P 20040402



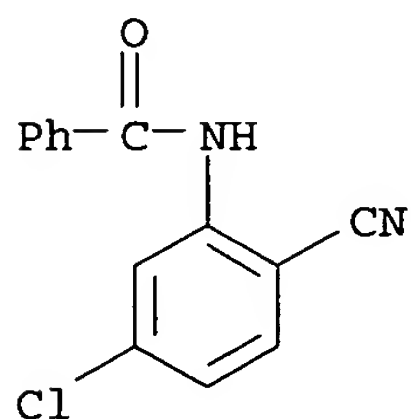
AB The title compds. I [X1, X2 = N, substituted CH; X5 = N, substituted CH or NH; X3, X4, X6, X7 = N, C (at least one of X3-X7 = N or substituted NH); Q1 = substituted quinolin-7-yl] which inhibit the IGF-1R **enzyme** and are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, allergy/asthma, disease and conditions of the immune system, disease and conditions of the central nervous system, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from Me 4-formyl-3-nitrobenzoate and acetophenone, was given. All exemplified compds. I showed inhibition of IGF-1R (no specific data for representative compds. I given). The pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I is disclosed.

IT **606145-75-9P**, N-(5-Chloro-2-cyanophenyl)benzamide  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of substituted  
 1-(2-phenylquinolin-7-yl)imidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-8-  
 amines as protein kinase inhibitors)

RN 606145-75-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(5-chloro-2-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT:.

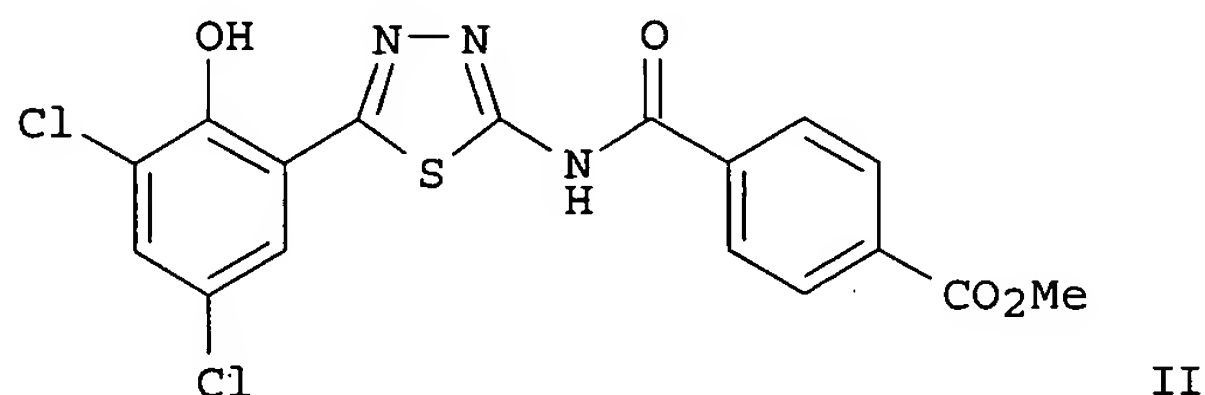
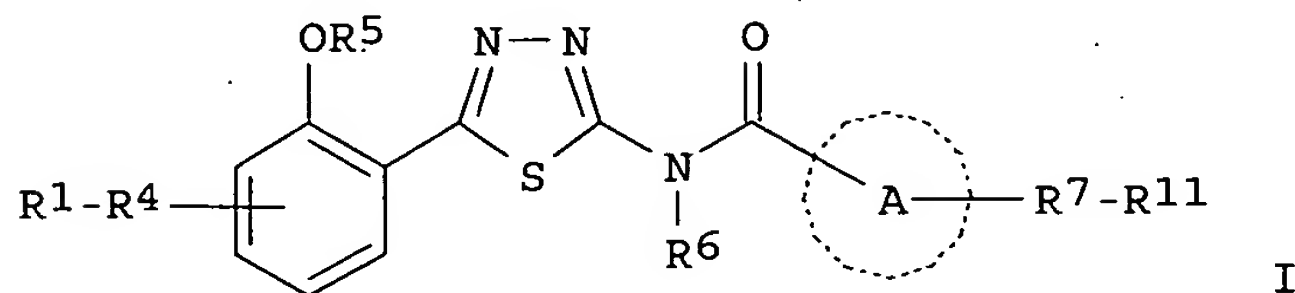
6

THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 5 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:572593 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:97371  
 TITLE: Preparation of N-thiadiazolyl amides as inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1  
 INVENTOR(S): Sartori, Eric; Maillet, Magali; Paugam, Marie France; Nicolai, Eric; Lawrence, Michael  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005143384	A1	20050630	US 2004-969692	20041020
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-515898P	P 20031030
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 143:97371			
GI				



- AB Methods of treating disorders associated with elevated levels of PAI-1 are disclosed comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound I [A = (hetero)aryl; R1-R4, R7-R11 = H, halo, NO2, CN, etc.; or any two of R1-R4 and R7-R11 located on neighboring atoms of the ring to which they are attached may be taken together to form (un)substituted fused ring system in combination with the ring; R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl; R6 = H, alkyl] or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, prodrug, stereoisomer or solvate thereof. Over 70 compds. I were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from 3,5-dichlorosalicylic acid, was given. The compds. I demonstrated Ki values of equal to or less than 30  $\mu$ M in at least one of the assays for PAI-inhibitors, thereby confirming the utility of the compds. I as effective inhibitors of PAI-1 and useful for the prevention or treatment of thromboembolic disorders. The invention also pertains to pharmaceutical compns. and compds. I as well as medicaments and articles of manufacture comprising compds. I.
- IT 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9039-53-6, Urokinase  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (co-drug; preparation of N-thiadiazolyl amides as inhibitors of plasminogen

activator inhibitor-1)  
 RN 9002-01-1 HCAPLUS  
 CN Kinase (enzyme-activating), strepto- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

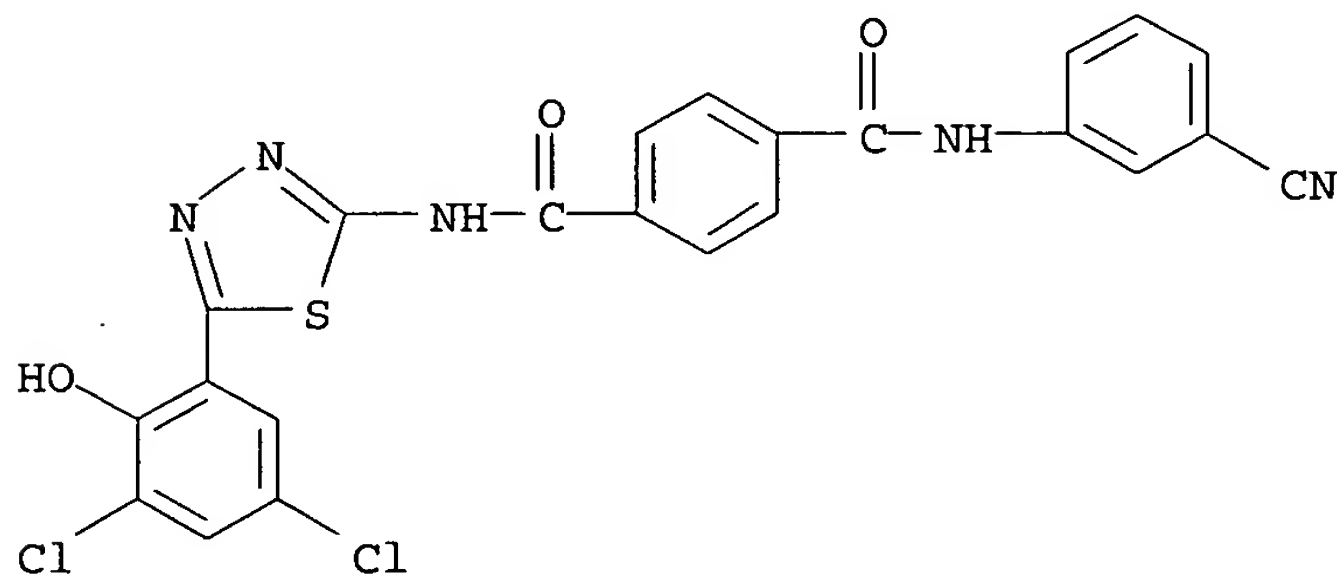
RN 9039-53-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Kinase (enzyme-activating), uro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 140208-23-7, Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (preparation of N-thiadiazolyl amides as inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1)  
 RN 140208-23-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Proteinase inhibitor, PAI-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 856452-24-9P  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of N-thiadiazolyl amides as inhibitors of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1)  
 RN 856452-24-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-N'-[5-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 6 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:300395 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:355054  
 TITLE: Preparation of amide derivatives as inhibitors of histone deacetylase  
 INVENTOR(S): Moradei, Oscar; Paquin, Isabelle; Leit, Silvana; Frechette, Sylvie; Vaisburg, Arkadii; Besterman, Jeffrey M.; Tessier, Pierre; Mallais, Tammy C.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Methylgene, Inc., Can.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 559 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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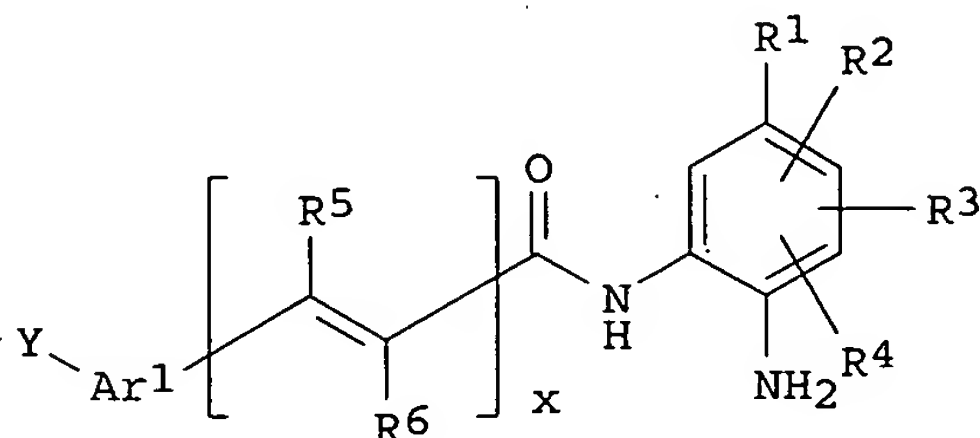


WO 2005030705 A1 20050407 WO 2004-US31591 20040924  
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

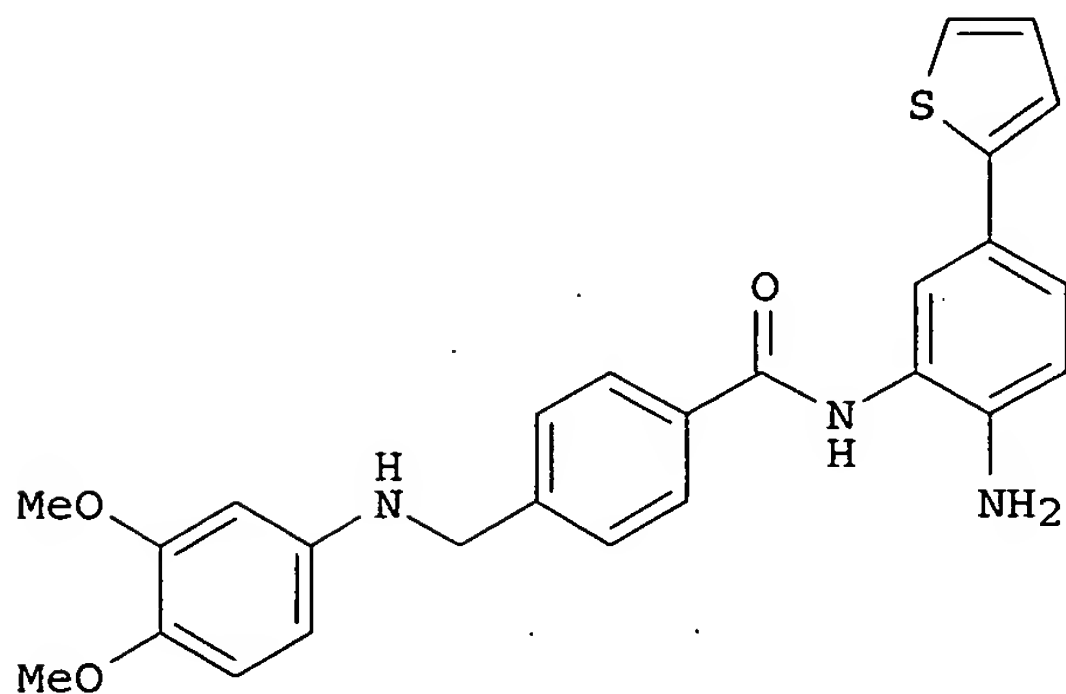
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-505884P P 20030924  
US 2003-532973P P 20031229  
US 2004-561082P P 20040409

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:355054  
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [Ar1 = (un)saturated-, (un)substituted-mono or fused poly-cyclic hydrocarbyl optionally containing 1-4 heteroatoms per ring; R1, = (un)substituted-mono-, -bi-, -tri-cyclic-aryl or -heteroaryl; R2, R3, and R4 independently = H, halo, amino, etc.; R5 and R6 independently = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; x = 0-1; Y = any pharmaceutically acceptable chemical moiety consisting of 1 to 50 atoms with provisions] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as inhibitors of histone deacetylase. Thus, e.g., II was prepared by Suzuki coupling of 2-bromo-2-nitro-phenylamine (preparation given) with 2-thiopheneboronic acid followed by carbonylation with 4-[3,4-dimethoxy-(phenylamino)-

methyl]benzoic acid (preparation given) and subsequent reduction The inhibitory capability of I towards antiproliferative activity of histone deacetylase **enzyme** was evaluated using 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium] bromide (MTT) assay and it revealed that certain compds. of the invention had MTT IC 50 values in the range of below 1 up to 20  $\mu$ M. I as histone deacetylase inhibitors should prove useful in the treatment of diseases such as, but not limited to, cell proliferative disease, protozoal disease, and fungal disease.

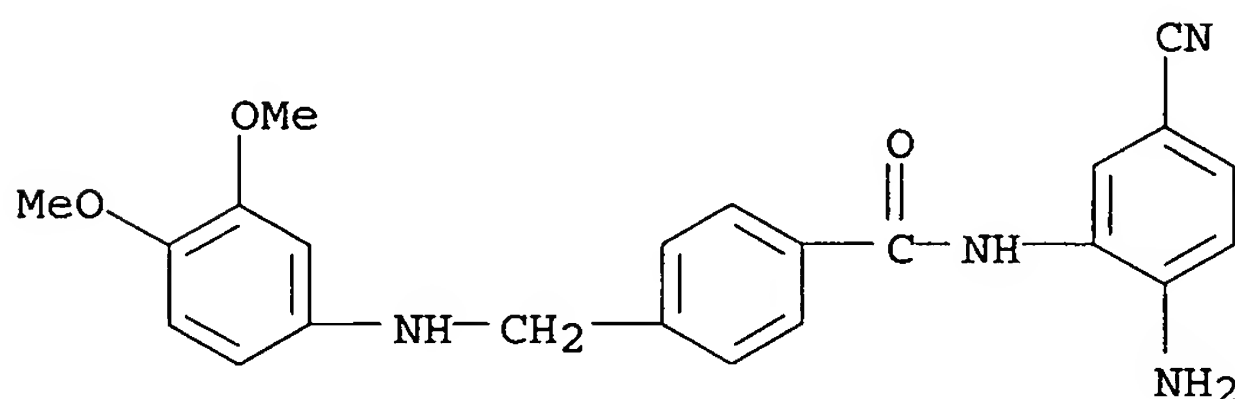
IT 849234-34-0P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of amide derivs. as inhibitors of histone deacetylase)

RN 849234-34-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(2-amino-5-cyanophenyl)-4-[[[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)amino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 7 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:300394 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:373563

TITLE: Preparation of amide derivatives as inhibitors of histone deacetylase

INVENTOR(S): Moradei, Oscar; Paquin, Isabelle; Leit, Silvana; Frechette, Sylvie; Vaisburg, Arkadii; Besterman, Jeffrey M.; Tessier, Pierre; Mallais, Tammy C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Methylogene, Inc., Can.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 389 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005030704	A1	20050407	WO 2004-US31590	20040924
<p>W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW</p> <p>RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,</p>				



SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
SN, TD, TG

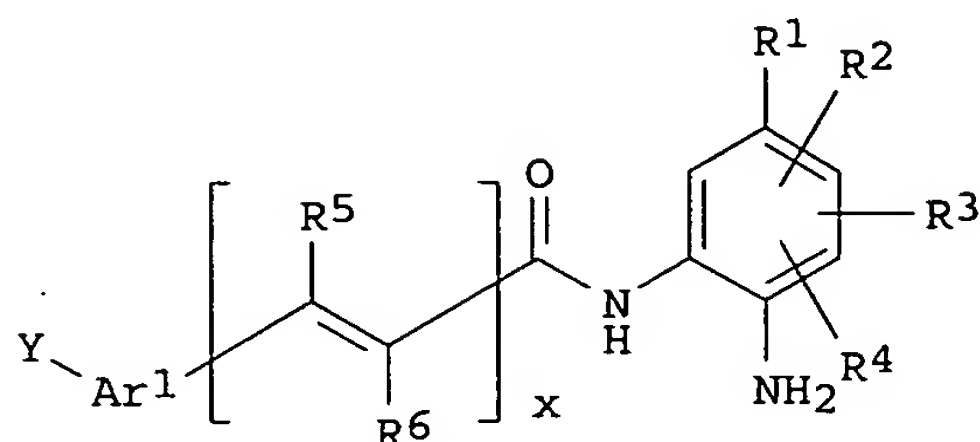
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-505884P P 20030924  
US 2003-532973P P 20031229  
US 2004-561082P P 20040409

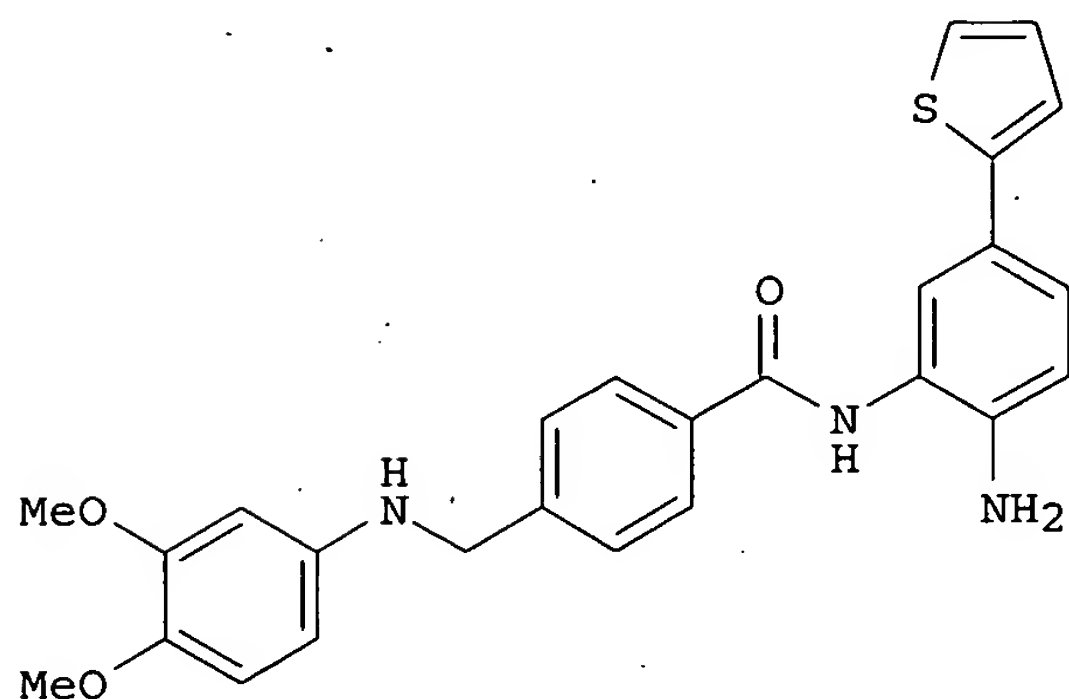
OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 142:373563

GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [Ar1 = (un)saturated-, (un)substituted-mono or fused poly-cyclic hydrocarbyl optionally containing 1-4 heteroatoms per ring; R1 = (un)substituted-mono-, -bi-, -tri-cyclic-aryl or -heteroaryl; R2, R3, and R4 independently = H, halo, amino, etc.; R5 and R6 independently = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; x = 0-1; Y = any pharmaceutically acceptable chemical moiety consisting of 1 to 50 atoms with provisions] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as inhibitors of histone deacetylase. Thus, e.g., II was prepared by Suzuki coupling of 2-bromo-2-nitro-phenylamine (preparation given) with 2-thiopheneboronic acid followed by carbonylation with 4-[3,4-dimethoxy-(phenylamino)-methyl]benzoic acid (preparation given) and subsequent reduction. The

inhibitory

capability of I towards antiproliferative activity of histone deacetylase enzyme was evaluated using 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium] bromide (MTT) assay and it revealed that certain compds. of the invention had MTT IC 50 values in the range of below 1 up to 20  $\mu$ M. I as histone deacetylase inhibitors should prove useful in the treatment of diseases such as, but not limited to, cell proliferative disease, protozoal disease, and fungal disease.

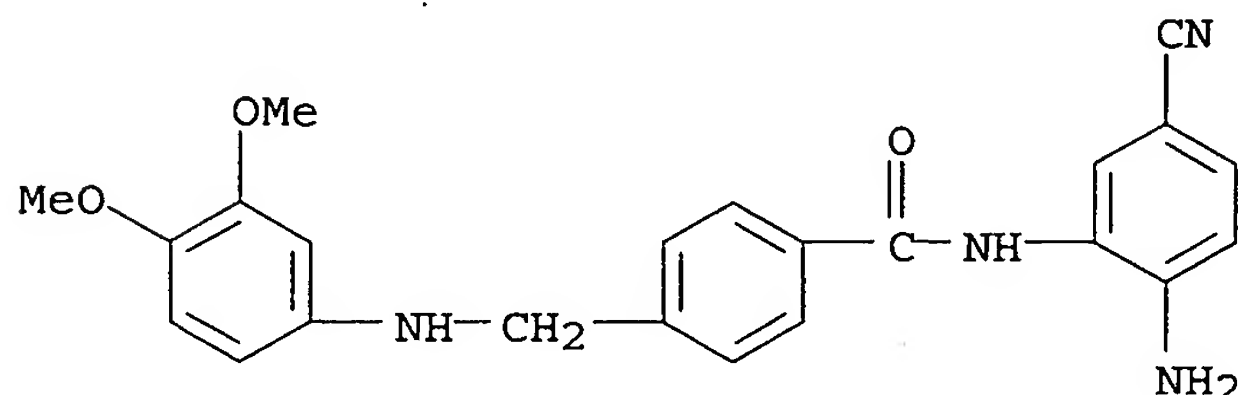
IT 849234-34-0P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of amide derivs. as inhibitors of histone deacetylase)

RN 849234-34-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(2-amino-5-cyanophenyl)-4-[[[3,4-dimethoxyphenyl]amino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 8 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:200752 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:290891

TITLE: Concurrent suppression of hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation by NO-1886, increasing lipoprotein lipase activity in Min mice

AUTHOR(S): Niho, Naoko; Mutoh, Michihiro; Takahashi, Mami; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Sugimura, Takashi; Wakabayashi, Keiji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cancer Prevention Basic Research Project, National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tokyo, 104-0045, Japan

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2005), 102(8), 2970-2974  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences

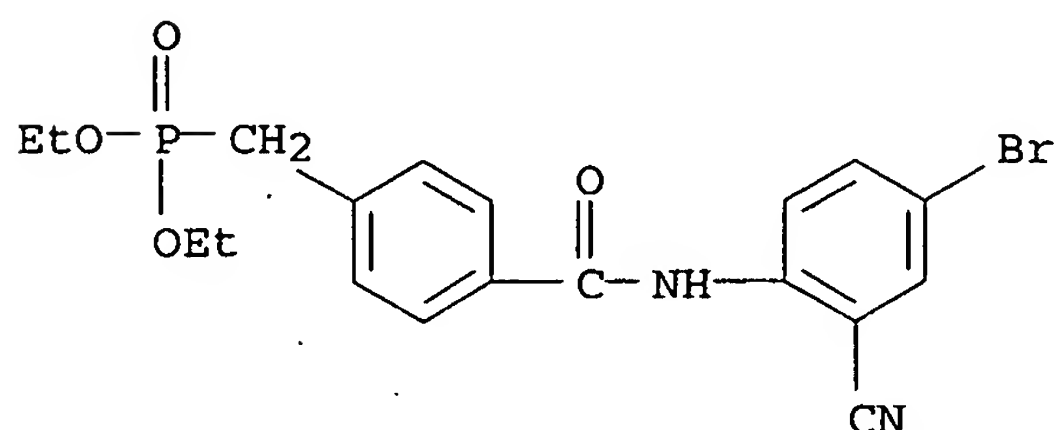
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously reported a hyperlipidemic state in two strains of Apc-deficient mice, Min and Apc1309, associated with low expression levels of lipoprotein lipase (LPL) in the liver and small intestine, and enforced induction of LPL mRNA by peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) $\alpha$  and PPAR $\gamma$  agonists clearly suppressed hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation in these mice. Meanwhile, a compound, NO-1886, has been shown to increase LPL mRNA and protein levels but not to possess PPAR $\alpha$  and PPAR $\gamma$  agonistic activity. In this study, therefore, the effects of NO-1886 on hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation were investigated in Min mice. Administration of 400 and 800 ppm NO-1886 in the diet for 13 wk from 7 wk of age caused a reduction of serum triglycerides to 39% and 31% of the untreated value, resp., and the values for very low-d. lipoprotein cholesterol, low-d. lipoprotein cholesterol, and high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol were improved almost to the wild-type level with a corresponding elevation of the LPL mRNA. Moreover, total nos. of intestinal polyps in the groups receiving NO-1886 at 400 and 800 ppm were decreased to 48% and 42% of the control value, resp. We also found that NO-1886 suppressed cyclooxygenase-2 transcriptional promoter activity in a reporter gene assay and reduced cyclooxygenase-2 mRNA levels in the small intestine of Min mice. These

results indicate that suppression of serum lipid levels by increasing LPL activity may contribute to a reduction of intestinal polyp formation with Apc-deficiency, and NO-1886 and its derivs. could be useful as chemopreventive agents for colon cancer.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886  
 RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (LPL inducer, NO-1886 suppresses hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation in Min mice)  
 RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inducer; LPL inducer, NO-1886 suppresses hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation in Min mice)  
 RN 9004-02-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Lipase, lipoprotein (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 329900-75-6, Cyclooxygenase 2  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitor; LPL inducer, NO-1886 suppresses hyperlipidemia and intestinal polyp formation in Min mice)  
 RN 329900-75-6 HCAPLUS  
 CN Synthetase, prostaglandin endoperoxide, 2 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 9 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:537454 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:16598  
 TITLE: NO-1886 improves glucose metabolism in diabetic minipigs  
 AUTHOR(S): Xi, Shoumin; Zhang, Qiuju; Lian, Xin; Wang, Zongbao; Tang, Chaoke; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Fan, Jianglin; Yi, Guanghui; Yuan, Zhonghua; Yin, Weidong  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Life Sciences and Technology, Nanhua University, Hengyang, Hunan Province, 421001, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Shengming Kexue Yanjiu (2003), 7(4), 336-345  
 CODEN: SKYAFL; ISSN: 1007-7847  
 PUBLISHER: Shengming Kexue Yanjiu Bianji Weiyuanhui  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 is a lipoprotein lipase activator

that has been proven to be highly effective on lowering plasma triglycerides and elevating high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol. It was found that NO-1886 also had a plasma glucose-reducing action in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced diabetic rabbits. In the current study, the effects of NO-1886 on the morphol. of adipocytes, plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) and free fatty acids (FFA) in miniature pigs fed a high fat/high sucrose diet was investigated. The results showed that feeding a high-fat/high-sucrose diet to miniature pigs increased the size of adipocytes, and the plasma levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , FFA and glucose. This diet also induced insulin resistance and impaired the acute insulin response to glucose loading. Supplementing 1% NO-1886 to the high-fat/high-sucrose diet inhibited adipocyte enlargement, and suppressed plasma levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , FFA, and glucose. The decrease in plasma TNF- $\alpha$  and FFA was simultaneous with the decrease in plasma glucose. It was also found an increased whole body glucose clearance and an increased acute insulin response to i.v. glucose loading by NO-1886 supplementation. These data suggest that NO-1886 improves the glucose metabolism in high fat/high sucrose diet-induced diabetic minipigs by decreasing fat deposit, and suppressing plasma TNF- $\alpha$  and FFA levels. Therefore, NO-1886 is potentially beneficial for the treatment of insulin resistant syndrome.

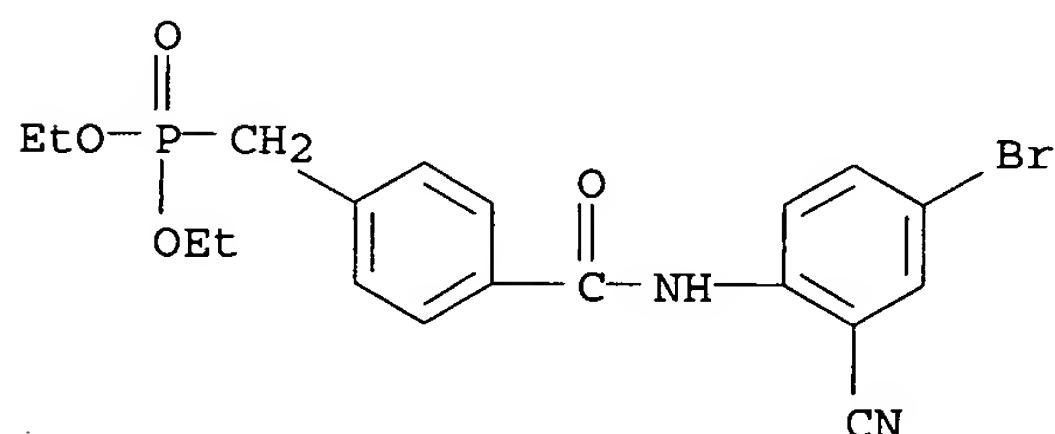
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 improved glucose metabolism in high fat/sucrose diet-induced diabetic minipig by inhibiting adipocyte enlargement, fat deposition, lowering plasma levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , FFA, glucose implying use in insulin resistant syndrome treatment)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 10 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:459216 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:173952

TITLE: Identification, Synthesis, and Characterization of New Glycogen Phosphorylase Inhibitors Binding to the Allosteric AMP Site

AUTHOR(S): Kristiansen, Marit; Andersen, Birgitte; Iversen, Lars Fogh; Westergaard, Niels

CORPORATE SOURCE: Novo Nordisk A/S, Mlov, DK-2760, Den.

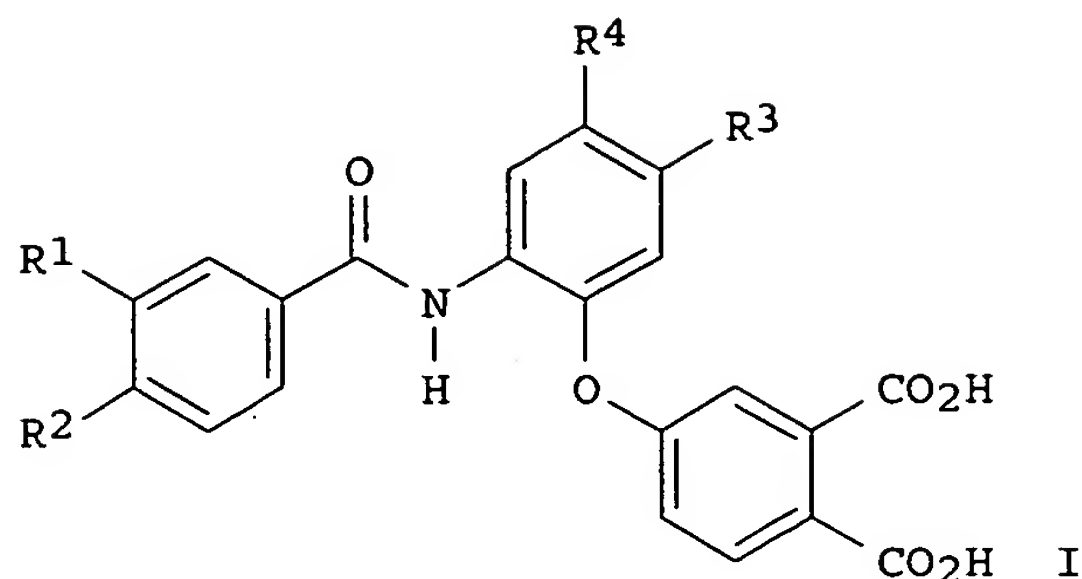
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(14), 3537-3545

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:173952  
GI



AB Inhibition of glycogen phosphorylase (GP) has attracted considerable attention during the last five to 10 yr as a means of treating the elevated hepatic glucose production seen in patients with type 2 diabetes. Several different GP inhibitors binding to various binding sites of the GP **enzyme** have been reported in the literature. In this paper, novel compds. I [R1 = H, Cl, O2N, MeO, MeCO, HO2C; R2 = H, Cl, Me; R3 = H, Me; R4 = H, F, Br, MeO2C, PhCONH, etc.] that have been identified as potent GP inhibitors are reported. Their synthesis, mode of binding to the allosteric AMP site as well as in vitro data on GP inhibition are shown. The most potent inhibitor was found to be I [R1 = O2N; R2 = R3 = H; R4 = 3-O2NC6H4CONH] with an IC50 value of 74 nM. This compound together with a closely related analog was further characterized by **enzyme** kinetics and in primary rat hepatocytes.

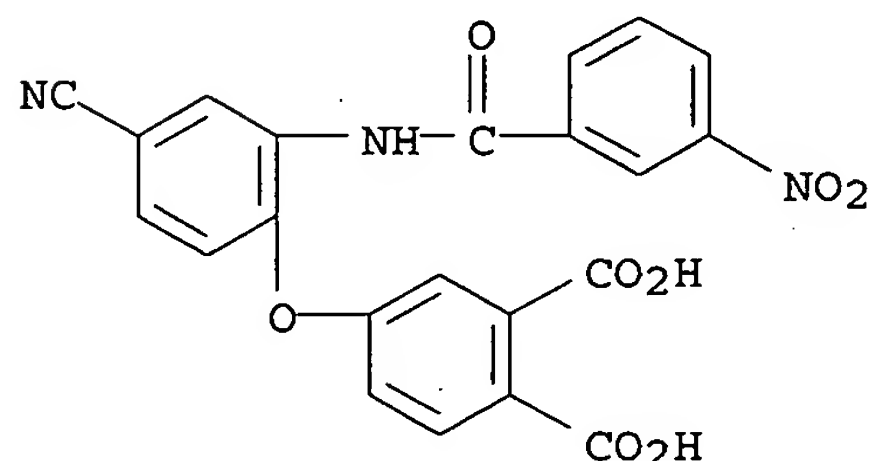
IT 332368-78-2P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of [(arylamido)phenoxy]phthalic acids as glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors binding to the allosteric AMP site)

RN 332368-78-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[4-cyano-2-[(3-nitrobenzoyl)amino]phenoxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 11 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:420503 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:291055

TITLE: Parallel synthesis of a library of bidentate protein

tyrosine phosphatase inhibitors based on the  
 $\alpha$ -ketoacid motif

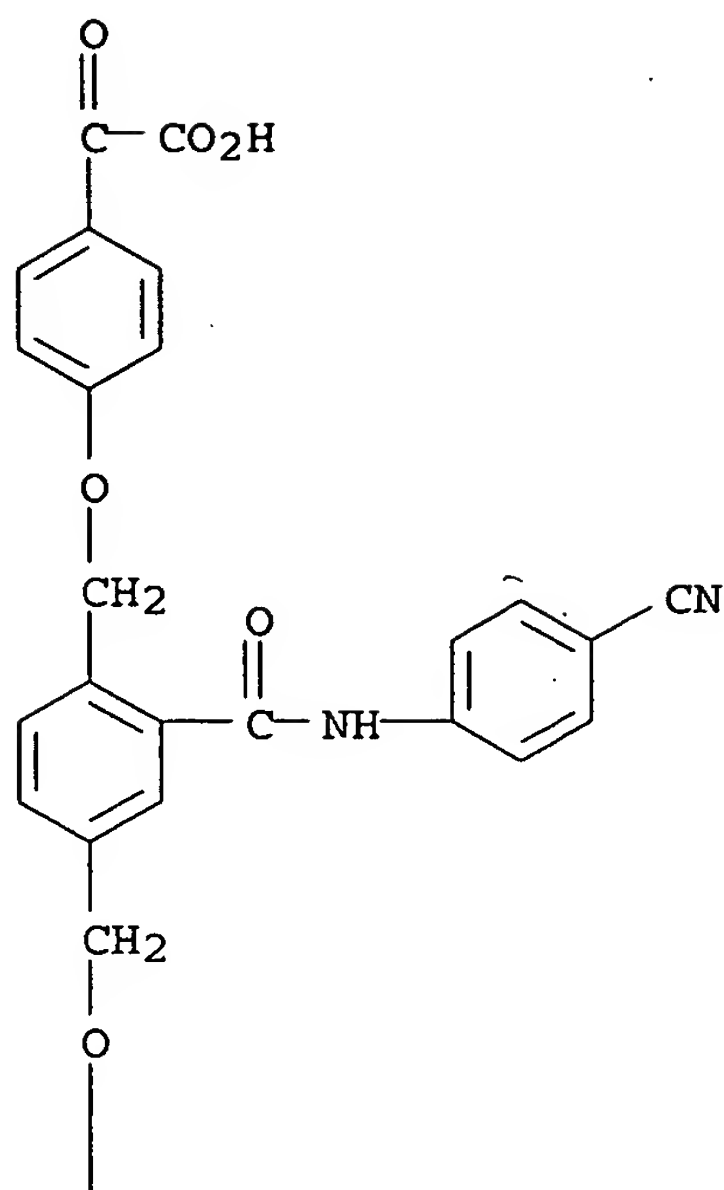
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Yen Ting; Seto, Christopher T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Brown University, Providence,  
 RI, 02912, USA  
 SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 12(12),  
 3289-3298  
 CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) regulate intracellular signal  
 transduction pathways by controlling the level of tyrosine phosphorylation  
 in cells. These **enzymes** play an important role in a variety of  
 diseases including type II diabetes and infection by the bacterium  
 Yersinia pestis, which is the causative agent of bubonic plague. This  
 report describes the synthesis, using parallel solution-phase methods, of a  
 library of 104 potential inhibitors of PTPases. The library members are  
 based on the bis(aryl  $\alpha$ -ketocarboxylic acid) motif that incorporates  
 a carboxylic acid on the central benzene linker. This carboxylic acid was  
 coupled with a variety of different aromatic amines through an amide linkage.  
 The aromatic component of the resulting amides is designed to make contacts  
 with residues that surround the active site of the PTPase. The library  
 was screened against the Yersinia PTPase and PTP1B. Based upon the  
 screening results, four members of the library were selected for further  
 study. These four compds. were evaluated against the Yersinia PTPase,  
 PTP1B, TCPTP, CD45, and LAR. Compound 14 has an IC50 value of 590 nM  
 against PTP1B and is a reversible competitive inhibitor. This affinity  
 represents a greater than 120-fold increase in potency over compound 2, the  
 parent structure upon which the library was based. A second inhibitor,  
 compound 12, has an IC50 value of 240 nM against the Yersinia PTPase. In  
 general, the selectivity of the inhibitors for PTP1B was good compared to  
 LAR, but modest when compared to TCPTP and CD45.

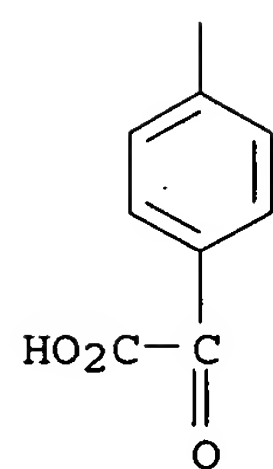
IT 845254-21-9P 845265-25-0P  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CPN (Combinatorial preparation);  
 BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (combinatorial library of bidentate protein tyrosine phosphatase  
 inhibitors based on  $\alpha$ -ketoacid motif)

RN 845254-21-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4,4'-[[2-[[[4-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,4-  
 phenylene]bis(methyleneoxy)]bis[ $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



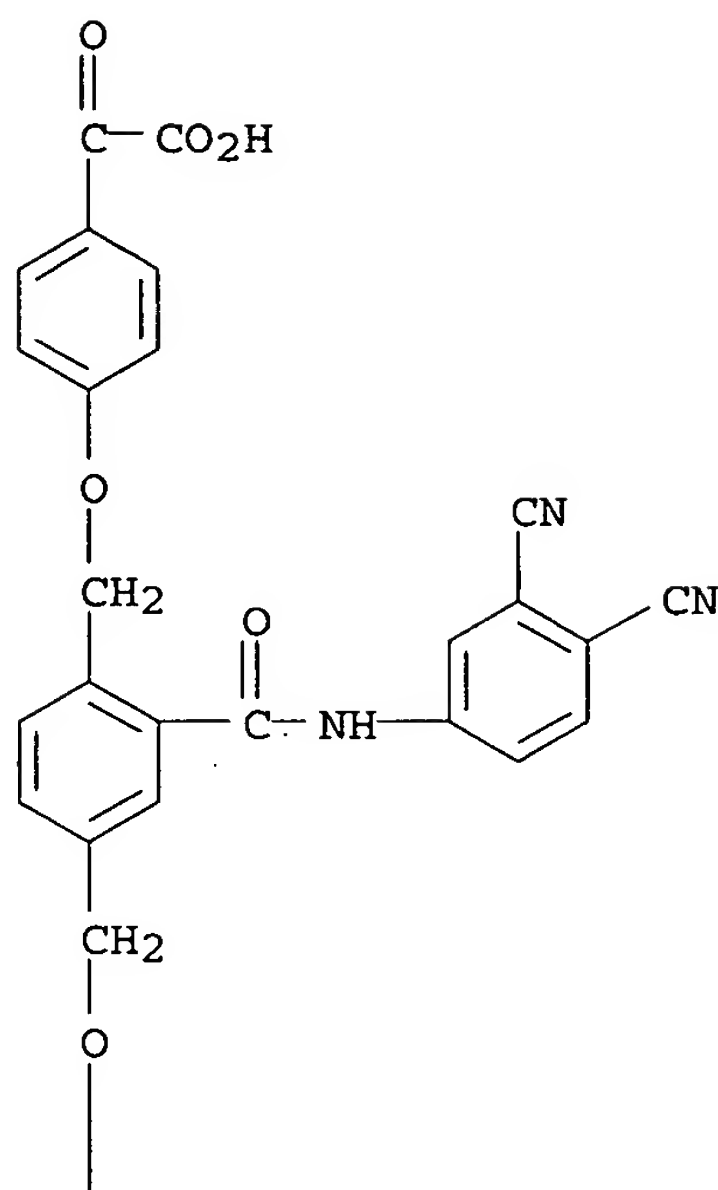
PAGE 2-A



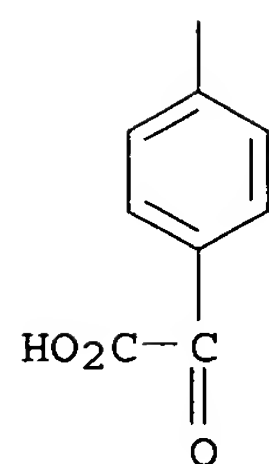
RN 845265-25-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4,4'-[[2-[[[(3,4-dicyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1,4-phenylene]bis(methyleneoxy)]bis[α-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 12 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:353148 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:350583  
 TITLE: Use of glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors for treatment of cardiovascular diseases  
 INVENTOR(S): Rytved, Klaus Asger; Dragsted, Nils; Nyborg, Niels Chresten Berg; Iversen, Lars; Kristiansen, Marit  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Den.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004082641	A1	20040429	US 2003-429625	20030505
WO 2004037233	A2	20040506	WO 2003-DK695	20031014
WO 2004037233	A3	20040729		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003273762	A1	20040513	AU 2003-273762	20031014
EP 1558245	A2	20050803	EP 2003-757718	20031014
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006507359	T2	20060302	JP 2005-501508	20031014
US 2005054618	A1	20050310	US 2004-943548	20040917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DK 2002-1630	A 20021028
			US 2002-422081P	P 20021029
			US 2003-429625	A 20030505
			US 2003-429626	A 20030505
			WO 2003-DK695	W 20031014

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:350583

AB The invention provides methods for treatment and prevention of early cardiac and early cardiovascular diseases, for instance of ischemic origin, such as left ventricular hypertrophy, coronary artery disease, essential hypertension, acute hypertensive emergency, cardiomyopathy, heart insufficiency, exercise tolerance, chronic heart failure, arrhythmia, cardiac dysrhythmia, syncope, arteriosclerosis, mild chronic heart failure, angina pectoris, cardiac bypass reocclusion, intermittent claudication (arteriosclerosis obliterans), diastolic dysfunction and systolic dysfunction, as well as improving the success of heart transplantations, through administration of glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor compds.

IT 9015-82-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (inhibitors; pyrrolidine derivative glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors for treatment of cardiovascular diseases, and use with other agents)

RN 9015-82-1 HCAPLUS

CN Carboxypeptidase, dipeptidyl, A (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

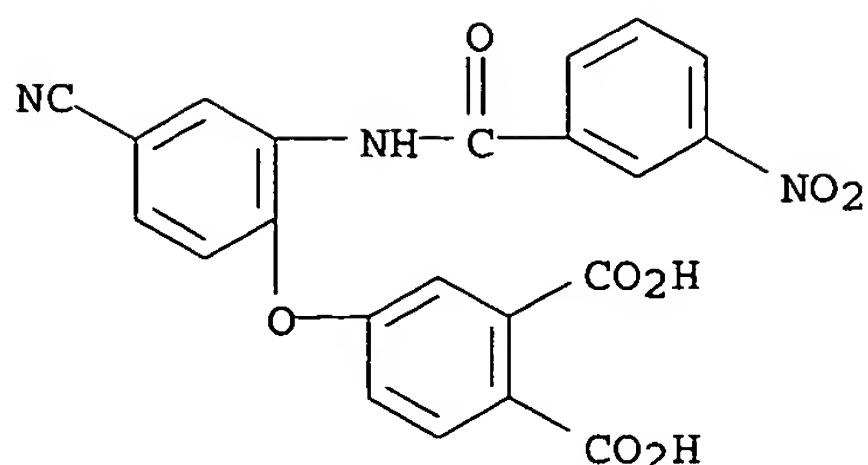
IT 332368-78-2 332370-20-4

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

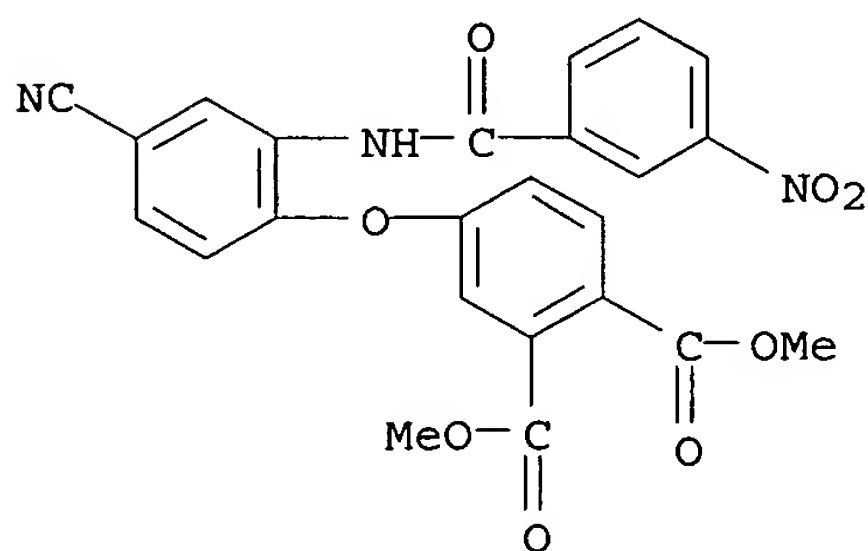
(pyrrolidine derivative glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors for treatment of cardiovascular diseases, and use with other agents)

RN 332368-78-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[4-cyano-2-[(3-nitrobenzoyl)amino]phenoxy] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 332370-20-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[4-cyano-2-[(3-nitrobenzoyl)amino]phenoxy]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 13 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:332279 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:288403  
 TITLE: Lipoprotein **lipase** activator: Efficacy in lipid metabolism and related diseases  
 AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, School of Life Sciences and Technology, Nanhua University, Hengyang, 421001, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Drugs of the Future (2004), 29(1), 53-62  
 CODEN: DRFUD4; ISSN: 0377-8282  
 PUBLISHER: Prous Science  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Lipoprotein **lipase** (LPL) is a rate-limiting **enzyme** that hydrolyzes circulating triglyceride (TG)-rich lipoproteins such as very low-d. lipoproteins (VLDL) and chylomicrons. A decrease in LPL activity is associated with an increase in plasma TG and a decrease in plasma high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). The increase in plasma TG and decrease in plasma HDL-C are risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD). Tsutsumi et al. hypothesized that elevating LPL activity would cause a reduction in plasma TG and an increase in plasma HDL-C, resulting in protection against the development of atherosclerosis. To test this hypothesis, Otsuka synthesized the LPL activator NO-1886. The effects of NO-1886 in animals have been extensively studied. NO-1886 has been shown to increase LPL mRNA and LPL activity in adipose tissue, myocardium and skeletal muscle, resulting in an elevation of post-heparin plasma LPL activity and LPL mass in rats. NO-1886 has also been shown to decrease plasma TG concentration and to cause a concomitant rise in plasma HDL-C.

Long-term administration of NO-1886 to rats and rabbits with exptl. atherosclerosis inhibited the development of atherosclerotic lesions in coronary arteries and aorta. The results of multiple regression anal. in these studies suggested that the increase in plasma HDL-C and the decrease in plasma TG protected against atherosclerosis. These results show that the atherogenic lipid profile is changed to an antiatherogenic lipid profile by increasing LPL activity, resulting in protection against the development of atherosclerosis. Therefore, the LPL activator NO-1886 is potentially beneficial for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia and hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, and for protection against atherosclerosis. Furthermore, we hypothesized that elevation of LPL activity in adipose tissue would cause an improvement in cachexia, and elevation of LPL activity in skeletal muscle would lead to an improvement in obesity, because the LPL in adipose tissue is related to fat storage and LPL in skeletal muscle is related to free fatty acid (FFA) oxidation. From the many published studies, we confirmed that NO-1886 improved cachexia by elevating LPL activity in adipose tissue and improved obesity by elevating LPL activity in skeletal muscle. It is concluded that NO-1886, and possibly other LPL-activating agents, protect against atherosclerosis, as well as cachexia and obesity.

IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(LPL activator NO-1886 potentially beneficial for protection against atherosclerosis, improved cachexia by elevating LPL activity in adipose tissue and obesity by elevating LPL activity in skeletal muscle)

RN 9004-02-8 HCAPLUS

CN Lipase, lipoprotein (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

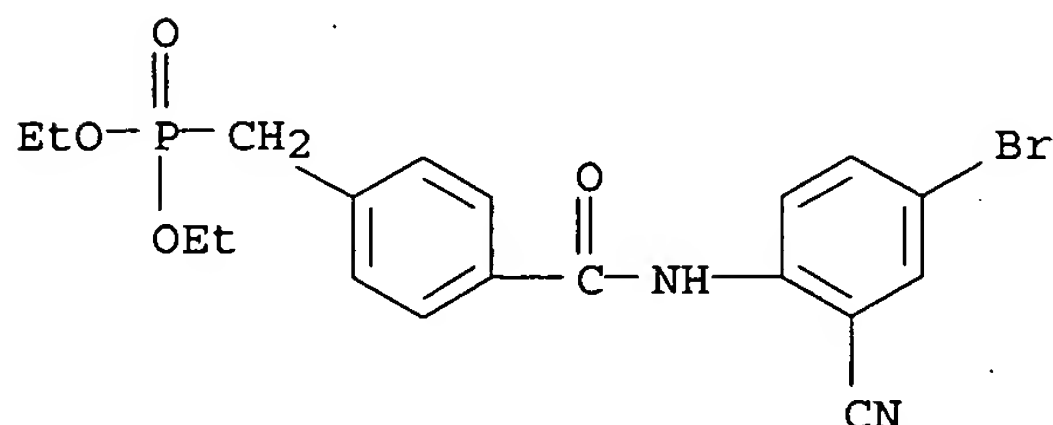
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 133208-93-2, NO 1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(LPL activator NO-1886 potentially beneficial for protection against atherosclerosis, improved cachexia by elevating LPL activity in adipose tissue and obesity by elevating LPL activity in skeletal muscle)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 14 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:288733 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:350343

TITLE: NO-1886 decreases ectopic lipid deposition and protects pancreatic  $\beta$  cells in diet-induced diabetic swine

AUTHOR(S): Yin, W.; Liao, D.; Kusunoki, M.; Xi, S.; Tsutsumi, K.;

Wang, Z.; Lian, X.; Koike, T.; Fan, J.; Yang, Y.;  
Tang, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Nanhua  
University School of Life Sciences and Technology,  
Hengyang, 421001, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinology (2004), 180(3), 399-408  
CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795

PUBLISHER: Society for Endocrinology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 (ibrolipim) is a lipoprotein lipase  
activator that has been proven to be highly effective in lowering plasma  
triglycerides. Recently, we found that NO-1886 also reduced plasma free  
fatty acids and glucose in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced diabetic  
rabbits. In the current study, we investigated the effects of NO-1886  
treatment on ectopic lipid deposition and the islet pathol. in miniature  
swine fed a high-fat/high-sucrose diet. Our results showed that feeding  
this diet to miniature swine caused insulin resistance, increased lipid  
deposition in non-adipose tissue, such as in the heart, skeletal muscle,  
liver and pancreas, and also caused pancreatic  $\beta$  cell damage.  
However, supplementing 1% NO-1886 (200 mg/kg per day) into the  
high-fat/high-sucrose diet decreased ectopic lipid deposition, improved  
insulin resistance, and alleviated the  $\beta$  cell damage. These results  
suggest that improvement of lipid disorder, non-adipose tissue steatosis  
and insulin resistance may be very important for the protection of  $\beta$   
cell damage. Therefore, NO-1886 is potentially beneficial for the  
treatment of insulin-resistance syndrome.

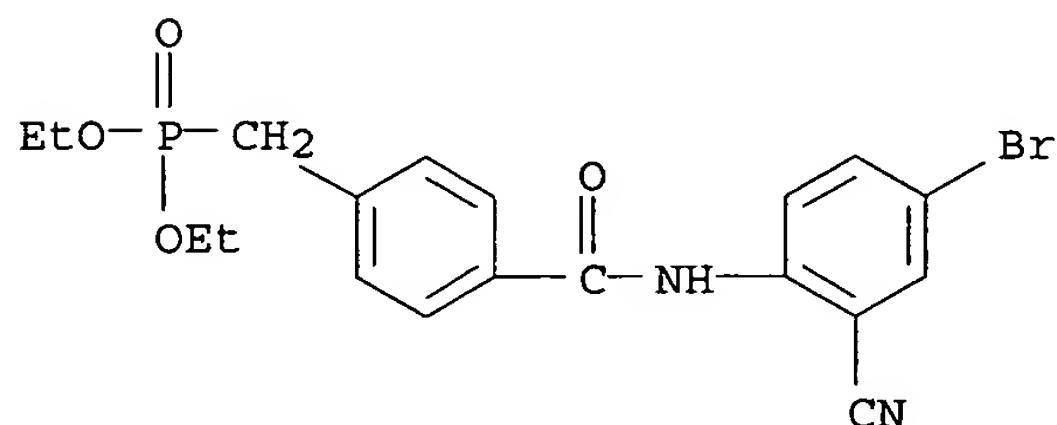
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 decreases ectopic lipid deposition and protects pancreatic  
 $\beta$  cells in diet-induced diabetic swine)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl  
]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 15 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80450 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:145835

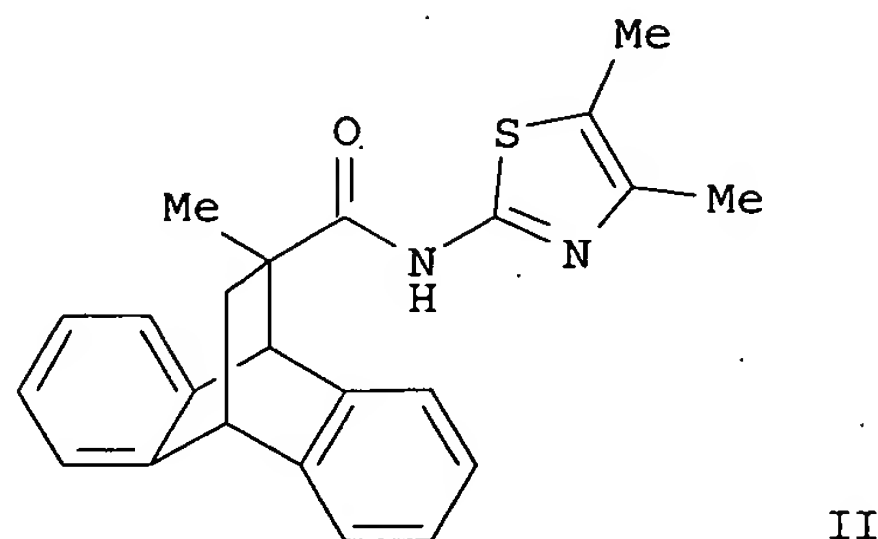
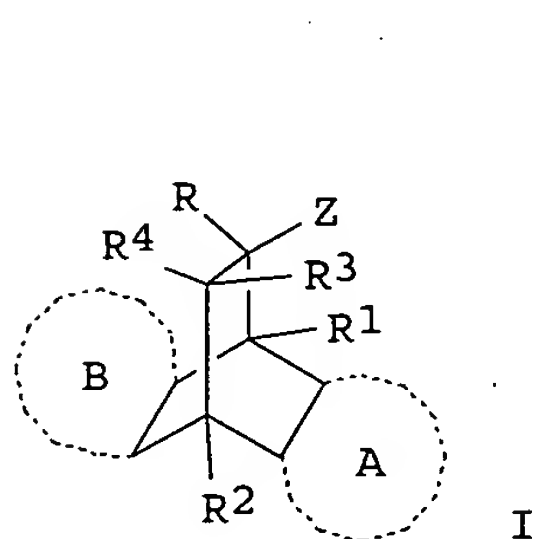
TITLE: Preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-  
derived amides as modulators of the glucocorticoid  
receptor

INVENTOR(S): Vaccaro, Wayne; Yang, Bingwei Vera; Kim, Soong-hoon;  
Huynh, Tram; Tortolani, David R.; Leavitt, Kenneth J.;  
Li, Wenying; Doweiko, Arthur M.; Chen, Xiao-tao;  
Doweiko, Lidia

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA; et al.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009017	A2	20040129	WO 2003-US22300	20030717
WO 2004009017	A3	20040708		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004132758	A1	20040708	US 2003-621909	20030717
US 6995181	B2	20060207		
EP 1534273	A2	20050601	EP 2003-765638	20030717
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
NO 2005000074	A	20050309	NO 2005-74	20050106
US 2005171136	A1	20050804	US 2005-85347	20050321
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-396877P	P 20020718
			US 2003-621909	A1 20030717
			WO 2003-US22300	W 20030717

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:145835  
 GI



AB Title compds. I [R-R4 = H, alk(en/yn)yl, alkoxy, aryl, etc.; Z = carboxamido, alkylamino, etc.] are prepared For instance, 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiazole is coupled to the acid derived from the cycloaddn. of methacrylic acid and anthracene (CH3CN, EDCI, Et3N, HOAt, 18 h) to give II. I are glucocorticoid receptor modulators which are useful in treating diseases requiring glucocorticoid receptor agonist or antagonist therapy such as obesity, diabetes, inflammatory and immune disorders.

IT 9001-62-1, Lipase 9029-60-1, Lipoxxygenase  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(inhibitor, combination pharmaceutical; preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-derived amides as modulators of glucocorticoid receptor)

RN 9001-62-1 HCAPLUS

CN Lipase, triacylglycerol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 9029-60-1 HCAPLUS

CN Oxygenase, lip- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 9015-82-1, Angiotensin-converting enzyme

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(inhibitors, combination pharmaceutical; preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-derived amides as modulators of glucocorticoid receptor)

RN 9015-82-1 HCAPLUS

CN Carboxypeptidase, dipeptidyl, A (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 651041-55-3P

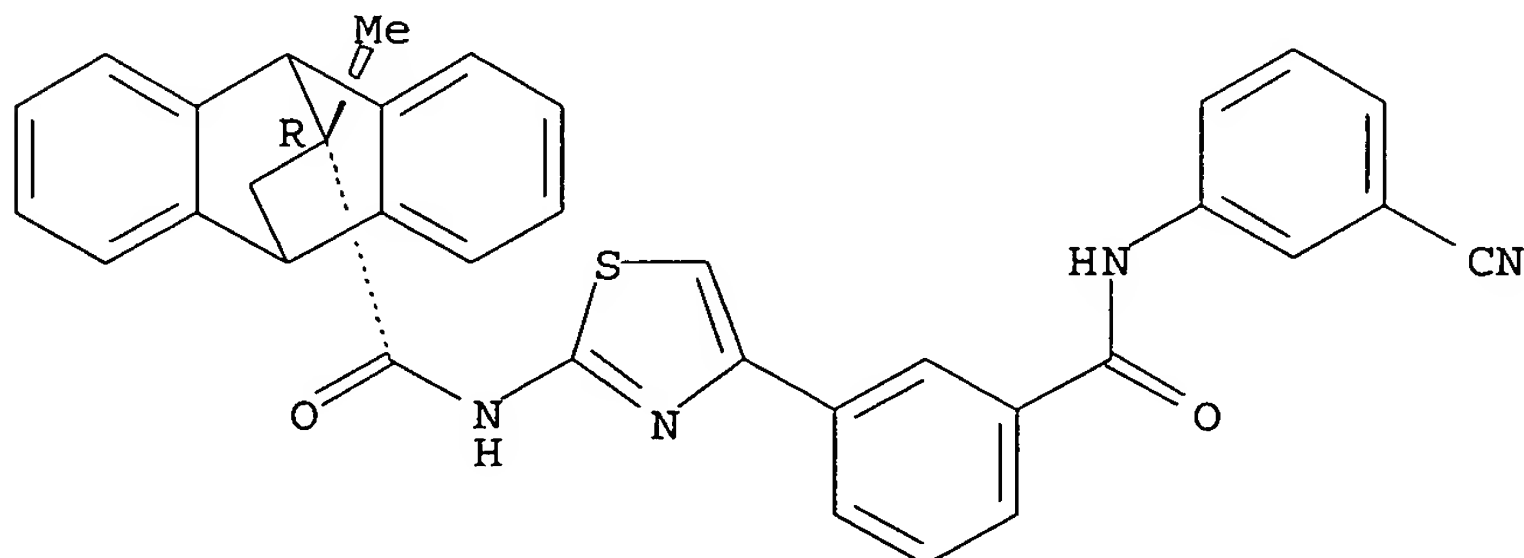
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-derived amides as modulators of glucocorticoid receptor)

RN 651041-55-3 HCAPLUS

CN 9,10-Ethanoanthracene-11-carboxamide, N-[4-[3-[(3-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-2-thiazolyl]-9,10-dihydro-11-methyl-, (11R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L44 ANSWER 16 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:45786 HCAPLUS

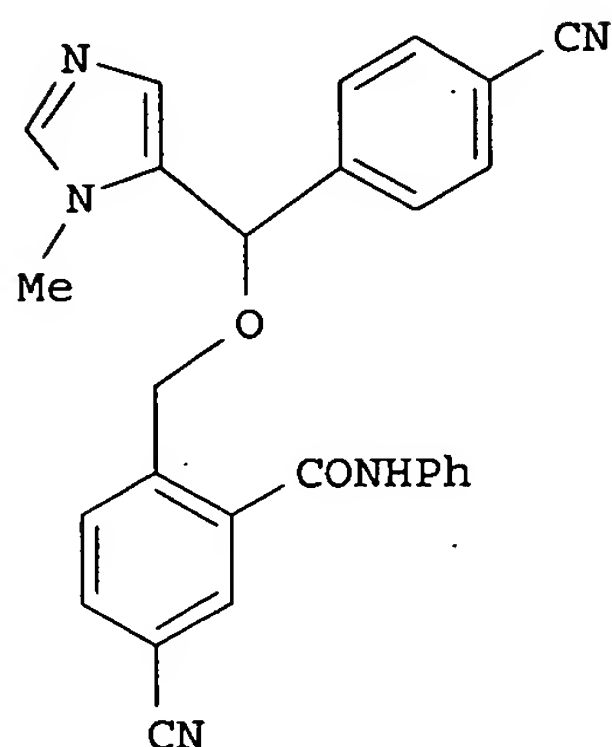
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:235646

TITLE: Design, Synthesis, and Biological Activity of 4-[(4-Cyano-2-arylbenzyloxy)-(3-methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl]benzonitriles as Potent and Selective Farnesyltransferase(FTase) Inhibitors

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Le; Wang, Gary T.; Wang, Xilu; Tong, Yunsong; Sullivan, Gerry; Park, David; Leonard, Nicholas M.; Li, Qun; Cohen, Jerry; Gu, Wen-Zhen; Zhang, Haiying; Bauch, Joy L.; Jakob, Clarissa G.; Hutchins, Charles W.; Stoll, Vincent S.; Marsh, Kennan; Rosenberg, Saul



CORPORATE SOURCE: H.; Sham, Hing L.; Lin, Nan-Horng  
Globe Pharmaceutical R & D, Abbott Laboratories,  
Abbott Park, IL, 60064-6101, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(3), 612-626  
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623  
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:235646  
GI



I

AB A novel series of 4-[(4-cyano-2-arylbenzyloxy)-(3-methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)methyl]benzonitriles have been synthesized as selective farnesyltransferase inhibitors using a structure-based design. X-ray cocrystal structures of compound 6-[[[(1R)-(4-cyanophenyl)(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methoxy]methyl]-3'-methoxy[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carbonitrile-FTase-HFP and A313326-FTase-HFP confirmed our initial design. The decreased interaction between the aryl groups and Ser 48 in GGTase-I binding site could be one possible reason to explain the improved selectivity for this new series of FTase inhibitors. Medicinal chemical efforts led to the discovery of 3-cyano-6-[[[(4-cyanophenyl)(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methoxy]methyl]-N-phenylbenzamide (I) with potent cellular activity (EC50 = 3.5 nM) and outstanding pharmacokinetic profiles in dog (96% bioavailable, 18.4 h oral t1/2, and 0.19 L/(h·kg) plasma clearance).

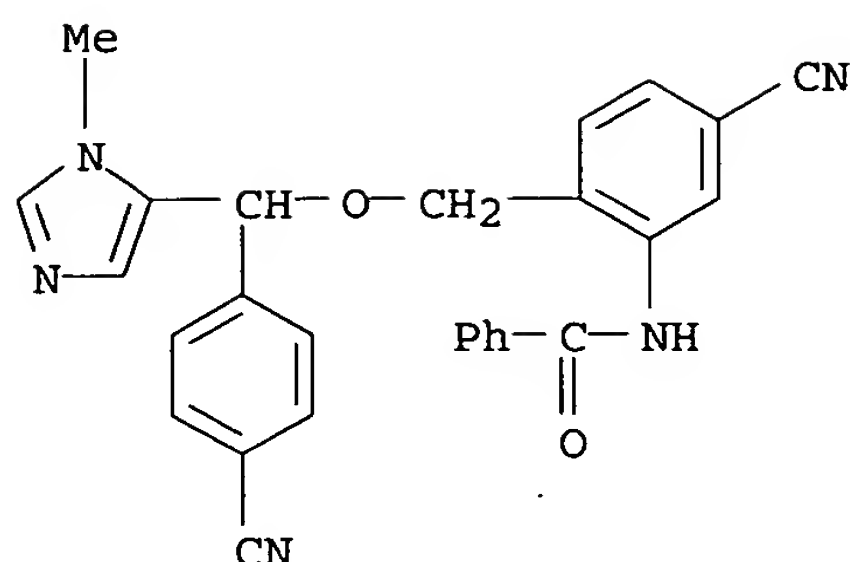
IT 669009-63-6P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(design, preparation and activity of [cyano(aryl)benzyloxy](methyylimidazolyl)methyl]benzonitriles as potent and selective farnesyltransferase inhibitors)

RN 669009-63-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[5-cyano-2-[[[(4-cyanophenyl)(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methoxy]methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 17 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:31217 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167537

TITLE: NO-1886 inhibits size of adipocytes, suppresses plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  and free fatty acids, improves glucose metabolism in high-fat/high-sucrose-fed miniature pigs

AUTHOR(S): Yin, Weidong; Liao, Duanfang; Wang, Zongbao; Xi, Shoumin; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Koike, Tomonari; Fan, Jianglin; Yi, Guanghui; Zhang, Qiuju; Yuan, Zhonghua; Tang, Kechao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Nanhua University School of Life Sciences and Technology, Hunan, 421001, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Pharmacological Research (2004), 49(3), 199-206

CODEN: PHMREP; ISSN: 1043-6618

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthetic compound NO-1886 is a lipoprotein **lipase** activator that has been proven to be highly effective in lowering plasma triglycerides and elevating high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol. Recently, we found that NO-1886 also had a plasma glucose-reducing action in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced diabetic rabbits. In the current study, we investigated the effects of NO-1886 on the morphol. of adipocytes, plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) and free fatty acids (FFA) in miniature pigs fed a high-fat/high-sucrose diet. Our results showed that feeding a high-fat/high-sucrose diet to miniature pigs increased the size of adipocytes, and the plasma levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , FFA, and glucose. This diet also induced insulin resistance and impaired the acute insulin response to glucose loading. Supplementing 1% NO-1886 to the high-fat/high-sucrose diet inhibited adipocyte enlargement, and suppressed plasma levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , FFA, and glucose. The decrease in plasma TNF- $\alpha$  and FFA was simultaneous with the decrease in plasma glucose. We also found an increased whole body glucose clearance and an increased acute insulin response to i.v. glucose loading by NO-1886 supplementation. These data suggest that NO-1886 improves the glucose metabolism in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced diabetic minipigs by decreasing fat deposit, and suppressing plasma TNF- $\alpha$  and FFA levels. Therefore, NO-1886 is potentially beneficial for the treatment of insulin-resistant syndrome.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

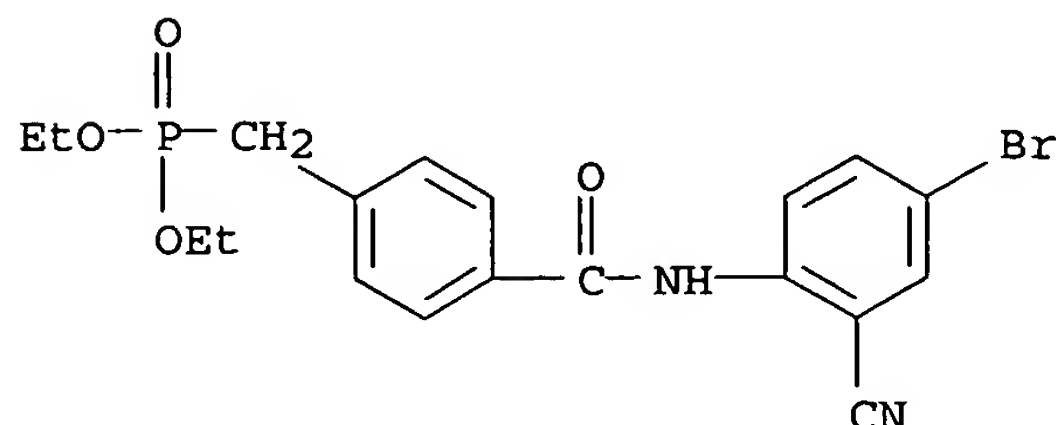


(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 inhibits size of adipocytes, suppresses plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  and free fatty acids, improves glucose metabolism in high-fat/high-sucrose-fed miniature pigs)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 18 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1000679 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:246111

TITLE: Structure-activity relationships by mass spectrometry: identification of novel MMP-3 inhibitors

AUTHOR(S): Ockey, Denise A.; Dotson, Jenna L.; Struble, Martin E.; Stults, John T.; Bourell, James H.; Clark, Kevin R.; Gadek, Thomas R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioorganic Chemistry, Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, CA, 94080, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 12(1), 37-44  
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:246111

AB A novel class of nonpeptide inhibitors of stromelysin (MMP-3) has been discovered with the use of mass spectrometry. The method relies on the development of structure-activity relationships by mass spectrometry (SAR by MS) and utilizes information derived from the binding of known inhibitors to identify novel inhibitors of a target protein with a min. of synthetic effort. Noncovalent complexes of known inhibitors with a target protein are analyzed; these inhibitors are deconstructed into sets of fragments which compete for common or overlapping binding sites on the target protein. The binding of each fragment set can be studied independently. With the use of competition studies, novel members of each fragment set are identified from compound libraries that bind to the same site on the target protein. A novel inhibitor of the target protein was then constructed by chemical linking a combination of members of each fragment set in a manner guided by the proximity and orientation of the fragments derived from the known inhibitors. In the case of stromelysin, a novel inhibitor composed of favorably linked fragments was observed to form a 1:1 complex with stromelysin. Compds. that were not linked appropriately formed higher order complexes with stoichiometries of 2:1 or greater. These linked mols. were subsequently assessed for their ability to block stromelysin function in a chromogenic substrate assay.

IT 79955-99-0, MMP-3

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(nonpeptide inhibitors of stromelysin discovered with use of mass spectrometry)

RN 79955-99-0 HCAPLUS

CN Stromelysin 1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

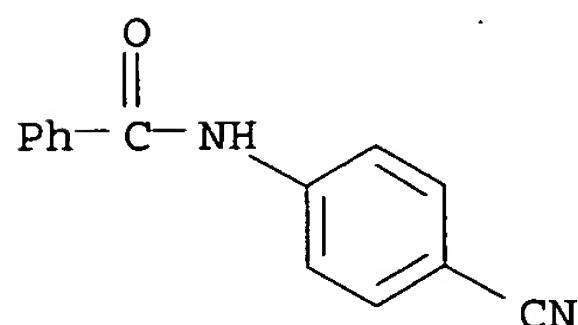
IT 10278-46-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);  
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(nonpeptide inhibitors of stromelysin discovered with use of mass spectrometry)

RN 10278-46-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 19 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:968803 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:164214

TITLE: Design and Synthesis of Peptidomimetic Protein  
Farnesyltransferase Inhibitors as Anti-Trypanosoma  
brucei Agents

AUTHOR(S): Ohkanda, Junko; Buckner, Frederick S.; Lockman,  
Jeffrey W.; Yokoyama, Kohei; Carrico, Dora; Eastman,  
Richard; De Luca-Fradley, Kate; Davies, Wendy; Croft,  
Simon L.; Van Voorhis, Wesley C.; Gelb, Michael H.;  
Sebti, Saied M.; Hamilton, Andrew D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Yale University, New Haven,  
CT, 06520, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(2), 432-445  
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

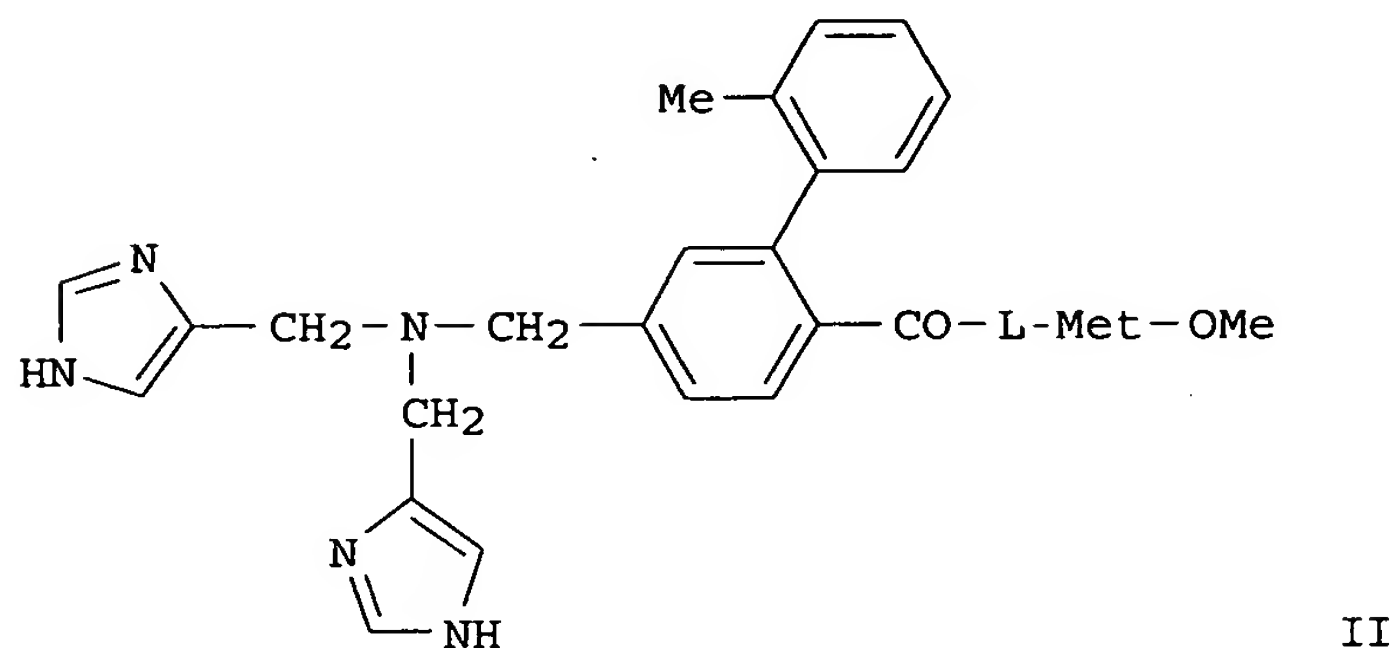
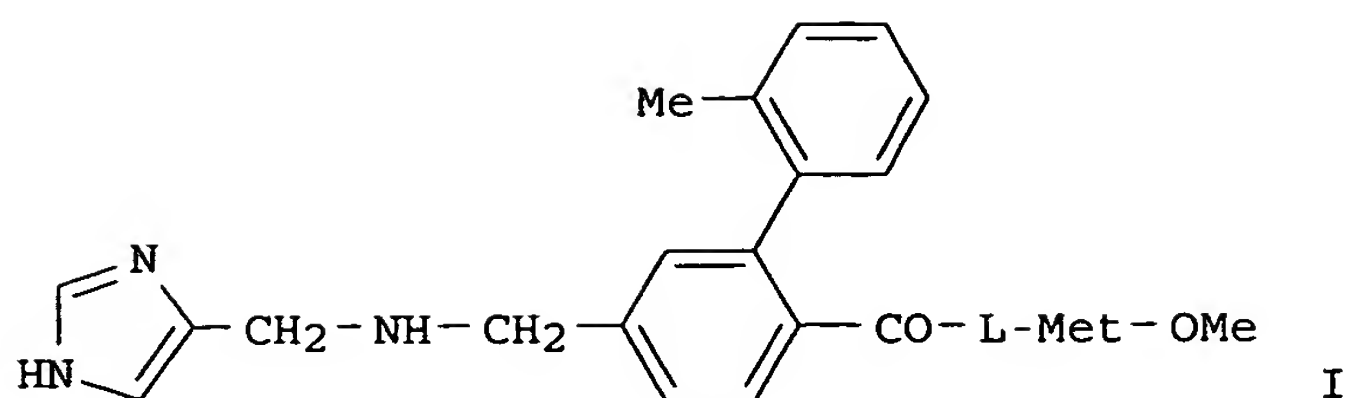
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:164214

GI



AB On the basis of the structure of the CVIM tetrapeptide substrate of mammalian protein farnesyltransferase, a series of imidazole-containing peptidomimetics was designed and synthesized, and their inhibition activity against *Trypanosoma brucei* protein farnesyltransferase (TbPFT) was evaluated. Peptidomimetics where the 5-position of the imidazole ring was linked to the hydrophobic scaffold showed over 70% inhibition activity at 50 nM in the **enzyme** assay, whereas the corresponding C-4 regioisomers were less potent. Prodrug peptidomimetic ester I was found to be a potent inhibitor against cultured *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* and *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* cells with ED50 = 0.025 and 0.0026  $\mu$ M, resp. Furthermore, introducing a second imidazole group into I led to bis(imidazolylmethyl) derivative II, which showed the highest inhibition activity against the parasite with ED50 = 0.0015  $\mu$ M. The potency of the TbPFT inhibitors and the cytotoxicity of the corresponding esters to *T. brucei* cells were shown to be highly correlated. These studies validate TbPFT as a target for the development of novel therapeutics against African sleeping sickness.

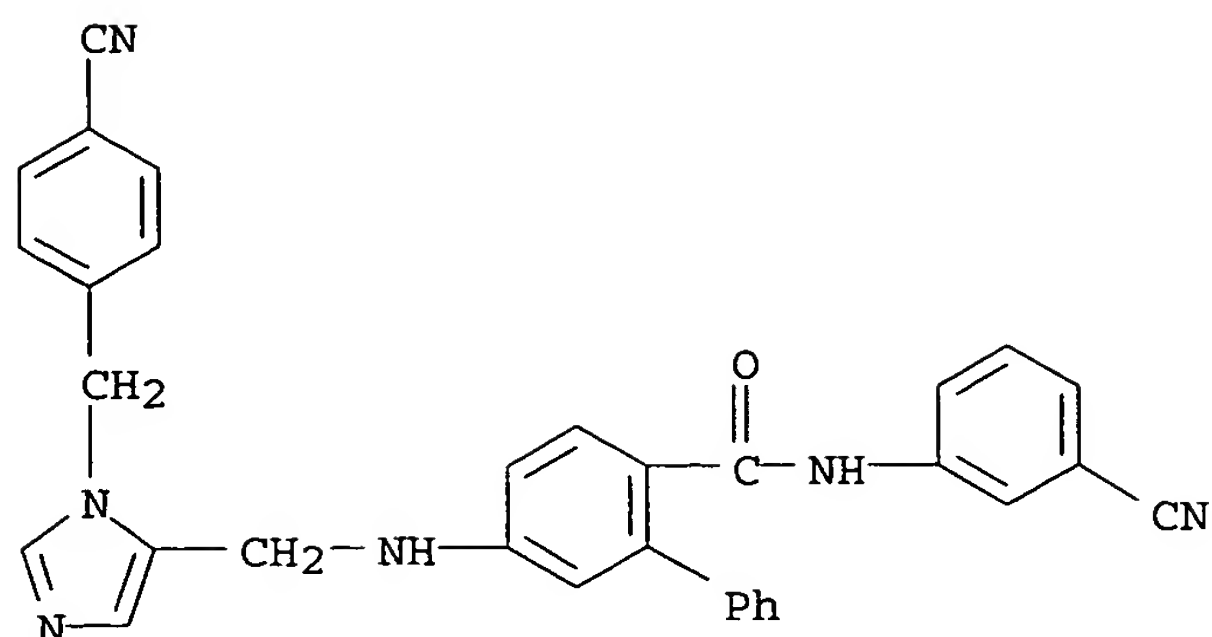
IT 489409-19-0P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of imidazole-containing peptidomimetics as antiparasitic agents via inhibitory activity against *Trypanosoma brucei* protein farnesyltransferase)

RN 489409-19-0 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-carboxamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-[[[1-[(4-cyanophenyl)methyl]-1H-imidazol-5-yl]methyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 20 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:950836 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:16722

TITLE: Preparation of 1,1-disubstituted cycloalkyl derivatives as factor Xa inhibitors for treating a thromboembolic disorder

INVENTOR(S): Qiao, Jennifer X.; Pinto, Donald J.; Orwat, Michael J.; Han, Wei; Friedrich, Sarah R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 686 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

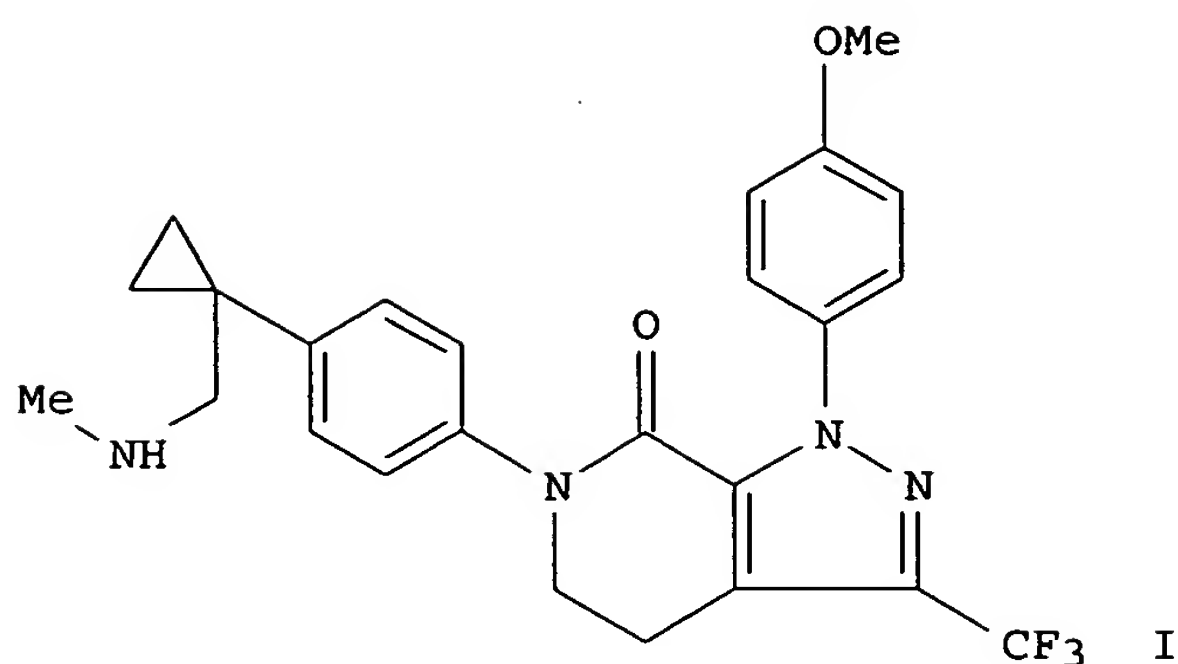
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003099276	A1	20031204	WO 2003-US13893	20030505
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003273179	A1	20031212	AU 2003-273179	20030505
US 2004254158	A1	20041216	US 2003-430024	20030505
EP 1505966	A1	20050216	EP 2003-755341	20030505
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-379357P	P 20020510
			US 2002-415367P	P 20021002
			WO 2003-US13893	W 20030505

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:16722

GI



AB The present application describes 1,1-disubstituted cycloalkyl compds. and derivs. thereof (P4-P-M-M4; variables defined below; most of the examples contain 1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one, e.g. the trifluoroacetate of I), or pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms thereof, which are useful as inhibitors of factor Xa for treatment of a thromboembolic disorder. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, .apprx.240 example preps. are included. A number of I exhibit Ki's of <10  $\mu$ M towards factor Xa; also some I are direct acting inhibitors (Ki < 10  $\mu$ M) of the serine **protease** thrombin as indicated by their ability to inhibit the cleavage of small mol. substrates by thrombin in a purified system; the specific compds. are not stated. For I: M is a 3-10 membered carbocycle or a 4-10 membered heterocycle, consisting of: C atoms and 1-3 heteroatoms = O, S(O)p, N, and NZ2; ring M is substituted with 0-3 R1a and 0-2 carbonyl groups, and there are 0-3 ring double bonds; P is fused onto ring M and is a 5, 6, or 7 membered carbocycle or a 5, 6, or 7 membered heterocycle, consisting of: C atoms and 1-3 heteroatoms = O, S(O)p, and N; ring P is substituted with 0-3 R1a and 0-2 carbonyl groups, and there are 0-3 ring double bonds; alternatively, ring P is absent and P4 is directly attached to ring M, provided that when ring P is absent, P4 and M4 are attached to the 1,2, 1,3, or 1,4 positions of ring M. One of P4 and M4 is -Z-A-B and the other -G1-G, provided that P4 and M4 are attached to different rings when ring P is present; G is consists of 2 fused rings D and E (ring D, including the two atoms of Ring E to which it is attached, is a 5-6 membered ring consisting of carbon atoms and 0-2 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S(O)p; E is selected from (un)substituted Ph, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl; alternatively, ring D is absent and ring E is selected from (un)substituted Ph, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, triazolyl, thienyl, and thiazolyl); G1 is absent or = (CR3R3a)1-5, etc. A = (un)substituted C3-10 carbocycle and 5-12 membered heterocycle consisting of: C atoms and 1-4 heteroatoms N, O, and S(O)p; B is Y-R4a or X-Y-R4a, provided that Z and B are attached to different atoms on A and A and R4a or X and R4a are attached to the same atom on Y; Z = a bond, -(CR3R3e)1-4-, etc. Addnl. details including provisos are given in the claims.

IT 630389-30-9P 630389-41-2P

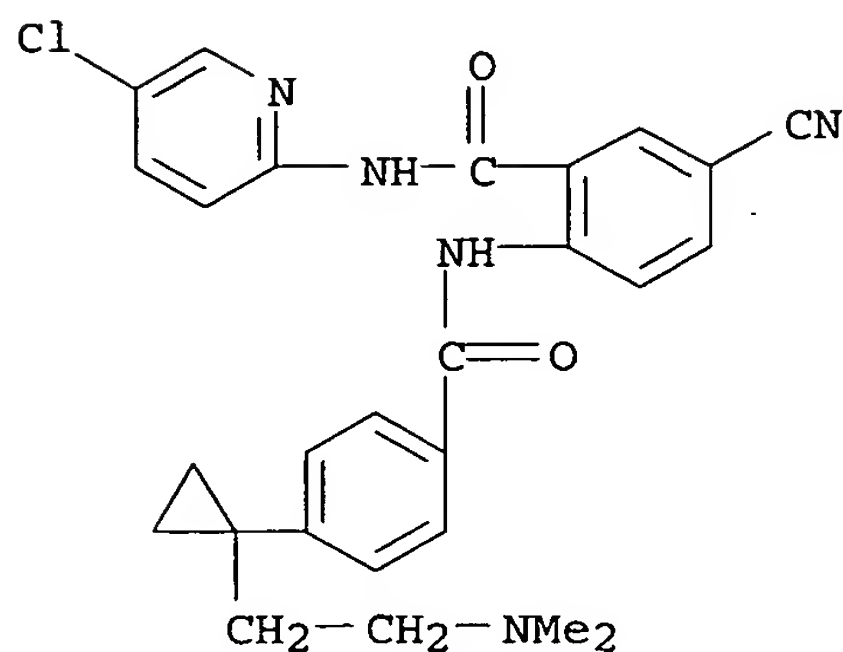
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; preparation of 1,1-disubstituted cycloalkyl derivs. as factor Xa inhibitors for treating thromboembolic disorder)

RN 630389-30-9 HCAPLUS

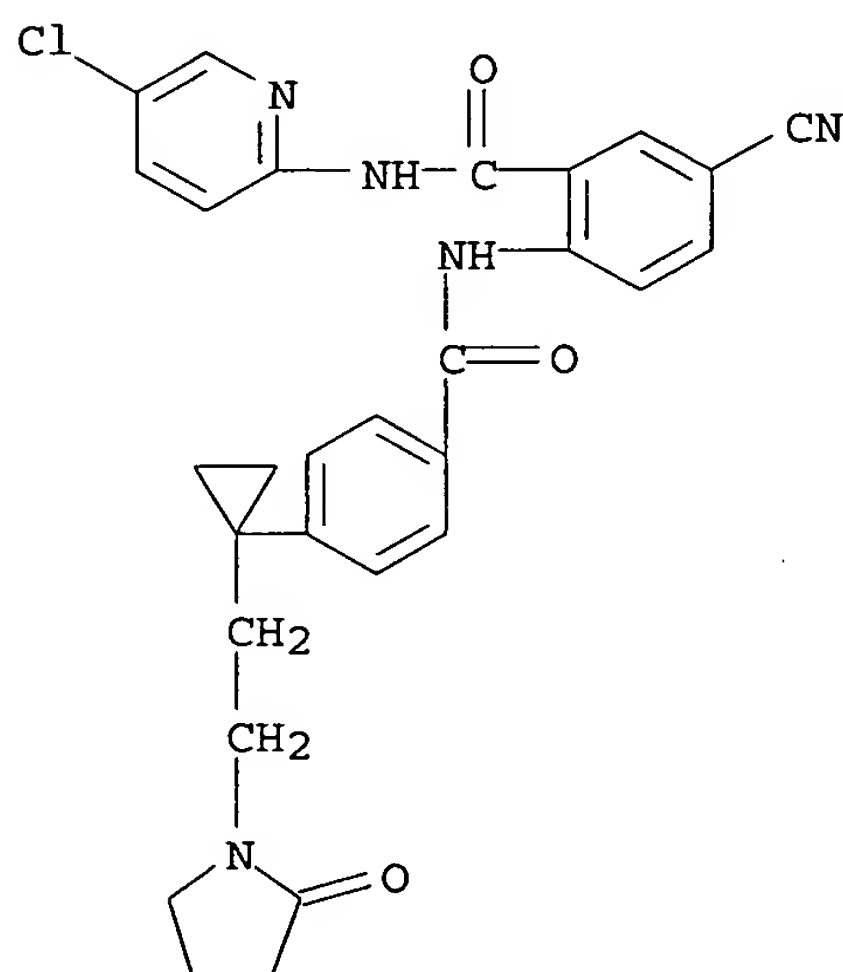
CN Benzamide, N-(5-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-5-cyano-2-[[4-[1-[2-

(dimethylamino)ethyl]cyclopropyl]benzoyl]amino] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 630389-41-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(5-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-5-cyano-2-[[4-[1-[2-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]cyclopropyl]benzoyl]amino] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-05-5, Factor Xa

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(inhibitors; preparation of 1,1-disubstituted cycloalkyl derivs. as factor Xa inhibitors for treating thromboembolic disorder)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 21 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:91228 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:62585

TITLE: Structure-Activity relationships of substituted benzothiophene-anthranilamide factor Xa inhibitors

AUTHOR(S): Chou, Yuo-Ling; Davey, David D.; Eagen, Keith A.; Griedel, Brian D.; Karanjawala, Rushad; Phillips, Gary B.; Sacchi, Karna L.; Shaw, Kenneth J.; Wu, Shung C.; Lentz, Dao; Liang, Amy M.; Trinh, Lan; Morrissey, Michael M.; Kochanny, Monica J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Medicinal Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Berlex Biosciences, Richmond, CA, 94804-0099, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2003), 13(3), 507-511  
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Compound 1 was identified by high throughput screening as a novel, potent, non-amidine factor Xa inhibitor with good selectivity against thrombin and trypsin. A series of modifications of the three aromatic groups of 1 was investigated. Substitution of chlorine or bromine for fluorine on the aniline ring led to the discovery of subnanomolar factor Xa inhibitors. Positions on the anthranilic acid ring that can accommodate further substitution were also identified.

IT 9002-05-5, Blood coagulation factor Xa  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (structure-Activity relationships of substituted benzothiophene-anthranilamide factor Xa inhibitors)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS

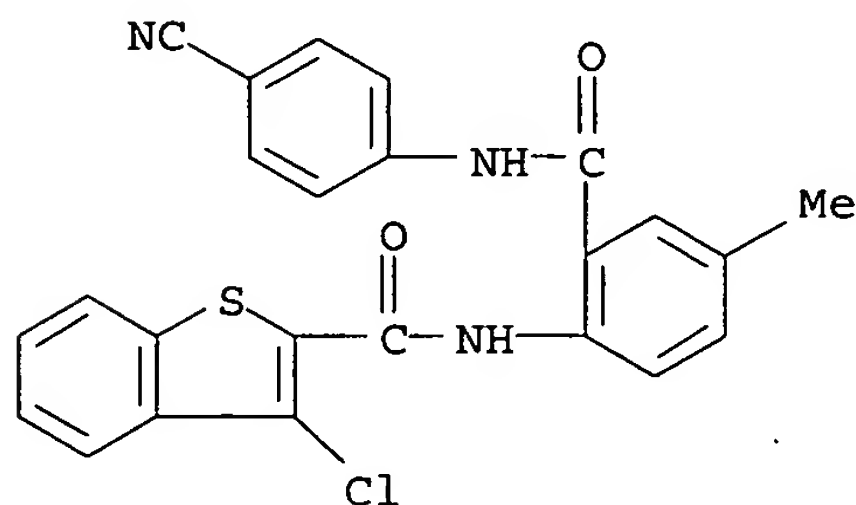
CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 229339-15-5  
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (structure-Activity relationships of substituted benzothiophene-anthranilamide factor Xa inhibitors)

RN 229339-15-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide, 3-chloro-N-[2-[[4-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-4-methylphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 22 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:938487 HCAPLUS

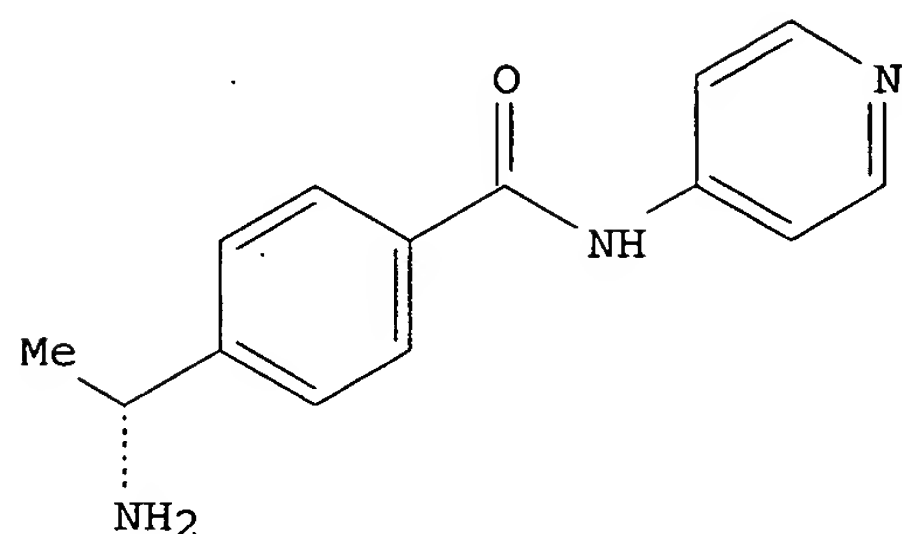
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:46379

TITLE: Rho-kinase Inhibitors: Pharmacomodulations on the Lead Compound Y-32885

AUTHOR(S): Loge, Cedric; Wallez, Valerie; Scalbert, Elizabeth;



CORPORATE SOURCE: Cario-Tourmaniantz, Christelle; Loirand, Gervaise; Pacaud, Pierre; Lesieur, Daniel  
 SOURCE: Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 17(6), 381-390  
 CODEN: JEIMAZ; ISSN: 1475-6366  
 PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 GI



I

AB In order to specify structure-activity relationships we have synthesized new series of analogs of the Rho-kinase inhibitor Y-32885 (I). The structural modifications concerned the 1-aminoethyl, the pyridyl and the amide groups which are the main features of this lead compound. Our analog derivs. were evaluated on GTPγS-induced contraction in permeabilized smooth-muscle and on the actin cytoskeleton. All the modifications result in a diminution or a loss of activity showing that interactions of Y-32885 with the catalytic domain of Rho-kinase seem to be particularly definite and sensitive to structural variations. The presence of a pyridine moiety and a basic amine group separated by a spacer bearing an amide function are of utmost importance.

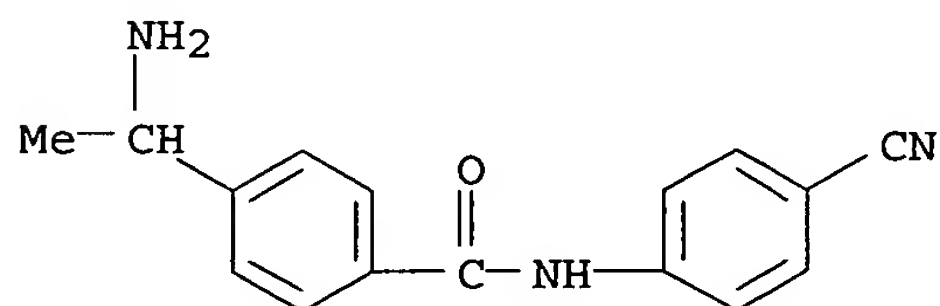
IT 544694-72-6P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation and Rho-kinase inhibition by Y-32885 analogs)

RN 544694-72-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 4-(1-aminoethyl)-N-(4-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



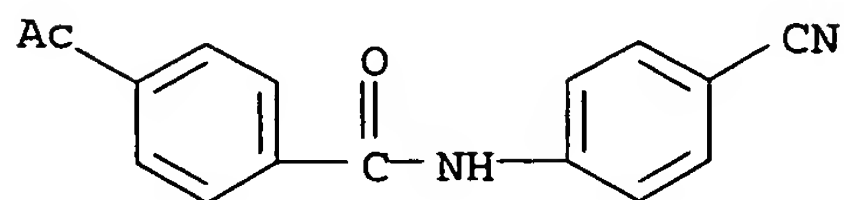
IT 544694-84-0P 544694-86-2P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

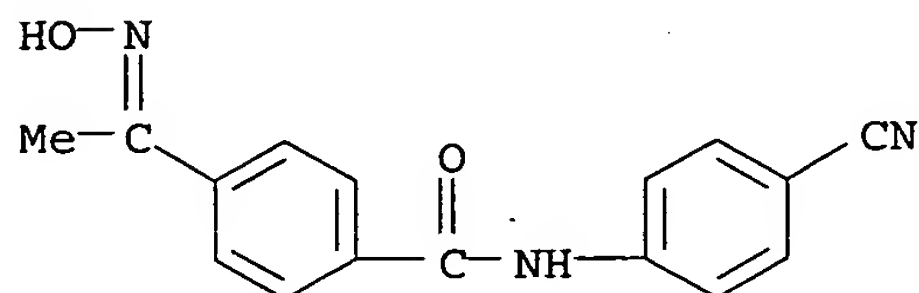
(preparation and Rho-kinase inhibition by Y-32885 analogs)



RN 544694-84-0 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, 4-acetyl-N-(4-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 544694-86-2 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-4-[1-(hydroxyimino)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 23 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:475969 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:215056

TITLE: A lipoprotein **lipase** activator, NO-1886 prevents impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of aorta caused by exercise in aged rats  
AUTHOR(S): Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Hara, Tsutomu; Ogawa, Hitoshi; Nakamura, Takao; Miyata, Tetsuro; Sakakibara, Fumihiko; Fukuzawa, Yoshitaka; Suga, Takashi; Kakumu, Shinich; Nakaya, Yutaka

CORPORATE SOURCE: The First Department of Internal Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi-gun, Aichi, 480-1103, Japan

SOURCE: Experimental Gerontology (2002), 37(7), 891-896

CODEN: EXGEAB; ISSN: 0531-5565

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Exercise decreases plasma total cholesterol and triglycerides, and simultaneously, increases high d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. As a result, exercise is believed to aid in preventing atherosclerosis. However, we do not know whether exercise protects against the development of atherosclerosis in the elderly. The aim of this study was to ascertain whether the lipoprotein **lipase** activator NO-1886 had an effect on the prevention of atherosclerosis in aged rats which undergo exercise. Exercise for 3 mo did not affect plasma lipids but decreased the accumulation of visceral fat in 2-yr-old rats (aged rat). Exercise also resulted in an elevation of plasma lipid peroxide (LPO) levels and impaired the endothelium-dependent relaxation of the thoracic aorta caused by acetylcholine in aged rats. On the other hand, NO-1886 decreased plasma triglycerides and increased HDL cholesterol and suppressed the elevation of plasma LPO levels caused by exercise. Furthermore, NO-1886 prevented impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation caused by exercise. In summary, the results of the authors' study indicate that exercise may cause impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation by elevation of LPO in

aged rats, and that NO-1886 prevents this impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of aorta by reducing plasma triglycerides, elevating HDL cholesterol, and suppressing the elevation of plasma LPO caused by exercise.

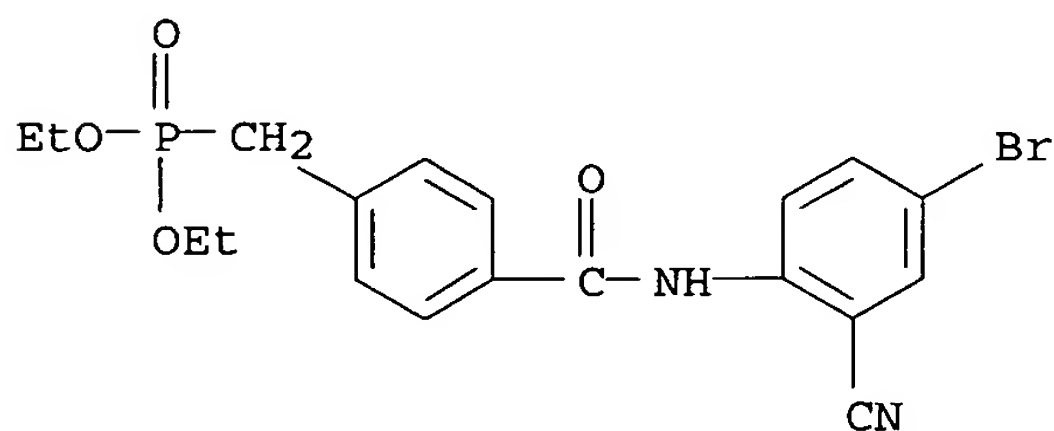
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 prevents impaired endothelium-dependent relaxation of aorta caused by exercise in aged rats)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 24 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228694 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:261226

TITLE: Carboxamide derivatives as selective inhibitors of pathogens

INVENTOR(S): Ullrich, Axel; Marschall, Manfred; Stamminger, Thomas; Wallasch, Christian; Obert, Sabine

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Axxima Pharmaceuticals Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021160	A2	20010329	WO 2000-EP9306	20000922
WO 2001021160	A3	20020131		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

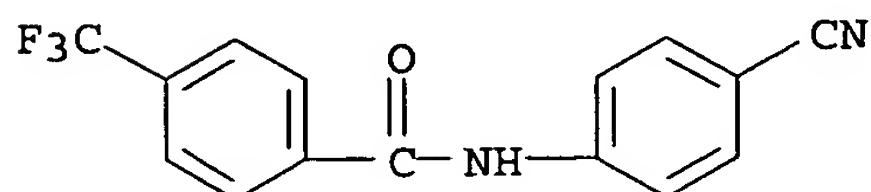
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1999-118802 A 19990923  
EP 2000-115240 A 20000713

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:261226

AB The invention relates to the use of carboxamide compds. as selective inhibitors of pathogens, particularly viruses and, more particularly,

herpesviridae. Surprisingly, these compds. show reduced side effects in comparison with previous antiviral compds. Thus, a method for preventing or treating infections by pathogens, particularly herpesviridae is provided.

IT 331628-01-4P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (carboxamide derivs. as selective inhibitors of pathogens)  
 RN 331628-01-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9029-03-2, Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (carboxamide derivs. as selective inhibitors of pathogens)  
 RN 9029-03-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Oxidase, dihydroorotate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L44 ANSWER 25 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:118801 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:260190

TITLE: Structure-Based Design of Potent, Amidine-Derived Inhibitors of Factor Xa: Evaluation of Selectivity, Anticoagulant Activity, and Antithrombotic Activity  
 AUTHOR(S): Wiley, Michael R.; Weir, Leonard C.; Briggs, Steven; Bryan, Nancy A.; Buben, John; Campbell, Charles; Chirgadze, Nickolay Y.; Conrad, Richard C.; Craft, Trelia J.; Ficorilli, James V.; Franciskovich, Jeffery B.; Froelich, Larry L.; Gifford-Moore, Donetta S.; Goodson, Theodore Jr.; Herron, David K.; Klimkowski, Valentine J.; Kurz, Kenneth D.; Kyle, Jeffery A.; Masters, John J.; Ratz, Andrew M.; Milot, Guy; Shuman, Robert T.; Smith, Tommy; Smith, Gerald F.; Tebbe, Ann Louise; Tinsley, Jennifer M.; Towner, Richard D.; Wilson, Alexander; Yee, Ying K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, 46285, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(5), 883-899  
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB To enhance the potency of 1,2-dibenzamidobenzene-derived inhibitors of factor Xa (fXa), an amidine substituent was incorporated on one of the benzoyl side chains to interact with Asp189 in the S1 specificity pocket. Lead mol. 1 was docked into the active site of fXa to facilitate inhibitor design. Subsequently, iterative SAR studies and mol. modeling led to a 1000-fold increase in fXa affinity and a refined model of the new inhibitors in the fXa active site. Strong support for the computational model was achieved through the acquisition of an X-ray crystal structure

using thrombin as a surrogate protein. The amidines in this series show high levels of selectivity for the inhibition of fXa relative to other trypsin-like serine **proteases**. Furthermore, the fXa affinity of compds. in this series ( $K_{ass} = 50-500 + 106 \text{ L/mol}$ ) translates effectively into both anticoagulant activity in vitro and antithrombotic activity in vivo.

IT 9002-05-5, Factor Xa 9039-53-6, Urokinase  
37259-58-8, Serine **protease**  
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(synthesis, anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity of dibenzamidobenzene-derived inhibitors of factor Xa)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

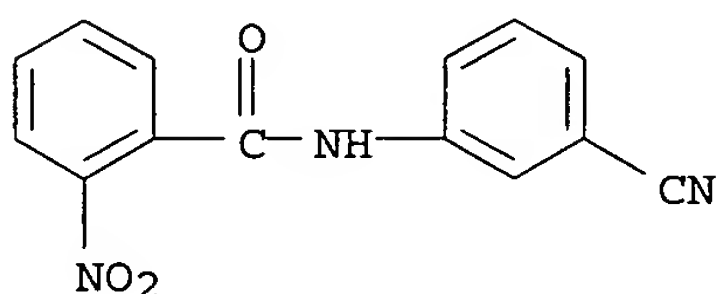
RN 9039-53-6 HCAPLUS  
CN Kinase (enzyme-activating), uro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

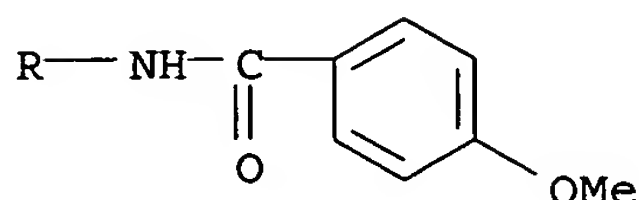
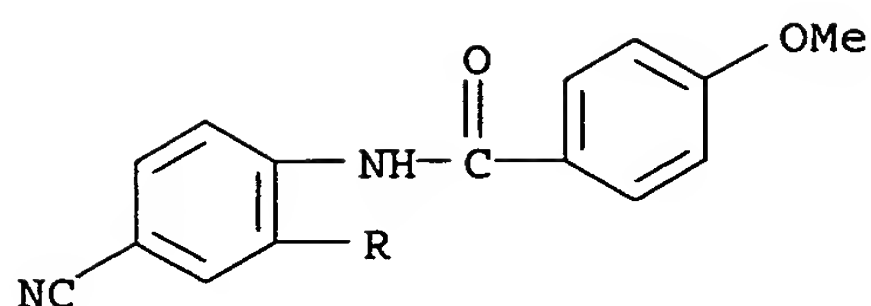
RN 37259-58-8 HCAPLUS  
CN Proteinase, serine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

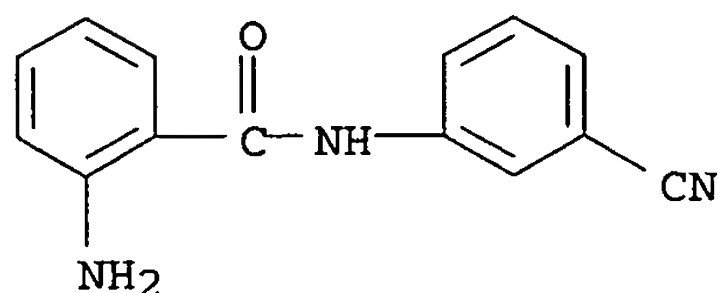
IT 219519-37-6  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(synthesis, anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity of dibenzamidobenzene-derived inhibitors of factor Xa)  
RN 219519-37-6 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



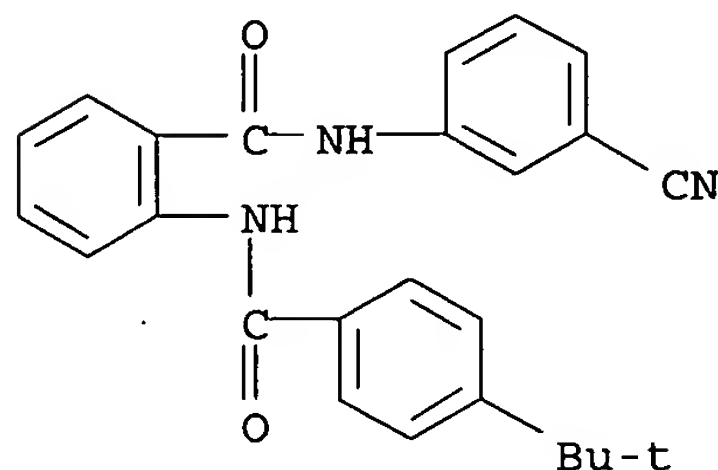
IT 219492-31-6P 219519-38-7P 219519-39-8P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(synthesis, anticoagulant and antithrombotic activity of dibenzamidobenzene-derived inhibitors of factor Xa)  
RN 219492-31-6 HCAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N,N'-(4-cyano-1,2-phenylene)bis[4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 219519-38-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 2-amino-N-(3-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 219519-39-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzoyl]amino]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 26 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:421679 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:87925

TITLE: Preparation of heteroarylcarbonylaminobenzamides and related compounds as anticoagulants.

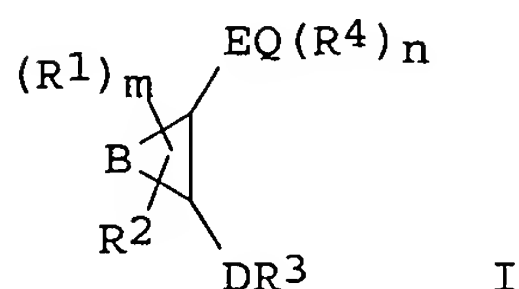
INVENTOR(S): Arnaiz, Damian O.; Chou, Yuo-Ling; Karanjawala, Rushad E.; Kochanny, Monica J.; Lee, Wheeseong; Liang, Amy Mei; Morrissey, Michael M.; Phillips, Gary B.; Sacchi, Karna Lyn; Sakata, Stephen T.; Shaw, Kenneth J.; Snider, R. Michael; Wu, Shung C.; Ye, Bin; Zhao, Zuchun; Griedel, Brian D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 326 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9932477	A1	19990701	WO 1998-EP7650	19981127
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6140351	A	20001031	US 1998-187459	19981105
CA 2315070	AA	19990701	CA 1998-2315070	19981127
AU 9918759	A1	19990712	AU 1999-18759	19981127
AU 751856	B2	20020829		
EP 1040108	A1	20001004	EP 1998-963519	19981127
EP 1040108	B1	20040225		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001526283	T2	20011218	JP 2000-525414	19981127
NZ 503809	A	20020426	NZ 1998-503809	19981127
AT 260103	E	20040315	AT 1998-963519	19981127
RU 2226529	C2	20040410	RU 2000-119756	19981127
NO 2000003111	A	20000818	NO 2000-3111	20000616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-994284	A 19971219
			US 1998-187459	A 19981105
			WO 1998-EP7650	W 19981127
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 131:87925		
GI				



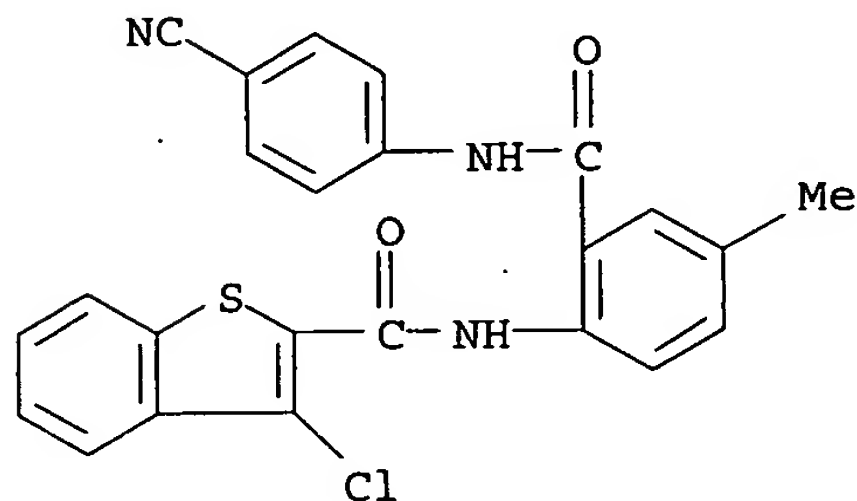
AB Title compds. [I; m = 1-3; n = 1-5; B, Q = atoms to form aryl, heterocyclyl rings; D, E = NR5CX; R8NR5CX, NR5SOp, etc.; p = 0-2; X = O, S, H2; R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, haloalkyl, cyano, OR5, CO2R5, NR5R6, CONR5R6 (substituted) heterocyclyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, haloalkyl, cyano, OR5, CO2R5, CONR5R6, etc.; R3 = (substituted) heterocyclyl, aryl; R4 = H, alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, cyano, NO2, OR5, CO2R5, NR5R6, etc.; R5, R6 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R8 = alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene], were prepared Thus, N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[[[4-(4-chloromethyl)-3-chlorothiophen-2-ylcarbonyl]amino]-3-methoxy-5-chlorobenzamide in DMF at 0° was treated with N-methylpiperazine followed by stirring to room temperature to give N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[[[4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl]-3-chlorothiophen-2-yl]carbonyl]amino]-3-methoxy-5-chlorobenzamide. Title compds. routinely inhibited Factor Xa with Ki<3 nM. An aerosol formulation is given.

IT 229339-15-5P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of heteroarylcarbonylaminobenzamides and related compds. as anticoagulants)

RN 229339-15-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide, 3-chloro-N-[2-[[[4-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-4-methylphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-05-5, Blood-coagulation factor Xa

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(preparation of heteroarylcarbonylaminobenzamides and related compds. as anticoagulants)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 27 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:417986 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:87716

TITLE: Preparation of sulfonamides as eosinophil function inhibitors, antiallergy agents, and antiasthmatic agents

INVENTOR(S): Miyakawa, Motonori; Murai, Satoshi; Ishige, Hirohide; Suda, Masahiro; Fujimoto, Kyoko; Watanuki, Mitsuru; Nakamura, Tsutomu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 83 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11180945	A2	19990706	JP 1997-346815	19971216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-346815	19971216

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:87716

AB R1XYNR2SO2ZCONR3R4 [R1-R3 = H, C1-9 alkyl, C3-7 cycloalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted heterocyclyl, etc.; X = SO2NH, CONH, NHCONH, NHCSNH; Y = C1-6 alkylene, C2-6 alkenylene, C2-6 alkynylene;; Z =



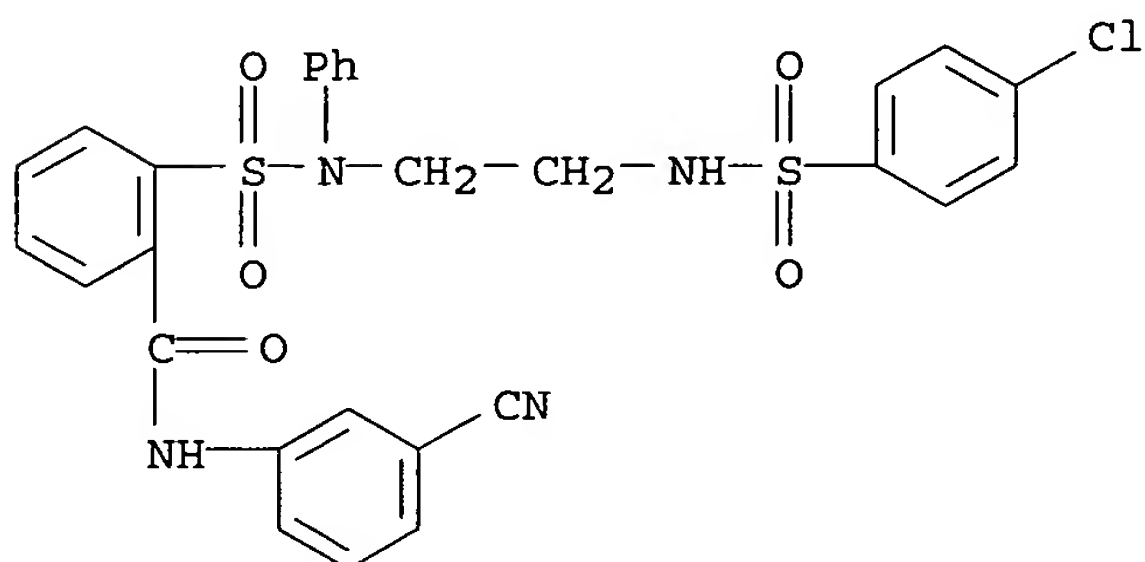
phenylene, heterocyclylene; R4 = H, C1-9 alkyl, sulfonyl, Ph, (un)substituted heterocyclyl, etc.], their salts, their hydrates, or their solvates are prepared. Their synthetic intermediates are also claimed. 4-ClC6H4SO2NH(CH2)2NPhSO2C6H4CO2H-2 (11.8 g) was chlorinated with SOCl2 and amidated with 4.6 g Et m-aminobenzoate to give 10.7 g of the corresponding amide, which at 0.1 µM inhibited 97.9% release of eosinophil peroxidase.

IT 230303-64-7P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of sulfonamides as eosinophil function inhibitors, antiallergy agents, and antiasthmatic agents)

RN 230303-64-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-[[[2-[[[4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl]phenylamino]sulfonyl]-N-(3-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(release of, inhibition of; preparation of sulfonamides as eosinophil function inhibitors, antiallergy agents, and antiasthmatic agents)

RN 9003-99-0 HCAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

L44 ANSWER 28 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:42575 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:95393

TITLE: Dibenzoylbenzenediamines as antithrombotic agents

INVENTOR(S): Beight, Douglas Wade; Craft, Trelia Joyce; Franciskovich, Jeffry Bernard; Goodson, Theodore, Jr.; Hall, Steven Edward; Herron, David Kent; Klimkowski, Valentine Joseph; Masters, John Joseph; Mendel, David; Milot, Guy; Sawyer, Jason Scott; Shuman, Robert Theodore; Smith, Gerald Floyd; Tebbe, Anne Louise; Tinsley, Jennifer Marie; Weir, Leonard Crayton; Wikel, James Howard; Wiley, Michael Robert; Yee, Ying Kwong

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

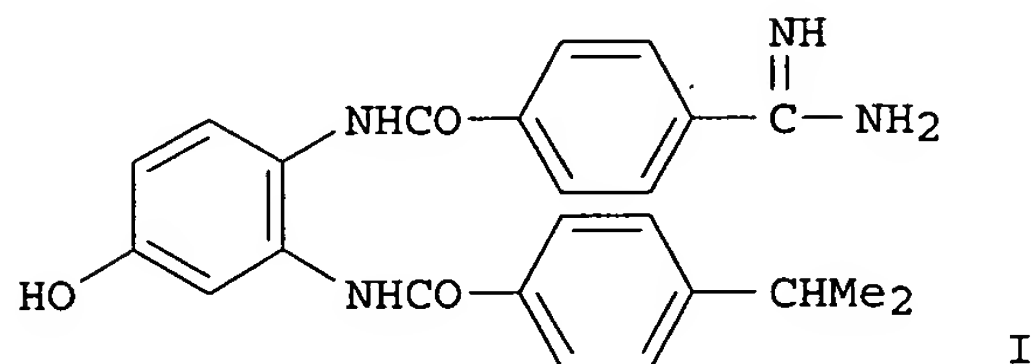
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9900127	A1	19990107	WO 1998-US13424	19980626
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2294126	AA	19990107	CA 1998-2294126	19980626
AU 9882706	A1	19990119	AU 1998-82706	19980626
EP 1007037	A1	20000614	EP 1998-932926	19980626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002510313	T2	20020402	JP 1999-505827	19980626
US 6417200	B1	20020709	US 2000-445970	20000509
US 2003195223	A1	20031016	US 2002-133907	20020425
US 6677369	B2	20040113		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-50885P	P 19970626
			WO 1998-US13424	W 19980626
			US 2000-445970	A3 20000509
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 130:95393	
GI				



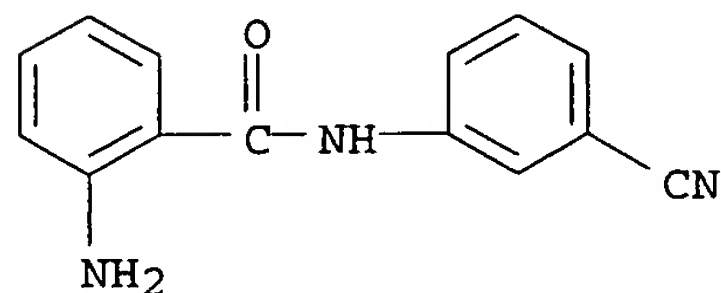
AB Title compds. were prepared for use as inhibitors of factor Xa (no data). Thus, 4-amino-3-nitro phenol was silylated and acylated with 3-NCC6H4COCl to give 3-NCC6H4CONHC6H4(OSiMe2CMe3)NO2-4,2 which was reduced to the amine, acylated with 4-Me2CHC6H4COCl and desilylated to give 1-(3-NCC6H4CONH)C6H4(OH)(NHCOC6H4CHMe2-4)-4,2. This compound was treated with NH2OH and then hydrogenated to give the diamide I.

IT 219519-38-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(acylation; preparation of dibenzoylbenzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 219519-38-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2-amino-N-(3-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



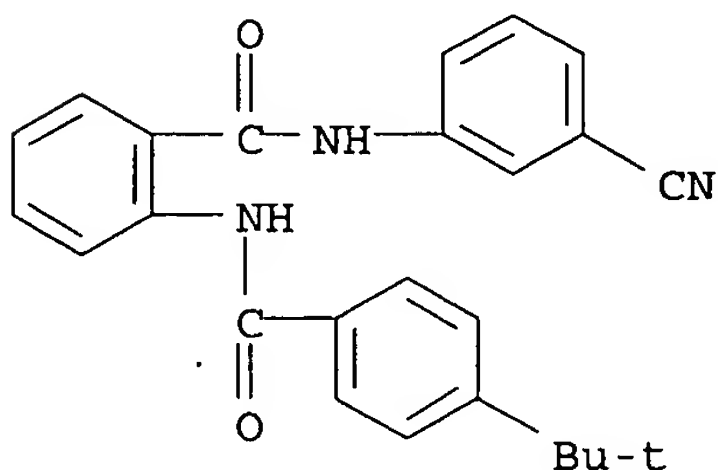
IT 219519-39-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(addition reaction with hydroxylamine; preparation of dibenzoylbenzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 219519-39-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzoyl]amino]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-05-5, Factor Xa

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (inhibitors; preparation of dibenzoylbenzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

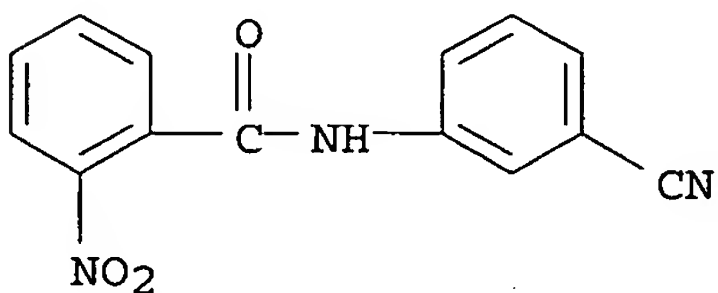
IT 219519-37-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reduction; preparation of dibenzoylbenzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 219519-37-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT:

3

THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 29 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:42569 HCAPLUS

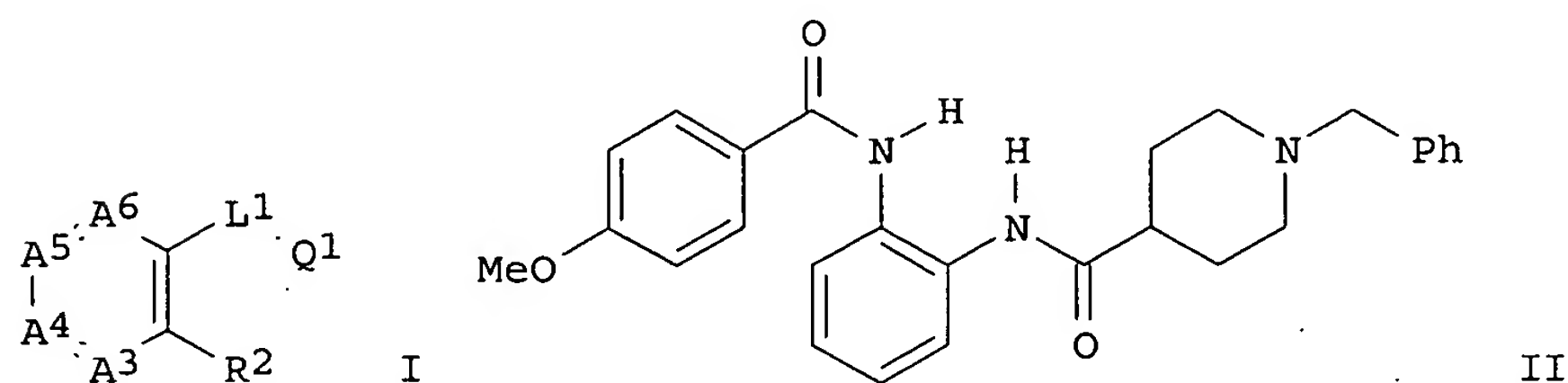
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:95392

TITLE: Preparation of bis-amides of 1,2-benzenediamines as antithrombotic agents

INVENTOR(S): Beight, Douglas Wade; Craft, Trelia Joyce; Franciskovich, Jeffry Bernard; Goodson, Theodore, Jr.; Hall, Steven Edward; Herron, David Kent; Klimkowski, Valentine Joseph; Kyle, Jeffrey Alan; Masters, John

Joseph; Mendel, David; Milot, Guy; Sawyer, Jason  
 Scott; Shuman, Robert Theodore; Smith, Gerald Floyd;  
 Tebbe, Anne Louise; Tinsley, Jennifer Marie; Weir,  
 Leonard Crayton; Wikel, James Howard; Wiley, Michael  
 Robert; Yee, Ying Kwong  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 311 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9900121	A1	19990107	WO 1998-US13427	19980626
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2294042	AA	19990107	CA 1998-2294042	19980626
AU 9882708	A1	19990119	AU 1998-82708	19980626
EP 1014962	A1	20000705	EP 1998-932928	19980626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002512633	T2	20020423	JP 1999-505829	19980626
US 6313122	B1	20011106	US 2000-445972	20000320
US 2002120007	A1	20020829	US 2001-961164	20010921
US 6605626	B2	20030812		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-50894P	P 19970626
			WO 1998-US13427	W 19980626
			US 2000-445972	A3 20000320
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 130:95392	
GI				



AB The title compds. [I; A3-A6 together with the two carbons to which they are attached = (un)substituted benzene wherein A3 = CR3; A4 = CR4; A5 = CR5; A6 = CR6; R3 = H, OH, OCH2Ph, etc.; R4, R5 = H, Me, halo, etc.; R6 = H, F, OH, etc.; two adjacent residues selected from R3-R6 together form a benzene ring, and the other two are hydrogen; L1 = NHCO, OCO, CONH; Q1 = (un)substituted Ph, 2-furanyl, 2-thienyl, etc.; R2 = (un)substituted NHCOPh, OCOPh, CH2OPh, etc.], useful as inhibitors of factor Xa (no data), were prepared and formulated. Thus, treatment of N-benzylisonipecotate with

oxalyl chloride in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by addition of DMF, and subsequent addition of the resulting mixture into a solution of N1-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1,2-benzenediamine and pyridine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and THF afforded 54% II. Compds. I are effective at 0.01-1000 mg/kg/day.

IT 9002-05-5, Factor Xa  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitors; preparation of bis-amides of 1,2-benzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 9002-05-5 HCAPLUS

CN Blood-coagulation factor Xa (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

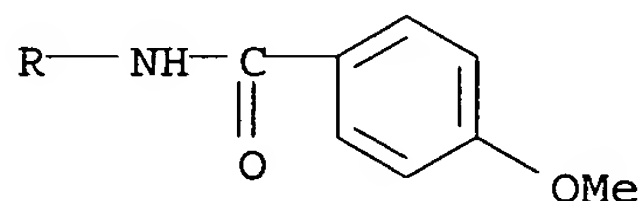
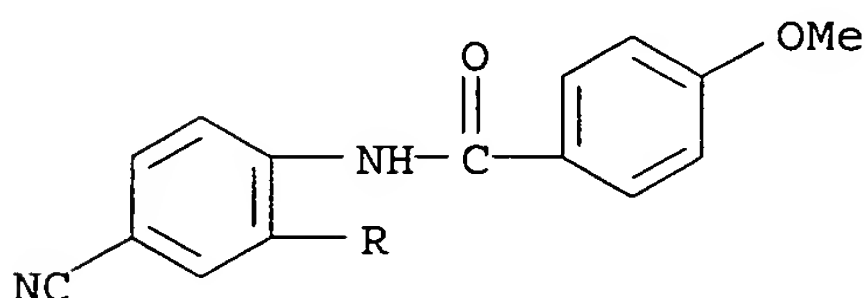
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 219492-31-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of bis-amides of 1,2-benzenediamines as antithrombotic agents)

RN 219492-31-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N,N'-(4-cyano-1,2-phenylene)bis[4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 30 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:93982 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226042

TITLE: The actions of a novel lipoprotein lipase activator, NO-1886, in hypertriglyceridemic fructose-fed rats

AUTHOR(S): Hara, Tsutomu; Cameron-Smith, David; Cooney, Gregory J.; Kusunoki, Masataka; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko; Storlien, Leonard H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinology, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, Australia

SOURCE: Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (1998), 47(2), 149-153  
 CODEN: META AJ; ISSN: 0026-0495

PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB High circulating fasting and prandial triglyceride levels are associated with both insulin resistance and the development of cardiovascular disease. The aim of this investigation was to study the effects of NO-1886, a novel

lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activator, on triglyceride levels, fat oxidation, and glucose tolerance in fructose-fed rats, a hypertriglyceridemic model of insulin resistance. Adult male Wistar rats were fed for 4 wk with a high-starch diet or a high-fructose diet without and with NO-1886 (50 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> · d<sup>-1</sup> orally). Fructose feeding increased plasma triglyceride levels, an effect that was ameliorated by NO-1886 treatment (week 1/wk 4: starch-fed, 2.4 mmol/L; fructose-fed, 3.6; fructose + NO-1886, 2.7). The mean 24-h RQ was significantly lower in the fructose + NO-1886 group compared with fructose-fed rats, indicating increased oxidation of fat. Fructose feeding elevated liver triglyceride levels by 74%, an effect not altered by NO-1886. Red and white quadriceps hindlimb muscle triglyceride levels were not different between groups. Glucose tolerance (i.v. test in long-term cannulated rats) was mildly deteriorated and fasting insulin and glucose levels were elevated in fructose-fed rats, effects which were ameliorated by NO-1886. In conclusion, in the fructose-fed rat model of hypertriglyceridemia and insulin resistance, addition of a LPL activator reduced circulating triglyceride levels without causing increased muscle triglyceride accumulation or deterioration in glucose tolerance. LPL activators may prove to be a fruitful avenue to explore in the search for new therapeutic agents in the treatment of dyslipidemias and insulin resistance.

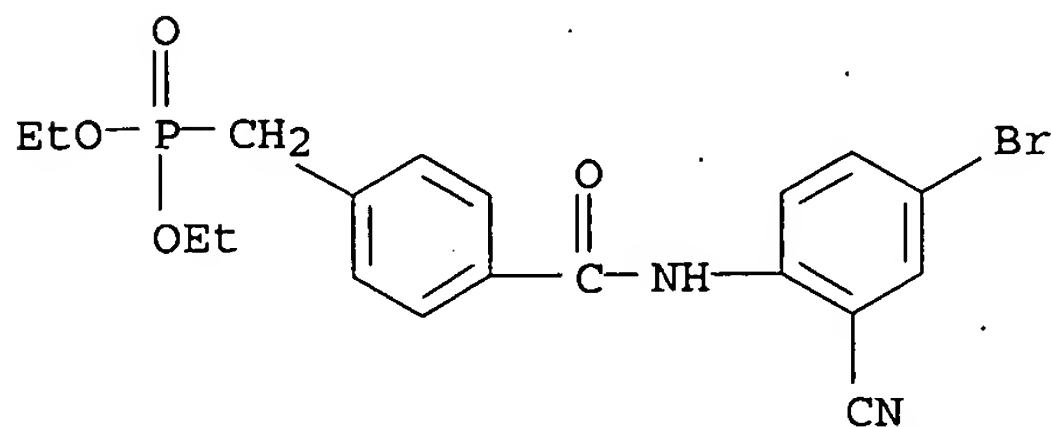
IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(NO-1886 effects on plasma triglyceride levels and insulin resistance)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (activators; NO-1886 effects on plasma triglyceride levels and insulin resistance in relation to)

RN 9004-02-8 HCAPLUS

CN Lipase, lipoprotein (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 31 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

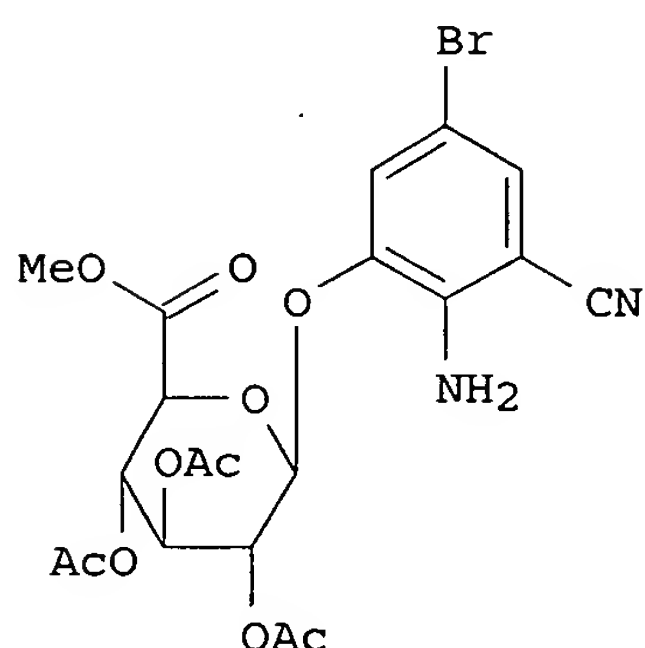
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:190083 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:343832

TITLE: Synthesis and Biological Activity of the Metabolites of Diethyl 4-[[[(4-Bromo-2-cyanophenyl)carbamoyl]benzyl]phosphonate (NO-1886)

AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kiyoto; Nakamura, Shizuo; Morioka, Yujiro; Kondo, Mitsuyoshi; Naito, Shinsaku; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Naruto Res. Inst., Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc., Naruto, 772, Japan  
 SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1996), 44(3), 547-51  
 CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363  
 PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 GI

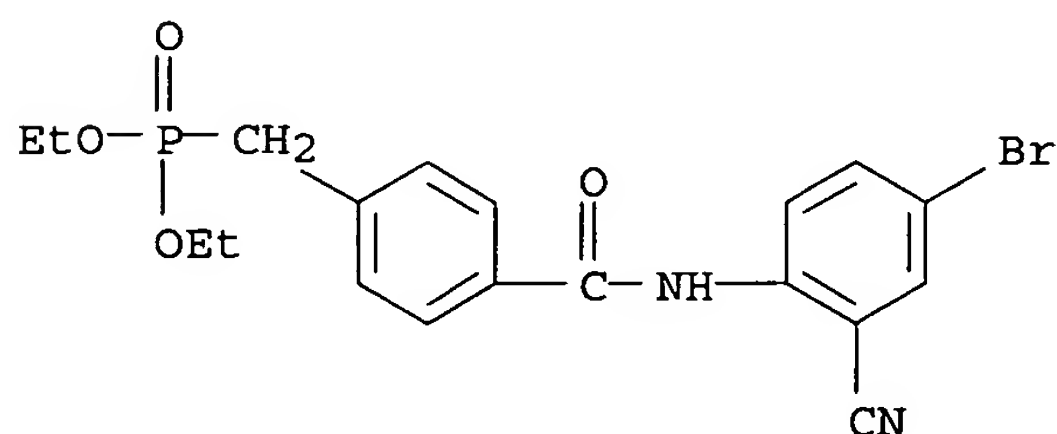


I

AB Five metabolites of [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]phosphonic acid di-Et ester (NO-1886) were synthesized to confirm their proposed structures. An example compound is the glucose derivative I. These metabolites were orally administered to Triton WR-1339-induced hypertriglyceridemic rats, and the plasma levels of triglycerides were measured to estimate lipoprotein lipase activity. All the metabolites showed lower potency than NO-1886.

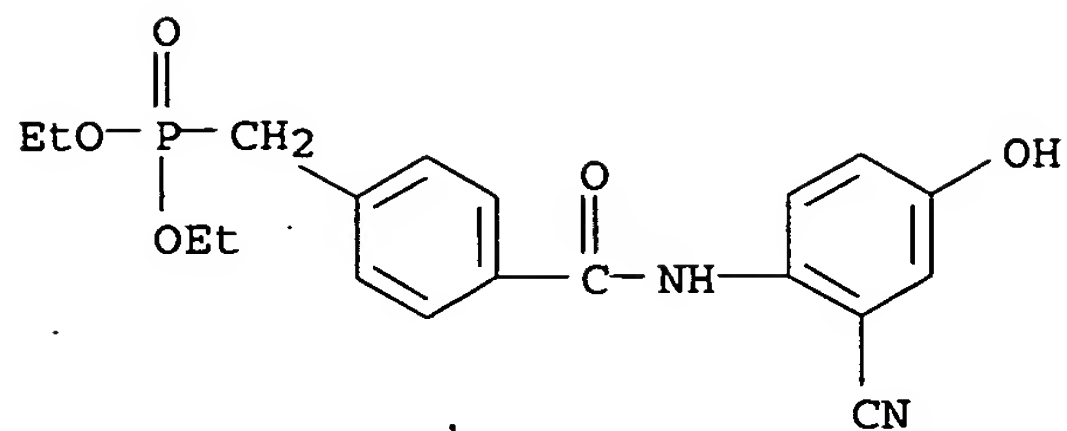
IT 133208-93-2DP, NO-1886, metabolites 176718-51-7P 176718-52-8P 176718-53-9P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and biol. activity of NO-1886 [[[(bromocyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate metabolites)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 176718-51-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(2-cyano-4-hydroxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

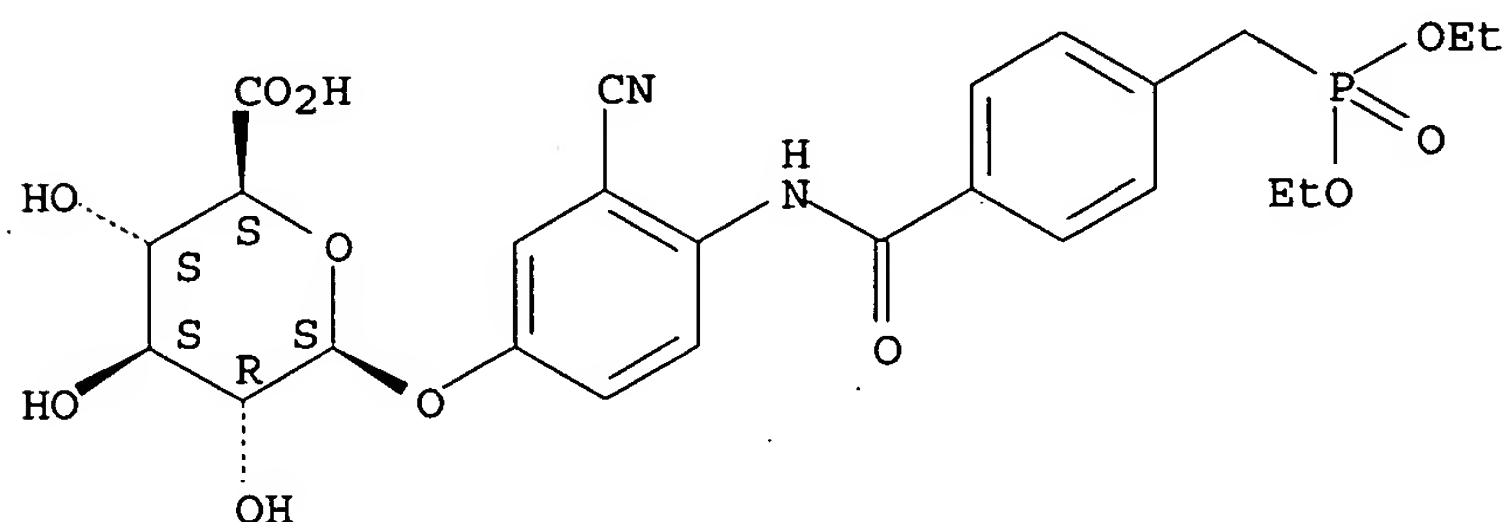
yl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 176718-52-8 HCAPLUS

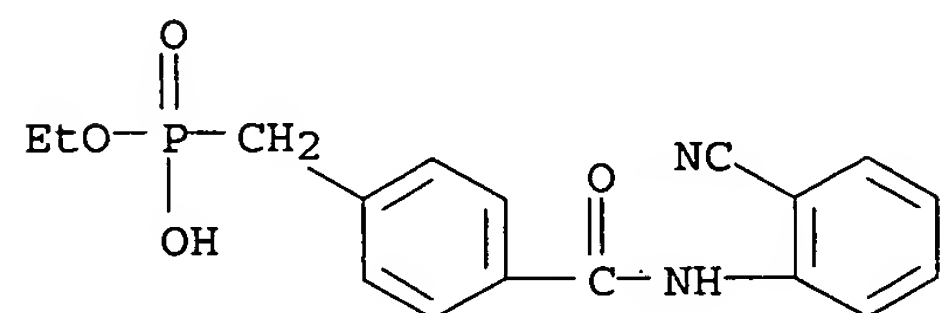
CN  $\beta$ -D-Glucopyranosiduronic acid, 3-cyano-4-[[4-  
[(diethoxyphosphinyl)methyl]benzoyl]amino]phenyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 176718-53-9 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-,  
monoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



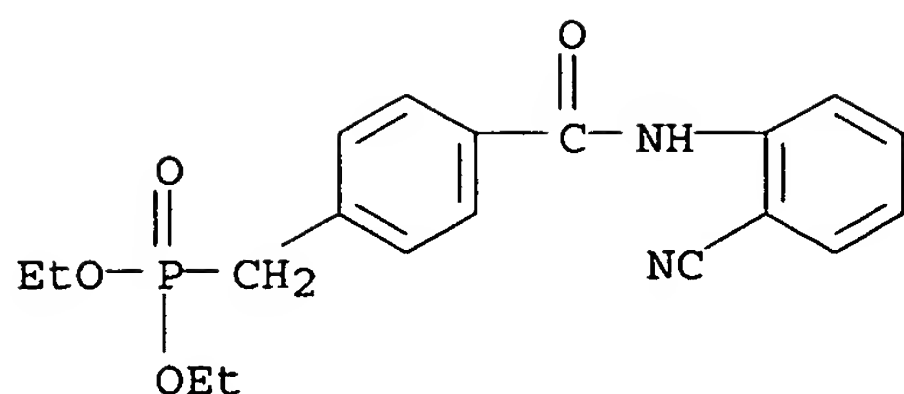
IT 166395-00-2

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and biol. activity of NO-1886 [[[(bromocyanophenyl)amino]carbo  
nyl]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate metabolites)

RN 166395-00-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-,  
diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



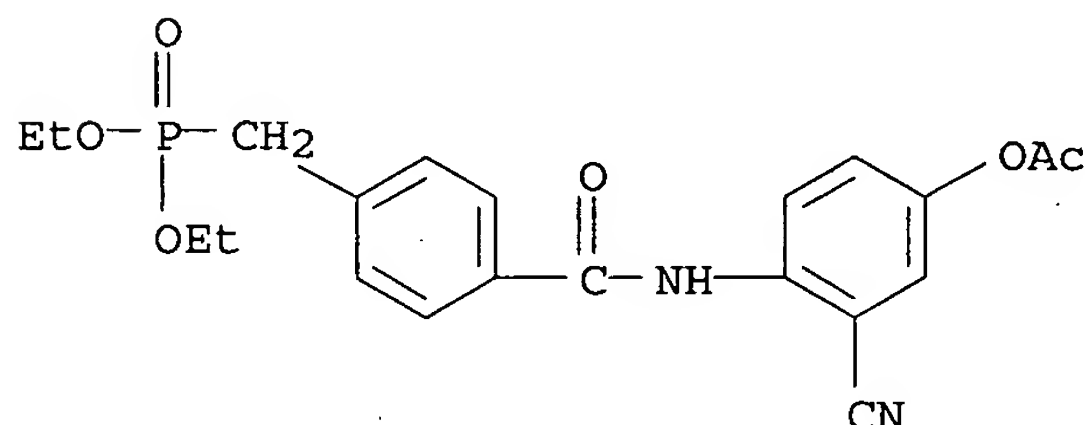
IT 176718-60-8P 176718-63-1P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and biol. activity of NO-1886 [(((bromocyanophenyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl)methyl]phosphonate metabolites)

RN 176718-60-8 HCAPLUS

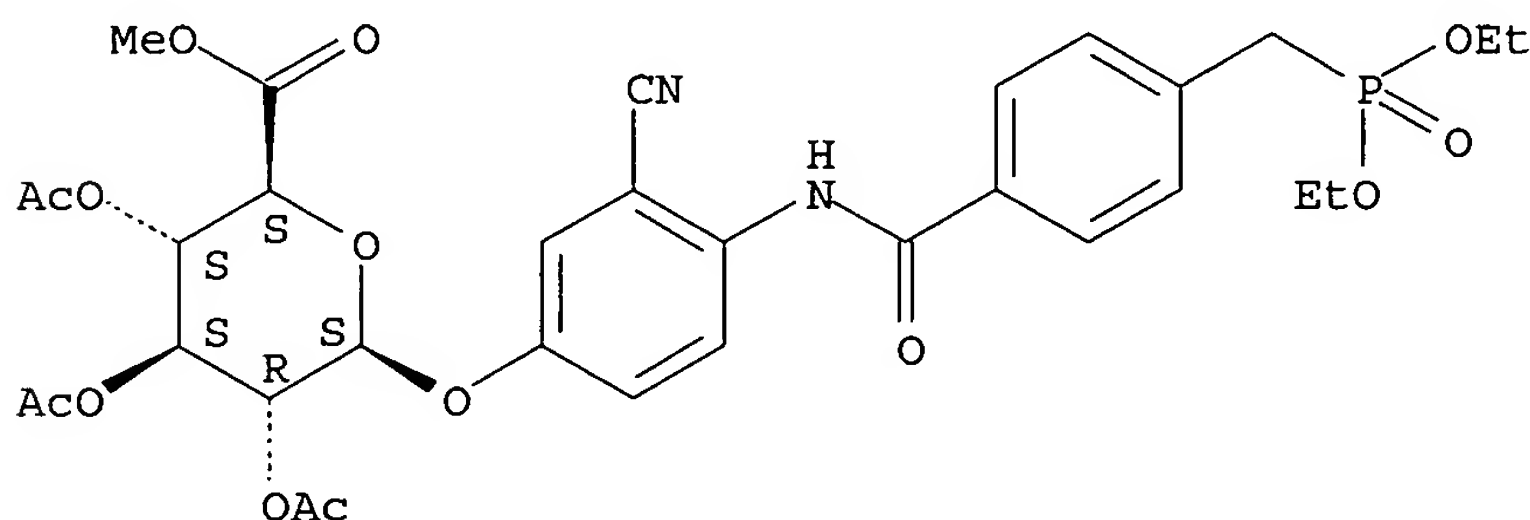
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[4-(acetyloxy)-2-cyanophenyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 176718-63-1 HCAPLUS

CN  $\beta$ -D-Glucopyranosiduronic acid, 3-cyano-4-[[4-[(diethoxyphosphinyl)methyl]benzoyl]aminophenyl, methyl ester, 2,3,4-triacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L44' ANSWER 32 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:186774 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:283006

TITLE: Prevalence of steric restrictions in enzymic nitrile-hydrolysis of a preparation from Rhodococcus sp. 409

AUTHOR(S): Deigner, Hans P.; Blencowe, Christopher; Freyberg, Christian E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmazeutisch-Chemisches Institut, University of



Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 364, Heidelberg,  
69120, Germany

SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Catalysis B: Enzymatic (1996),  
1(2), 61-70  
CODEN: JMCEF8; ISSN: 1381-1177

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

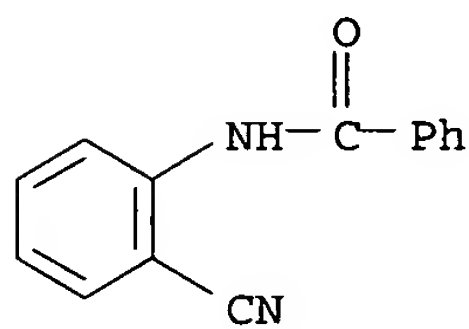
LANGUAGE: English

AB The size of the binding pocket of a nitrilase from *Rhodococcus* sp. 409 has  
been probed with 25 compds. and a basic active site model of potential  
predictive value has been established delineating the min. pocket  
dimensions within a 4 Å distance from the nitrile nitrogen atom. The  
total volume of this section of the model comprises 227.9 Å<sup>3</sup>.  
Differential volume calcns. were found to be indicative for hydrolysis and  
consistently, SYBYL COMFA steric field reflects 70% of explained variance.

IT 40288-69-5  
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL  
(Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(prevalence of steric restrictions in enzymic nitrile-hydrolysis of a  
preparation from *Rhodococcus* sp. 409)

RN 40288-69-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(2-cyanophenyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 33 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:148287 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:219969

TITLE: Synthesis and Hypolipidemic Activities of Novel  
2-[4-[(Diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]phenyl]quinazolines  
and 4(3H)-Quinazolinones

AUTHOR(S): Kurogi, Yasuhisa; Inoue, Yasuhide; Tsutsumi, Kazuhiko;  
Nakamura, Shizuo; Nagao, Kazushi; Yoshitsugu, Hiroki;  
Tsuda, Yoshihiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Research Institute, Otsuka Pharmaceutical  
Factory Inc., Naruto, 772, Japan

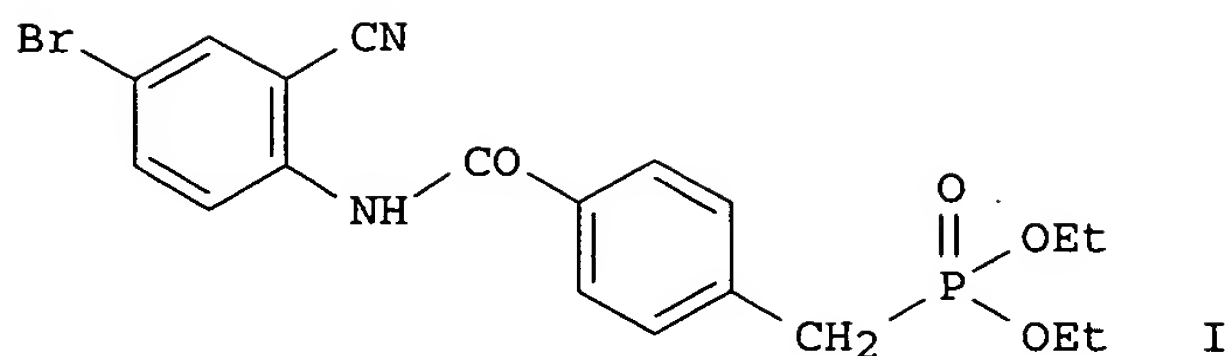
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1996), 39(7), 1433-7  
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



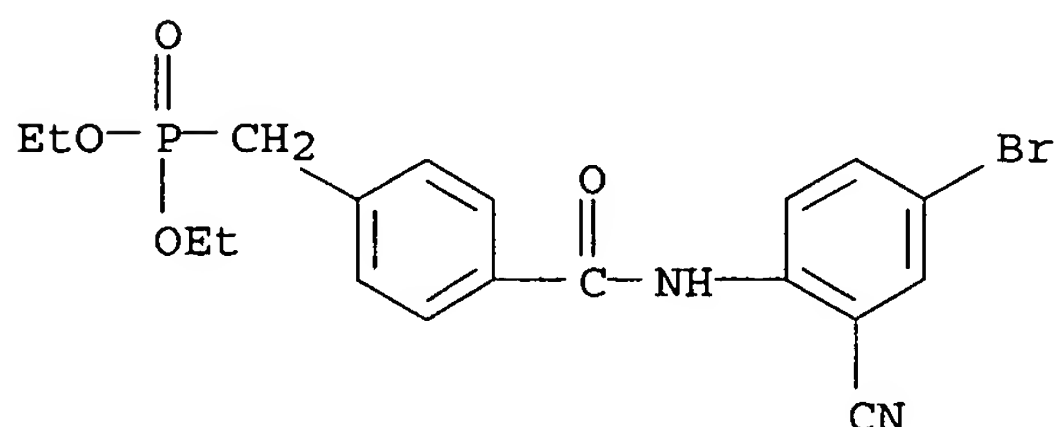
AB The novel compound NO-1886, 4-[(diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]-N-(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)benzamide (I), a hypolipidemic agent which appears to increase lipoprotein **lipase** activity in rats. Various analogs of NO-1886 were synthesized to study the structure-activity relation of this hypolipidemic drug. A novel series of quinazolines and 4(3H)-quinazolinones were prepared by cyclization of NO-1886 derivs. Derivs. bearing a 4-[(diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]phenyl group at the 2-position were found to lower triglyceride and total cholesterol levels. In accord with the decrease in log P\*, quinazolines and 4(3H)-quinazolinones showed good absorption and hypolipidemic activity. When the quinazolinone ring system is substituted at positions 6 and 7 with methoxy groups, increased hypolipidemic activity was observed. The highest hypolipidemic activity was observed when the 3-position was substituted by a Me or benzyl group.

IT 133208-93-2, NO-1886

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(synthesis and hypolipidemic activities of novel 2-[4-[(diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]phenyl]quinazolines and 4(3H)-quinazolinones)

RN 133208-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(4-bromo-2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

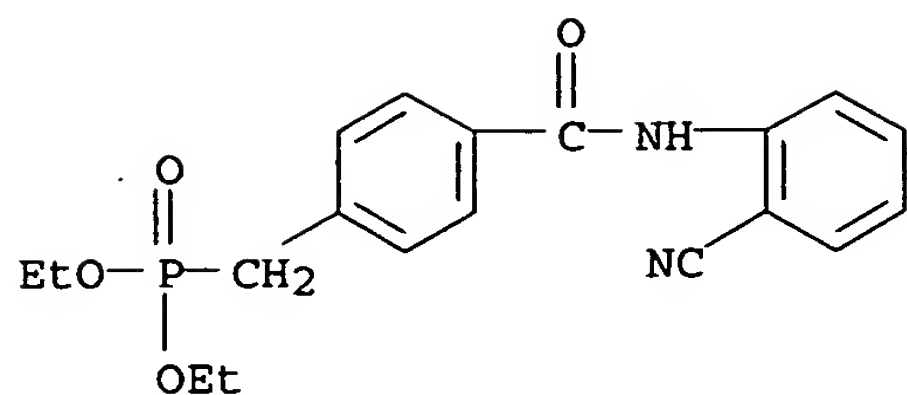


IT 166395-00-2P, 4-[(Diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]-N-(2-cyanophenyl)benzamide

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(synthesis and hypolipidemic activities of novel 2-[4-[(diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl]phenyl]quinazolines and 4(3H)-quinazolinones)

RN 166395-00-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[[(2-cyanophenyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 34 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:632596 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:232596

TITLE: Quinoline derivatives, their use in the treatment of hypersensitive ailments, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them

INVENTOR(S): Huang, Fu Chi; Galemme, Robert Anthony, Jr.; Campbell, Henry Flud

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rorer International (Overseas), Inc., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

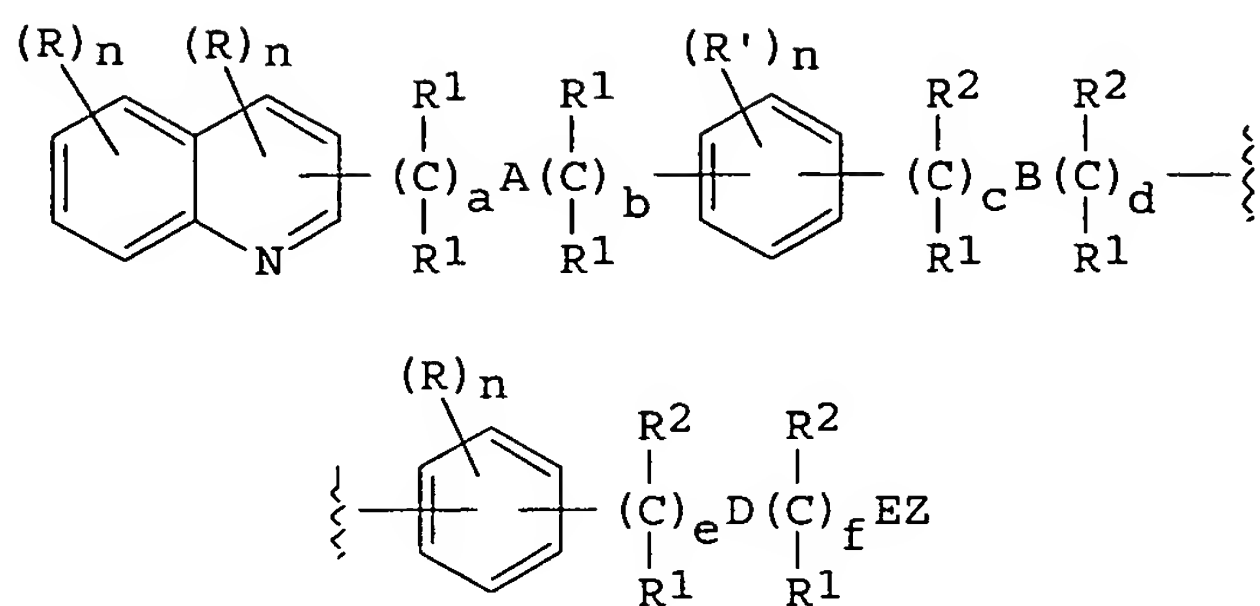
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5

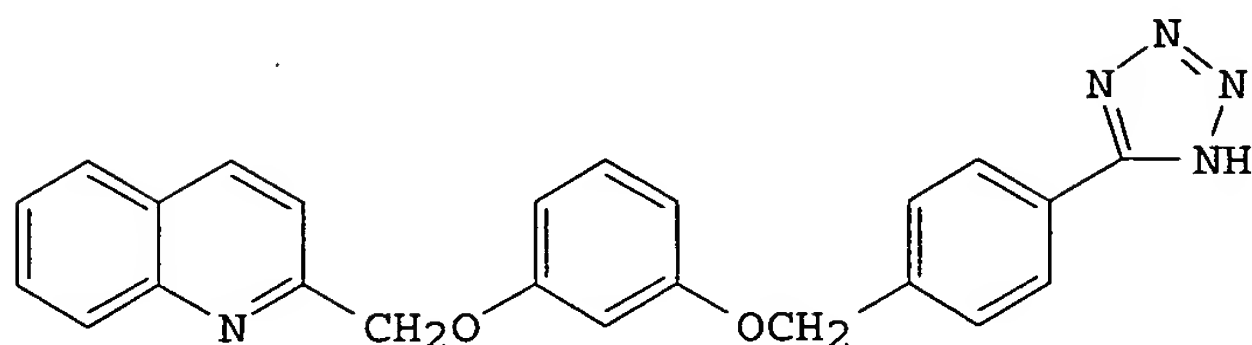
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 315399	A2	19890510	EP 1988-310241	19881101
EP 315399	A3	19901128		
EP 315399	B1	19960110		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4920132	A	19900424	US 1987-116420	19871103
WO 8904305	A1	19890518	WO 1988-US3897	19881101
W: AU, JP, US				
AU 8927946	A1	19890601	AU 1989-27946	19881101
AU 633475	B2	19930204		
JP 03500889	T2	19910228	JP 1989-500520	19881101
JP 07107053	B4	19951115		
AT 132856	E	19960115	AT 1988-310241	19881101
US 5059610	A	19911022	US 1990-477896	19900420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-116420	A 19871103
			WO 1988-US3897	A 19881101

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 111:232596; MARPAT 111:232596  
GI



I



II

AB Quinolines I [A = O, S; B = O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sub>1</sub>, CO, NR<sub>1</sub>CO, CONR<sub>1</sub>; D = O, S, NR, CR<sub>1</sub>:CR<sub>1</sub>, bond; E = bond, CR<sub>1</sub>:CR<sub>1</sub>; a, n = 0-2; b = 0-1; c, e = 0-4; d, f = 0-5; R = H, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>H, carbalkoxy, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, haloalkyl, cyano, acyl; R' = H, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, halo, haloalkyl; R<sub>1</sub> = H, alkyl, aralkyl; R<sub>2</sub> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub>X; x = 0-3; X = H, alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, OH, alkoxy, aralkoxy, (di)(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, acylamino, carbamyl, CO<sub>2</sub>H, carbalkoxy, tetrazolyl, acylsulfonamido; vicinal (R<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>y</sub>; y = 1-4; geminal (R<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>z</sub>; z = 2-5; geminal (R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> = :CHR<sub>1</sub>; Z = CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, cyano, CONHSO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, CON(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OR, tetrazolyl (may be substituted by alkyl, carboxyalkyl, or carbalkoxyalkyl); R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, Ph, PhCH<sub>2</sub>] are prepared as lipoxygenase inhibitors and/or leukotriene antagonists (no data). Alkylation of Na 3-(2-quinolinylmethoxy)phenoxide by p-NCC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br in DMF gave 4-[3-(2-quinolinylmethoxy)phenoxyethyl]benzonitrile, which underwent cycloaddn. with HN<sub>3</sub> (from NaN<sub>3</sub> and pyridine-HCl) in DMF to give title [(quinolinylmethoxy)phenoxyethyl]phenyl]tetrazole II.

IT 9029-60-1, Lipoxygenase  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(inhibitors of, quinoline derivs. as)

RN 9029-60-1 HCAPLUS

CN Oxygenase, lip- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

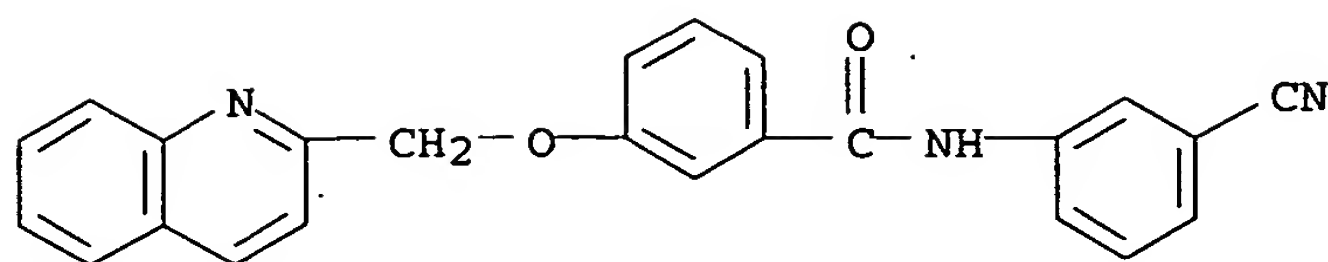
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 123225-93-4P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of, as allergy inhibitor)

RN 123225-93-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-3-(2-quinolinylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 35 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:627133 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:227133

TITLE: Substituted 2-methylbenzanilides and structurally related carboxamides: inhibition of complex II activity in mitochondria from a wild-type strain and a carboxin-resistant mutant strain of *Ustilago maydis*

AUTHOR(S): White, G. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Agric. Canada, London, ON, N6G 2V4, Can.

SOURCE: Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology (1989), 34(3), 255-76

CODEN: PCBPBS; ISSN: 0048-3575

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A large number of new analogs of 2-methylbenzanilide (I) and structurally related carboxamides were synthesized and tested for inhibitory effects on Complex II (SDC) activity in mitochondria from sporidia of wild-type and carboxin-selected mutant strains of *U. maydis* (corn smut). Certain 3'-substituted analogs of I, such as 3'-benzyloxy-2-methylbenzanilide, were highly active inhibitors of both wild-type and mutant **enzyme** complex activity. Substitution of N-alkyl groups for the Ph ring of I produced active compds., e.g., N-1,5-dimethylhexyl, N-n-dodecyl, and N-n-tetradecyl analogs. Phenylreplacement by a variety of ring systems gave low inhibition, with the exception of the caged adamantane structure. Apparent selective inhibition or specificity for the carboxin-resistant SDC was shown by a number of analogs, primarily 4'-substituted derivs. of I. For instance, the 4'-n-valerophenone analog of I was 13 times less active than the parent anilide on the wild-type SDC and 16 times more active than I on the mutant SDC. Structure-activity results for an assortment of miscellaneous heterocyclic carboxanilides revealed compds. selectively active against the mutant SDC. These included the 4'-n-hexyl and 4'-phenoxy analogs of 1,4-dihydro-2-methylbenzanilide and the 4'-Me and 4'-iso-Pr derivs. of 2-chloropyridine-3-carboxanilide. N-Methylpyrrole-2-carboxanilide and 1,4-dihydro-2-methylbenzanilide which lack a double bond between the Me and carboxanilido groups on the heterocyclic ring were fairly active, showing that a cis-crotonanilide structure is not necessarily a basic requirement for inhibition. Inhibition of the wild-type *U. maydis* **enzyme** complex was generally mirrored by a similar inhibition of *R. solani* growth. Some exceptions were encountered with diverse compds. such as the 4'-Et, N-1-methyl-2-phenoxyethyl and 4-methylthiazol-2-yl analogs of I which gave strong inhibition of *R. solani* growth but weak inhibition of SDC activity.

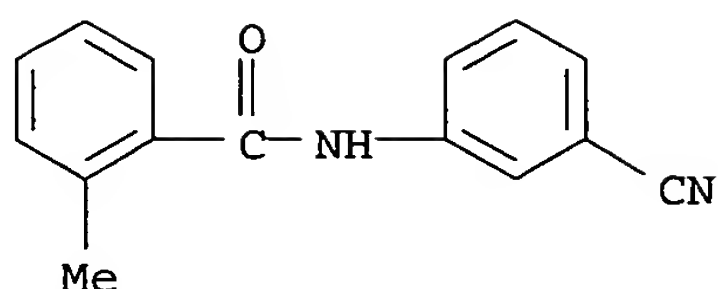
IT 123862-53-3P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and fungitoxicity of and mitochondrial Complex II activity response to, in wild type and carboxin-resistant *Ustilago maydis*)

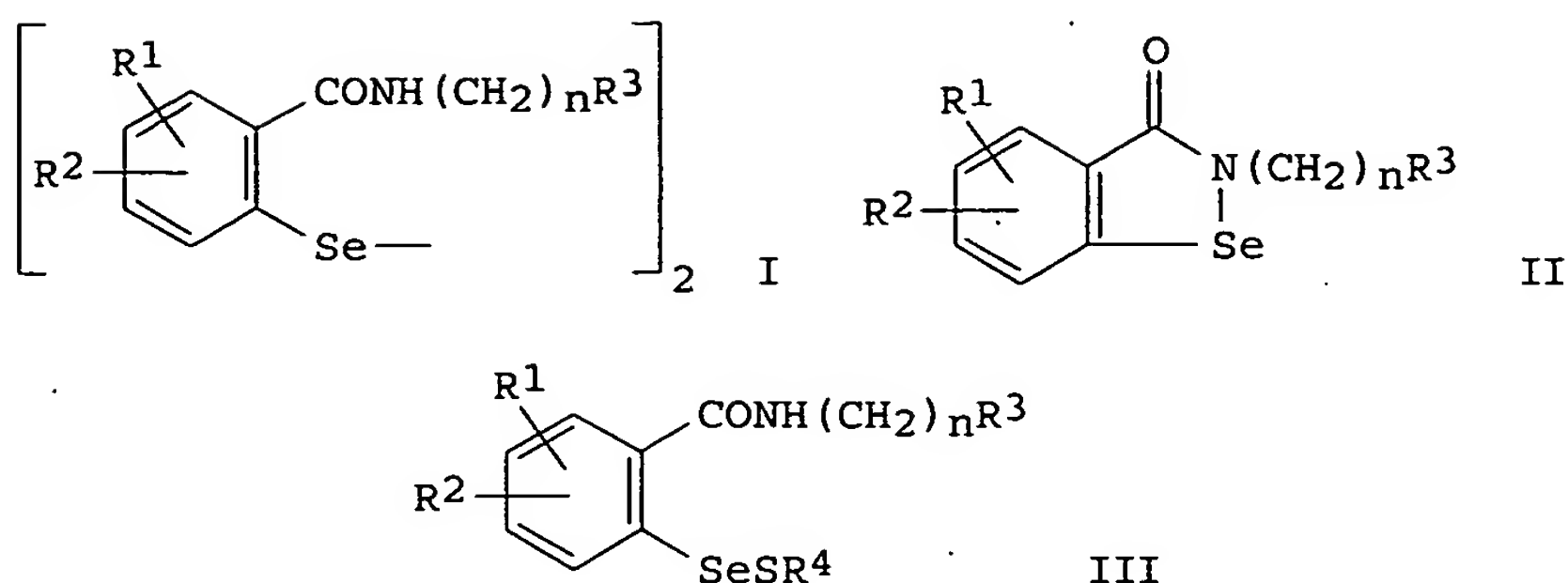
RN 123862-53-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L44 ANSWER 36 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:84181 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:84181  
 TITLE: 2,2-Diselenobis[benzamide]s of primary amines with glutathione peroxidase-like activity  
 INVENTOR(S): Welter, Andre; Fischer, Hartmut; Christiaens, Leon; Wendel, Albrecht; Etschenberg, Eugen  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nattermann, A., und Cie. G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 26 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3513070	A1	19861030	DE 1985-3513070	19850412
EP 198277	A1	19861022	EP 1986-104009	19860324
EP 198277	B1	19890503		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 42742	E	19890515	AT 1986-104009	19860324
ZA 8602385	A	19861126	ZA 1986-2385	19860401
DK 8601673	A	19861013	DK 1986-1673	19860411
DK 160302	B	19910225		
DK 160302	C	19910805		
ES 553899	A1	19870216	ES 1986-553899	19860411
JP 61275264	A2	19861205	JP 1986-83270	19860412
JP 07061994	B4	19950705		
ES 557248	A1	19870516	ES 1986-557248	19861205
US 4873350	A	19891010	US 1988-253955	19881003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1985-3513070	A 19850412
			DE 1985-3513071	A 19850412
			EP 1986-104009	A 19860324
			US 1986-849468	A1 19860408
OTHER SOURCE(S):			CASREACT 106:84181	
GI				



AB Title compds. I [R1, R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, CF3, halo, NO2; R1R2 = OCH2O; R3 = H, Me, Me2CH, Me3C, C3-10 cycloalkyl, (un)substituted Ph; n = 0-17] were prepared by cleavage of 1,2-benziselenazolin-3(2H)-ones II with R4SH (R4 not specified) to give monomeric benzamides III which, without isolation, were treated with amines to give I. II (R1 = R2 = H, R3 = Ph, n = 0) was stirred 15 min with an equimol. amount of EtSH in EtOH, followed by addition of aqueous MeNH2 and 1 h stirring to give 90% I (same R1-R3, n) (IV).

IV had 105% of the catalytic activity of ebselen for peroxide decomposition

IT 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(-like activity, of diselenobis[benzamide]s)

RN 9013-66-5 HCAPLUS

CN Peroxidase, glutathione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

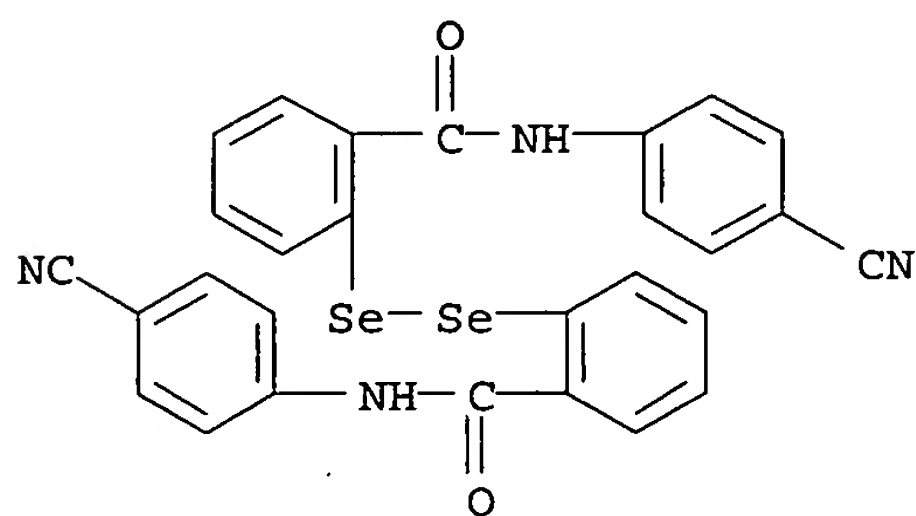
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 106663-78-9

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)  
(catalyst, for decomposition of peroxides)

RN 106663-78-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 2,2'-diselenobis[N-(4-cyanophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:54:47 ON 06 MAR 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:54:59 ON 06 MAR 2006

L1 STR  
L5 17186 SEA SSS FUL L1  
L6 STR  
L7 9 SEA SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:57:56 ON 06 MAR 2006

L8 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7  
D STAT QUE  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L8 1-5  
L11 22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/A  
U OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)  
L12 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8  
D STAT QUE L12 NOS  
D IBIB ABS L12 1-21  
L13 57 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE GEORGE  
SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY S"/AU  
OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOTT"/AU)  
L14 51 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)  
D STAT QUE L14  
D IBIB ABS L14 1-51  
L15 41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CONVENTS A"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE"/AU OR  
"CONVENTS ANDRE C"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE CHRISTIAN"/AU) NOT  
(L8 OR L12 OR L14)  
D STAT QUE L15 NOS  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L15 1-41  
L16 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("KITKO D J"/AU OR "KITKO DAVID"/AU OR  
"KITKO DAVID J"/AU OR "KITKO DAVID JOHNATHAN"/AU OR "KITKO  
DAVID JONATHAN"/AU) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15)  
D STAT QUE L16 NOS  
D IBIB ABS L16 1-31

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:53:13 ON 06 MAR 2006

L19 17177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 NOT L7

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:54:30 ON 06 MAR 2006

L20 5209 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:54:43 ON 06 MAR 2006

L21 128565 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ENZYME OR ENZYMES OR LIPASE OR LIPASES OR  
PROTEASE OR PROTEASES OR OXIDASE OR OXIDASES

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:55:46 ON 06 MAR 2006

L22 1418853 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 OR ENZYME OR ?LIPASE? OR ?PROTEASE? OR  
?OXIDASE?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:59:12 ON 06 MAR 2006

L26 6858 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CN/MF OR CYANID?

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:03:19 ON 06 MAR 2006

L27 426350 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 OR CYANID? OR CN  
L29 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20(L)L27  
L30 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004  
D STAT QUE L30  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L30 1-13



Pryor 10662644 Part B - - History

L31 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L22 AND L27  
L32 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004  
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D STAT QUE L33  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L33 1-29

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:09:41 ON 06 MAR 2006

L34 STR L1  
L36 222599 SEA SSS FUL L34  
L37 STR L6  
L38 1700 SEA SUB=L36 SSS FUL L37  
L39 1517 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 NOT L5

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:11:03 ON 06 MAR 2006

L40 407 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39  
L41 37 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40(L)L22  
L42 37 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15 OR L30)  
L43 35 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND PD=<JANUARY 1, 2004  
D STAT QUE L43  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L43 1-35  
L44 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L40 AND L22) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15  
OR L30 OR L43)  
D STAT QUE L44  
D IBIB ABS HITSTR L44 1-36

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 875875-45-9  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 875875-45-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS  
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and  
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>



FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 11  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2006 (20060305/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:54:47 ON 06 MAR 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:54:59 ON 06 MAR 2006

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L1      STR
L5      17186 SEA SSS FUL L1
L6      STR
L7      9 SEA SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6
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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:57:56 ON 06 MAR 2006

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L8      5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
        D STAT QUE
        D IBIB ABS HITSTR L8 1-5
L11     22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/A
        U OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)
L12     21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8
        D STAT QUE L12 NOS
        D IBIB ABS L12 1-21
L13     57 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE GEORGE
        SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY S"/AU
        OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOTT"/AU)
L14     51 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)
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L15     41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CONVENTS A"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE"/AU OR
        "CONVENTS ANDRE C"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE CHRISTIAN"/AU) NOT
        (L8 OR L12 OR L14)
        D STAT QUE L15 NOS
        D IBIB ABS HITSTR L15 1-41
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        DAVID JONATHAN"/AU) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15)
        D STAT QUE L16 NOS
        D IBIB ABS L16 1-31
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FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 875875-45-9

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 875875-45-9

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
 \* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
 \* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
 \* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*





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Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

#### FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 11

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2006 (20060305/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:57:56 ON 06 MAR 2006
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2006 (20060305/ED)
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New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

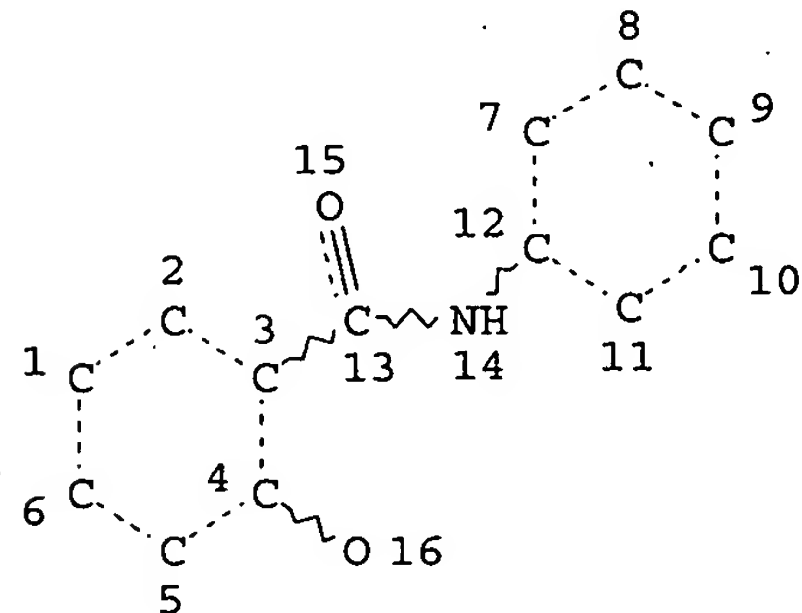
This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L1
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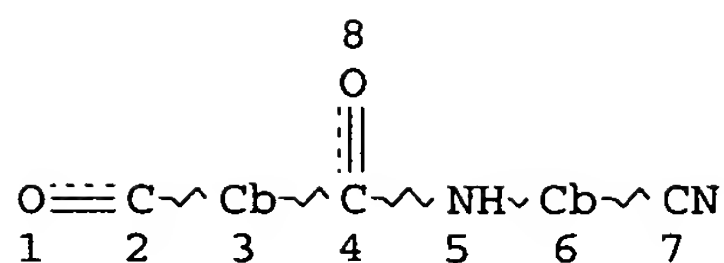
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STR
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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 16
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L6 STR
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NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS MCY AT 3

GGCAT IS MCY AT 6

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 8

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L8 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7

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=>

=> d ibib abs hitstr l8 1-5

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:312335 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:339073

TITLE: A preparation of antibacterial non-halogenated benzamide derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Haught, John Christian; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Convents, Andre Christian; Hiler, George Douglas; Kitko, David Johnathan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 14,178.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004072908	A1	20040415	US 2003-662644	20030915
US 2002014178	A1	20020207	US 2001-903309	20010711
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-218207P	P 20000714
			US 2001-903309	A2 20010711

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:339073

GI

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*

AB The invention relates to antibacterial non-halogenated benzamide derivs.

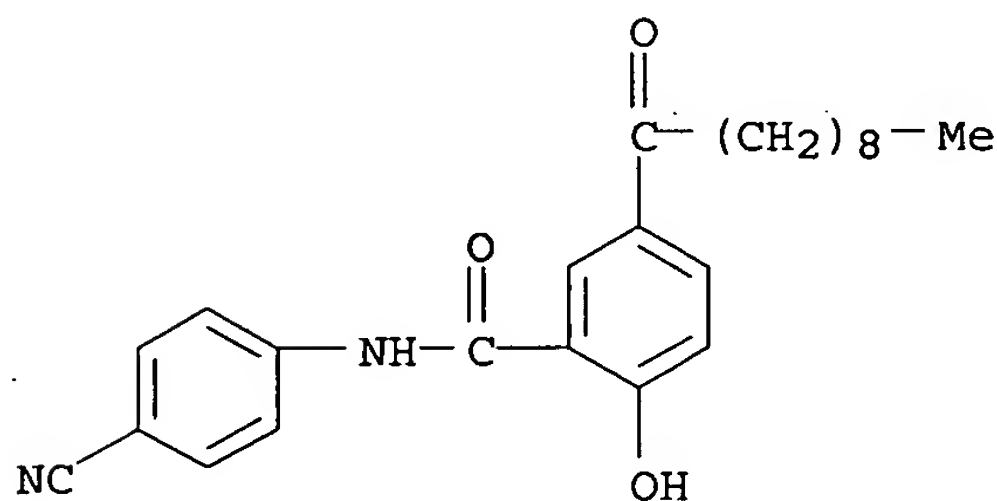
of formula I [wherein: G = H, a suitable charge-balancing counterion (Mn+)<sup>1/n</sup>, or a cleavable group selected from the group consisting of Si(OO-1R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, etc.; X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub>, when present, are selected from O, S, and NH, etc.; R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are independently H, (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, (un)substituted alk(en/yn)yl, and (un)substituted cycloalkenyl, etc.; R<sub>3</sub> is (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, alk(en/yn)yl, etc.; T, when present, is selected from C(O), C(S), and S(O), etc.]. For instance, benzamide derivative II was prepared via esterification of decanoyl chloride by salicylic acid, amidation of the obtained (decanoyloxy)benzoic acid III by 4-cyanoaniline, and subsequent rearrangement of the obtained benzamide derivative IV. No examples of use are described, but claims cover compns. of the title compds. with surfactants, solvents, perfumes, and/or enzymes. Claims also cover use of the compds. in treatment of textiles, or in liquid detergent compns.

IT 675832-39-0P 679842-46-7P 679842-47-8P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of antibacterial non-halogenated benzamide derivs.)

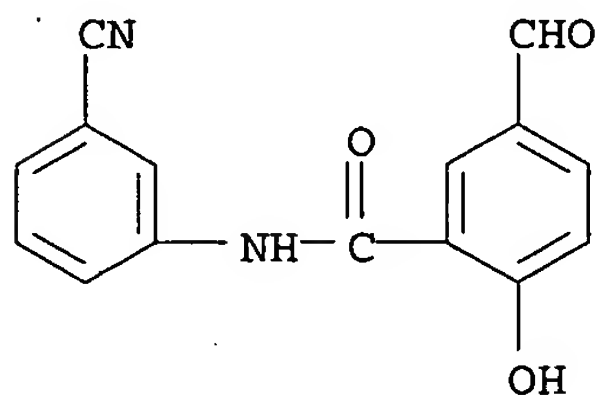
RN 675832-39-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



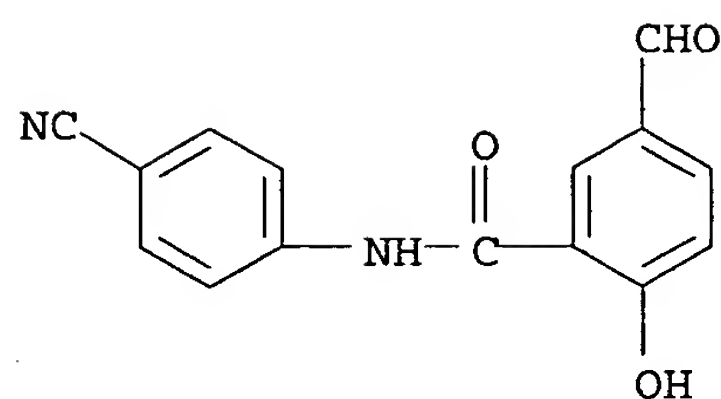
RN 679842-46-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-5-formyl-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



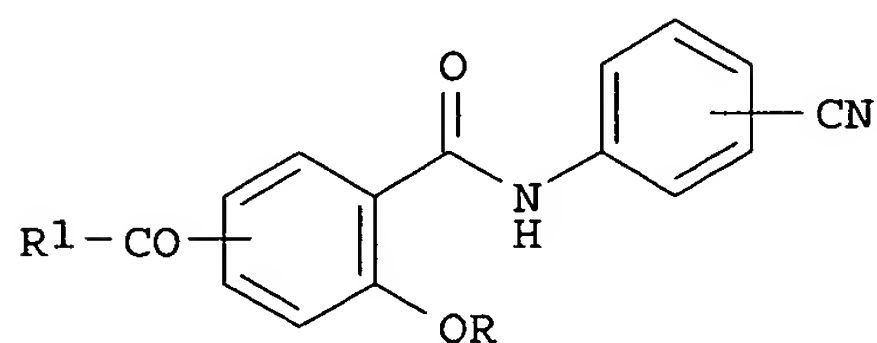
RN 679842-47-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-5-formyl-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:267290 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:287176  
 TITLE: Preparation of non-halogenated antibacterial agents  
 for laundry detergent compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Hiler, George Douglas, II;  
 Kitko, David Johnathan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004026821	A2	20040401	WO 2003-US29837	20030918
WO 2004026821	A3	20040805		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG EP 1539681 A2 20050615 EP 2003-797920 20030918 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-411812P P 20020918 WO 2003-US29837 W 20030918 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:287176 GI				



AB Salicylanilides I [R = H, cation, silyl, acyl; R1 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclic; and in which the benzene rings may be further substituted] were prepared for use as antibacterial agents in detergent compns. (no data). Thus, 2-HOC6H4CO2H was acylated with Me(CH2)8COCl, converted to the acid chloride, and amidated with 4-NCC6H4NH2 to give 2-Me(CH2)8CO2C6H4CO2NHC6H4CN-4, which could be deacylated to 2-HOC6H4CO2NHC6H4CN-4.

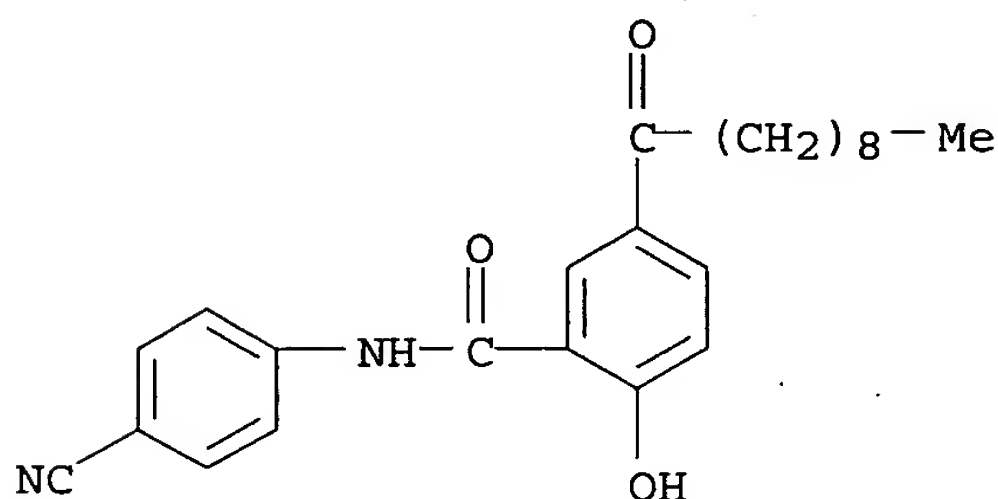
IT 675832-39-0P

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of non-halogenated antibacterial agents for laundry detergent compns.)

RN 675832-39-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275952 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:309770

TITLE: Preparation of naphthylsalicylanilides as antimicrobial and antiinflammatory agents

INVENTOR(S): Coburn, Robert A.; Evans, Richard T.; Genco, Robert J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Research Foundation of State University of New York, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

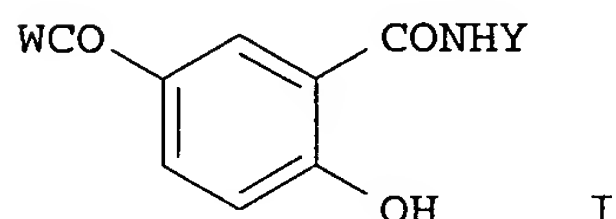
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028819	A1	20020411	WO 2001-US42436	20011002
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424396	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424396	20011002

Pryor 10662644

AU 2002011842      A5      20020415      AU 2002-11842      20011002  
US 2002065322      A1      20020530      US 2001-969071      20011002  
US 6407288      B2      20020618  
EP 1328507      A1      20030723      EP 2001-979927      20011002  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR  
JP 2004510756      T2      20040408      JP 2002-532406      20011002  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      US 2000-237319P      P      20001002  
OTHER SOURCE(S):      MARPAT 136:309770      WO 2001-US42436      W      20011002  
GI



AB Naphthylsalicylanilides I [W is a substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl ring; substitution on W includes replacing one or more -H with -OH, alkyl O-alkyl, branched alkyl, or cycloalkyl, containing 1-6 carbon atoms or combinations thereof; Y is a substituted or unsubstituted Ph ring or substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl ring] were prepared. These compds. are useful as antibacterial against gram neg. and gram pos. bacteria and as antiinflammatory agents. E.g., 2-hydroxy-5-(naphthalene-1-carbonyl)-N-phenylbenzamide was prepared in a two-step process.

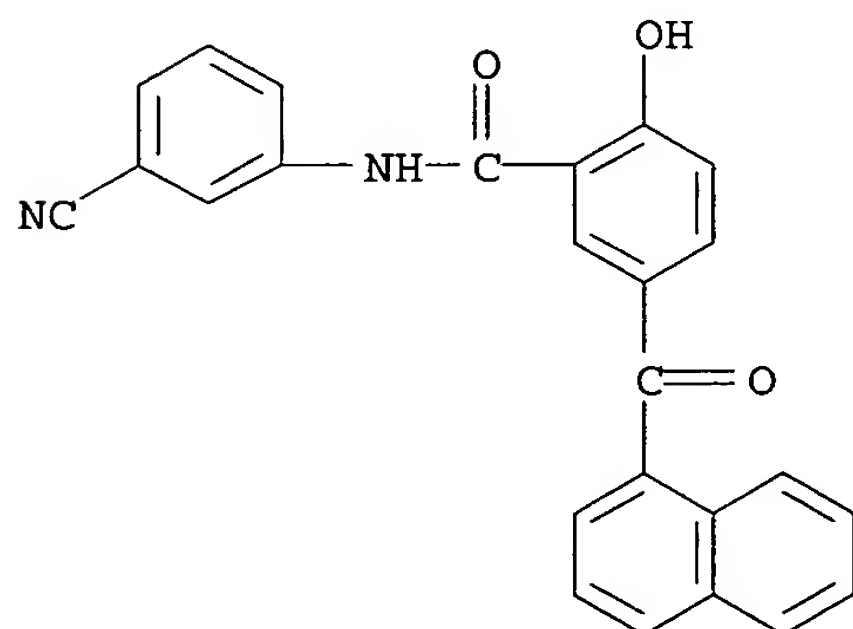
IT 409361-46-2P 409361-48-4P 409361-49-5P  
409361-51-9P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of naphthylsalicylanilides as antimicrobial and antiinflammatory agents)

RN 409361-46-2 HCAPLUS

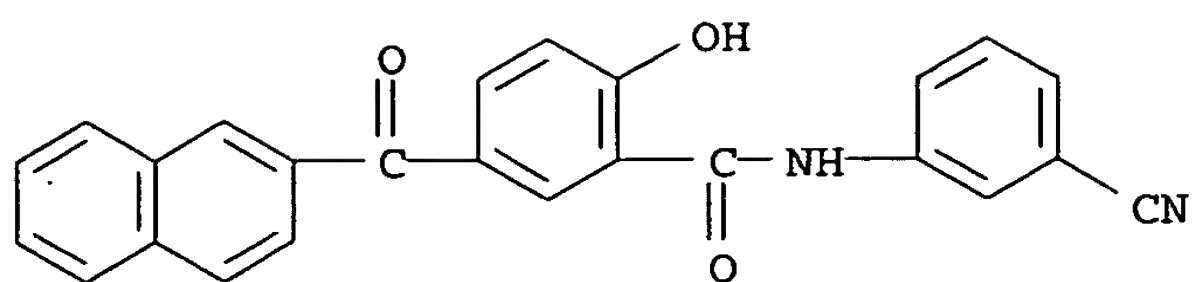
CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(1-naphthalenylcarbonyl)- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



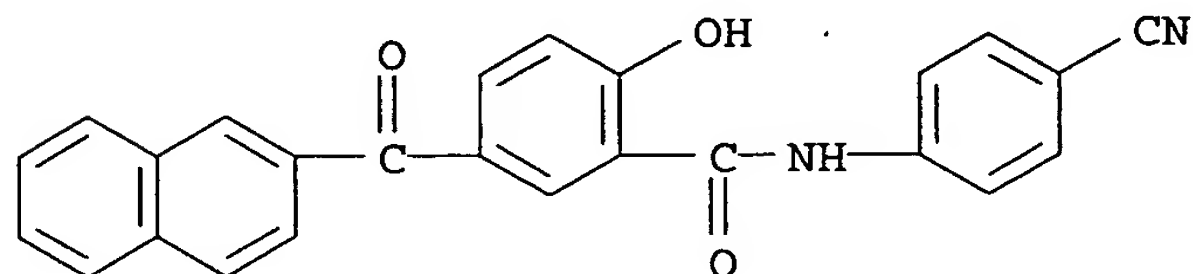
RN 409361-48-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(2-naphthalenylcarbonyl)- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

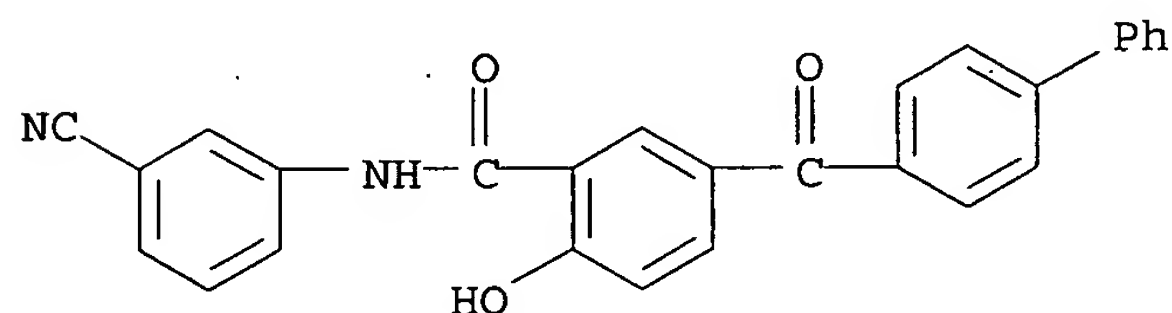




RN 409361-49-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-(2-naphthalenylcarbonyl)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

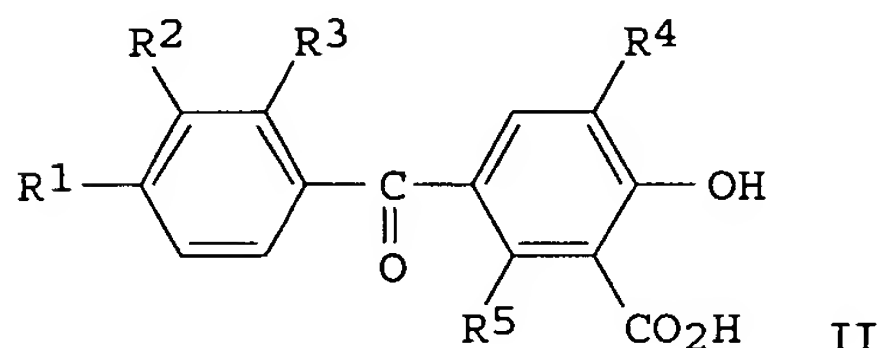
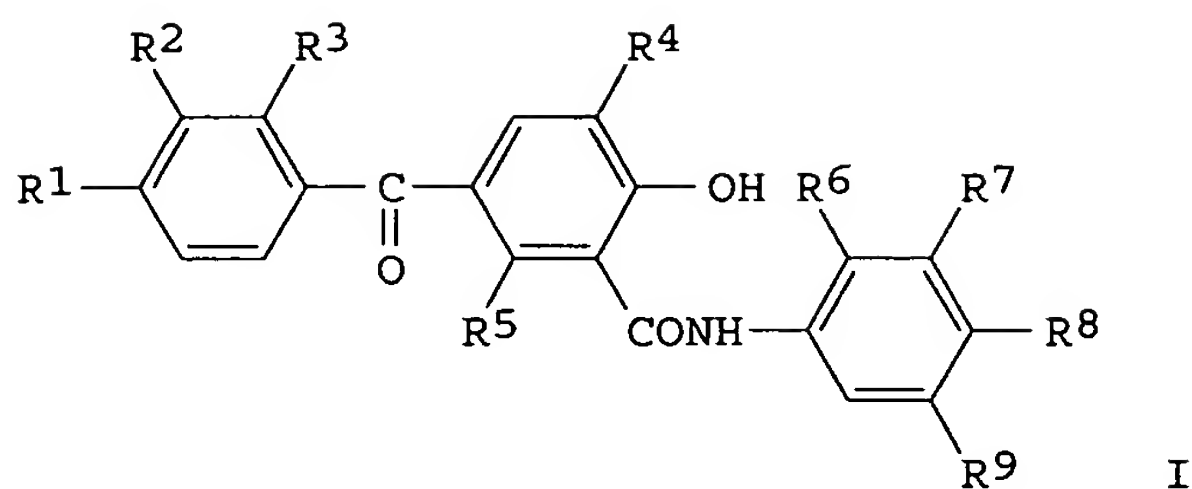


RN 409361-51-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Benzamide, 5-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylcarbonyl)-N-(3-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:24238 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:24238  
 TITLE: Potentiation of fasciolicidal agents by benzoyl side  
 chains, synthesis of benzoylsalicylanilides  
 AUTHOR(S): Brown, George R.; Chesterson, Glynn J.; Coles, Gerald  
 C.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ICI Pharm. Div., Alderley Park/Macclesfield/Cheshire,  
 SK10 4TG, UK  
 SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1985), 28(1), 143-6  
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 GI



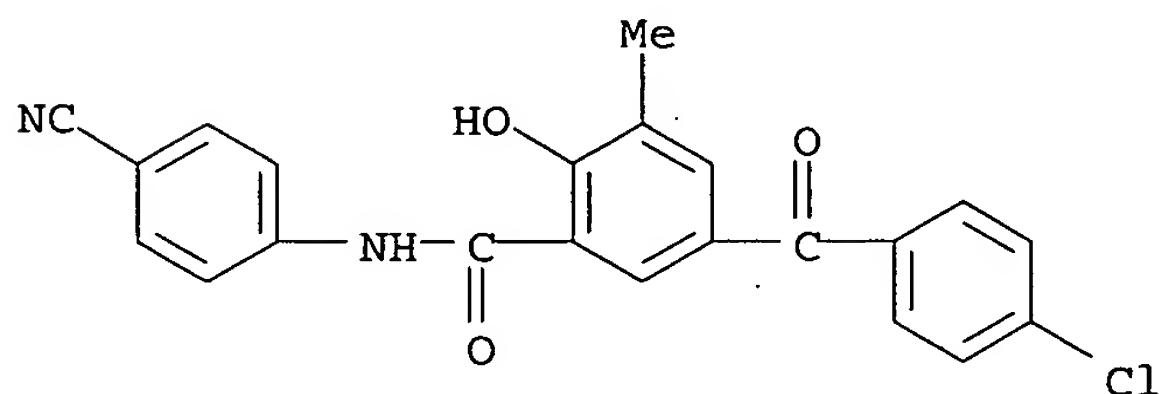
AB Nineteen benzoylsalicylanilide derivs. I (R1 = Br, Cl, iodo, CN, NO2; R2 = H, Cl; R3 = H, Cl; R4 = H, Me, Me3C; R5 = H, Me; R6 = Br, Cl, CF3; R7 = H, Cl; R8 = H, Br, Cl, CN, NO2; R9 = H, Cl) were prepared by amidation of benzoylsalicylic acids II (R1-R5 as above). II were prepared by Friedel-Crafts acylation. I were designed to investigate whether benzoyl side chains potentiated the fasciolicidal action of salicylanilides and several were potent flukicides with large therapeutic ratios, e.g. I (R1 = Br, R4 = Me, R6 = Cl, R8 = NO2, R2 = R3 = R5 = R7 = R9 = H) in infected rats. Fasciolicidal action was weak in sheep, a result explained in terms of in vivo reduction of the benzoyl carbonyl group thereby affording anilides of lower acidity.

IT 92524-83-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and fasciolicidal activities of)

RN 92524-83-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 5-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-N-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1912:12875 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 6:12875

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 6:1903d-h

TITLE: p-Aminobenzonitrile and Certain of its Derivatives.  
III

AUTHOR(S): Bogert, Marston T.; Wise, Louis E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1912), 34,

693-702

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

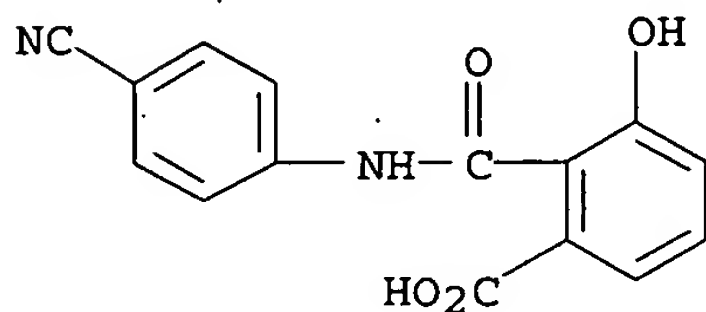
Unavailable

AB p-Aminobenzonitrile picrate, yellow needles from dilute EtOH, m. 150-5° (corrected). p-O<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COCl and p-H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CN in presence of a little pyridine gave p-nitrobenzoyl-p-aminobenzonitrile, pale yellow needles from alc., m. 258-9°. p-Cyanophenylurethan, colorless needles from dilute EtOH, m. 116-7° (corrected). p-Carbamidophenylurethan, colorless, silky needles from dilute alc., m. about 232.5°. p-Cyanophenylurea, colorless needles, m. 207.5-8.5°. p-Cyanocarbanilide, colorless silky needles from dilute alc., m. 198.5° (corrected). Di-p-cyanocarbanilide, colorless needles from dilute alc., m. 273°. p-Cyanoaxanilamide, colorless crystals from glacial AcOH, m. above 300°. Oxanilic-p-cyanoanilide, colorless crystals from alc., m. 246°. p-Cyanosuccinanilic acid, colorless prisms from H<sub>2</sub>O, m. 213-4°. Silver salt. Methyl ester, pearly leaflets from MeOH, m. 155-6° (corrected). Ethyl ester, colorless shining scales from dilute EtOH, m. 111° (corrected). p-Cyanosuccinanil, opaque coarse crystals from H<sub>2</sub>O, m. 170° (corrected). p-Cyanophthalanilic acid, fine colorless needles from CHCl<sub>3</sub>, m. about 163° (decompose). p-Cyanophthalanil, colorless silky hairs from alc., m. 187° (corrected). With HCHO, p-H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CN forms a condensation product, methylene-di-(p-cyanophenamine), CH<sub>3</sub>(NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CN)<sub>2</sub> m. about 158°. Bromo-p-acetaminobenzonitrile, glassy needles from alc., m. 161.5-2.5° (corrected). 3-Nitro-4-acetaminobenzamide, yellow scales from alc., soften about 215° and m. 239-5°. 3,4-Diacetaminobenzonitrile, silky hairs from H<sub>2</sub>O, m. 238°. Cyano-α-methylbenzimidazole, dull Crystals, m. 421°. Carbamido-α-methylbenzimidazole, colorless needles from H<sub>2</sub>O, decompose about 270°.

IT 860766-03-6, Phthalanilic acid, p'-cyano-  
(preparation of)

RN 860766-03-6 HCAPLUS

CN Phthalanilic acid, p'-cyano- (1CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=&gt; =&gt; d stat que l12 nos

L1 STR  
 L5 17186 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1  
 L6 STR  
 L7 9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6  
 L8 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7  
 L11 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)  
 L12 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8

=&gt; d ibib abs l12 1-21

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:34947 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:116542  
 TITLE: Surfactant system for use in consumable lipophilic liquid detergents  
 INVENTOR(S): Haeggberg, Donna Jean; **Haught, John Christian**; Fleisch, Kelli Alison; Scheper, William Michael; Baker, Keith Homer; Gardner, Robb Richard  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005003439	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20879	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005009723	A1	20050113	US 2004-873976	20040622
CA 2525511	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525511	20040628
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-483345P	P 20030627
			WO 2004-US20879	W 20040628

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:116542

AB Title surfactant system comprises a silicone surfactant 0.1-30, a nonionic surfactant 0.1-99, a gemini surfactant 0-50, and an anionic surfactant 0-50 %. Thus, a detergent comprised Tergitol 15S3 25.0, Envirogem AD 01 25.0, oleic acid 20.0, propylene glycol 15.4, dipalmitylhydroxyethylammonium methylsulfate 4.6, XS 69B5476 amino-functional polysiloxane 2.5, and TSF 4446 ethoxylated dimethylhydroxypropylmethyl polysiloxane 7.5%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:34846 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:137123  
 TITLE: Solvent treatment of fabric articles using glycerine derivative solvents  
 INVENTOR(S): **Haught, John Christian**; Spooner-Wyman, Joia Kirin; Yelm, Kenneth Edward; Sivik, Mark Robert  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005003278	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20615	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 2005223500	A1	20051013	US 2004-876191	20040624
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-483347P	P 20030627
			US 2003-520571P	P 20031117

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:137123

AB Provided is a solvent treatment method for fabrics using glycerin derivative solvents prepared from epichlorohydrin and alcs., such as 1,3-di-t-butoxy glycerol, an adjunct solvent comprising lipophilic fluid containing linear siloxanes and cyclic siloxanes, such as decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, and a polar phase comprising water or C1-16 alcs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:17004 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:96355

TITLE: Lipophilic fluid cleaning compositions with good bleaching capability

INVENTOR(S): Baker, Keith Homer; Haeggberg, Donna Jean; Scheper, William Michael; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Haught, John Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005003987	A1	20050106	US 2004-874846	20040623
CA 2525403	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525403	20040628
WO 2005003271	A2	20050113	WO 2004-US20612	20040628
WO 2005003271	A3	20050609		
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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-483349P	P 20030627
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WO 2004-US20612 W 20040628

AB Title compns. comprise typical lipophilic solvents and bleaching materials. Thus, a bleaching composition obtained from a buffer solution with pH

10 256.98, 50% Dequest 2060A (diethylenetriamine penta(methylenephosphonate)) 0.60, 1N sodium hydroxide 18.62, water 24.40, 95% sodium perborate monohydrate 11.84, and 92.20% Mykon ATC tetraacetylenediamine 11.62 g was mixed with 14,376 g decamethylcyclopentasiloxane and 300 g an emulsifying composition comprising Tergitol 15S3 25.00, Envirogem AD 01 25.00, propylene glycol 15.40, Rewoquat V 3620 4.60, XS 69B5476 2.50, TSF 4446 7.50, and Emersol 233 20.00% to form a cleaning composition, which was sprayed into a wash drum containing the fabric being washed, addnl. decamethylcyclopentasiloxane was added therein to give a total amount of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:15925 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:116514

TITLE: Fabric care compositions with improved cleaning performance for dry cleaning application

INVENTOR(S): Sivik, Mark Robert; Dupont, Jeffrey Scott; Arredondo, Victor Manuel; Hartshorn, Richard Timothy; Gardner, Robb Richard; Scheper, William Michael; **Haught, John Christian**; Scheibel, Jeffrey John

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005003981	A1	20050106	US 2004-876180	20040624
CA 2525327	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525327	20040628
WO 2005003438	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20873	20040628

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-483343P P 20030627

WO 2004-US20873 W 20040628

AB Title compns. with good removal of laundry soils comprise novel deterative surfactants. Thus, a composition comprising

1-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-propanol obtained from diethanolamine and 2-ethylhexylglycidyl ether 50, propylene glycol 25, TSF 4446 silicone copolyol 10, and water 15% showed good blood stain removal when used for cotton swatches.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:15924 HCAPLUS



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:96353  
 TITLE: Lipophilic fluid cleaning compositions capable of delivering scent  
 INVENTOR(S): Baker, Keith Homer; Hartshorn, Richard Timothy; Dykstra, Robert Richard; Scheper, William Michael; Sivik, Mark Robert; **Haught, John Christian**  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005003980	A1	20050106	US 2004-874842	20040623
CA 2526310	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2526310	20040628
WO 2005003434	A2	20050113	WO 2004-US20614	20040628
WO 2005003434	A3	20051006		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-483359P P 20030627  
 WO 2004-US20614 W 20040628

AB The present invention relates to a composition and/or system comprising a perfume composition for use in a lipophilic fluid fabric treatment system and methods of making and using same. Such composition provides perfume/fabric substantivity. Thus, 0.01% an amine product obtained from Lupasol G 100 and Damascone was added to a lipophilic fluid and mixed for 1-3 min, 0.015% a benefit agent was added to the amine-containing lipophilic fluid composition and mixed for 5 min to give a lipophilic cleaning fluid composition

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:15672 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:96752  
 TITLE: Method for purifying a dry cleaning solvent with membrane filtration  
 INVENTOR(S): Radomyselski, Arseni Valerevich; **Haught, John Christian**; Scheper, William Michael; Sivik, Mark Robert  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005000897	A1	20050106	US 2004-876123	20040624

US 2005000029	A1	20050106	US 2004-876178	20040624
US 2005009724	A1	20050113	US 2004-876177	20040624
US 2005011543	A1	20050120	US 2004-876131	20040624
CA 2525513	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525513	20040628
CA 2526302	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2526302	20040628
CA 2526306	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2526306	20040628
CA 2526307	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2526307	20040628
WO 2005003440	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20609	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2005003441	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20610	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2005003442	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20611	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2005003444	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US21031	20040628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-483154P	P	20030627
US 2003-483290P	P	20030627
US 2004-547126P	P	20040224
US 2004-547355P	P	20040224
US 2004-547368P	P	20040224



WO 2004-US20609 W 20040628  
 WO 2004-US20610 W 20040628  
 WO 2004-US20611 W 20040628  
 WO 2004-US21031 W 20040628

AB A method for purifying dry cleaning solvents containing laundry soils, employs membrane filtration to enhance the separation of the contaminants from the dry cleaning solvent. A process for purifying such a lipophilic fluid comprises the steps of: (a) providing a mixture comprising a lipophilic fluid and laundry soils; (b) passing the mixture through a membrane, thereby removing the laundry soils and converting the lipophilic fluid to a purified lipophilic fluid. Each step (b) can reduce the concentration of laundry soils in the mixture by at least about 10%.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1801 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:76964  
 TITLE: Pseudo-distillation method for purifying a dry cleaning solvent  
 INVENTOR(S): Radomyselski, Arseni Valerevich; Sivik, Mark Robert; Arredondo, Victor Manuel; Scheper, William Michael; Haught, John Christian  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004262570	A1	20041230	US 2004-876059	20040624
CA 2525512	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525512	20040606
WO 2005003443	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20880	20040606
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-483315P P 20030627  
 WO 2004-US20880 W 20040606

AB Pseudo-distillation, steady-state method for purifying dry cleaning solvents containing laundry soils and other contaminants is described.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1792 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:96351  
 TITLE: Fabric care compositions for lipophilic fluid systems incorporating an antimicrobial agent  
 INVENTOR(S): Ghosh, Chanchal Kumar; Haught, John Christian  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004261196	A1	20041230	US 2004-877539	20040625
CA 2525322	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525322	20040628
WO 2005003436	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20789	20040628

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-483350P P 20030627  
 WO 2004-US20789 W 20040628

AB Compns. for treating fabric articles, especially articles of clothing, linens and drapery, wherein the compns. provide improved cleaning of soils from fabric articles, especially while providing superior garment care for articles sensitive to water as compared to conventional fabric article treating compns., are provided. The fabric article treating compns. comprise: (a) lipophilic fluid and (b) an antimicrobial agent, and (c) optionally, a surfactant component capable of enhancing soil removal benefits of a lipophilic fluid and/or capable of suspending water in a lipophilic fluid, and (d) optionally, a non-silicone additive capable of further enhancing soil removal by the composition, and (e) optionally, a polar solvent, and (f) optionally, other cleaning adjuncts, wherein the fabric article treating composition is capable of suspending water in a lipophilic fluid.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:678 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:96350  
 TITLE: Fabric care compositions for lipophilic fluid systems containing an antimicrobial agent  
 INVENTOR(S): Ghosh, Chanchal Kumar; Haught, John Christian  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004261195	A1	20041230	US 2004-877549	20040625
CA 2525324	AA	20050113	CA 2004-2525324	20040628
WO 2005003437	A1	20050113	WO 2004-US20790	20040628

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,  
 SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
 SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-482955P P 20030627  
 WO 2004-US20790 W 20040628

AB Compns. for treating fabric articles, especially articles of clothing, linens and drapery, wherein the compns. provide improved cleaning of soils from and/or care of and/or treatment of fabric articles, especially while providing an antimicrobial agent. The present invention includes a method of treating microbes in a nonaq. laundering process comprising (a) laundering fabric articles by a nonaq. laundering process using a lipophilic fluid, (b) introducing an antimicrobial agent to the nonaq. laundering process, (c) reducing the effectiveness of the microbes with the antimicrobial agent, and (d) Optionally removing the microbes from cleaning composition

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515626 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:56117

TITLE: Fabric article cleaning and/or treating compositions containing fluorine-containing solvents

INVENTOR(S): Scheper, William Michael; Sivik, Mark Robert; Shi, Jichun; Haught, John Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004053044	A1	20040624	WO 2003-US39600	20031210
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004117918	A1	20040624	US 2003-714783	20031117
AU 2003296979	A1	20040630	AU 2003-296979	20031210
EP 1570039	A1	20050907	EP 2003-812981	20031210
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-432436P P 20021211  
 WO 2003-US39600 W 20031210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:56117

AB The composition comprises a fluorine-containing solvent having at least one of (i)

oil solvency as measured by KB value >30, (ii) nonflammable and oil solvency as measured by KB value >9, or (iii) global warming potential <50; and a adjunct ingredient.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:493389 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:25056  
 TITLE: Compositions comprising glycol ether solvents and methods employing same  
 INVENTOR(S): Scheper, William Michael; Sivik, Mark Robert; Shi, Jichun; **Haught, John Christian**  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004111806	A1	20040617	US 2003-714785	20031117
WO 2004053041	A2	20040624	WO 2003-US39299	20031210
WO 2004053041	A3	20040826		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003300857	A1	20040630	AU 2003-300857	20031210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-432455P	P 20021211
			WO 2003-US39299	W 20031210
AB Glycol ether solvents and fabric article treating compns. and fabric article treating methods employing such solvents are provided.				

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:472672 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:54239  
 TITLE: Bleaching in conjunction with a lipophilic fluid cleaning regimen for treatment of fabrics  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Stark, Cynthia Marie; Burns, Michael Eugene; **Haught, John Christian**; Scheper, William Michael  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003050343	A2	20030619	WO 2002-US37497	20021122
WO 2003050343	A3	20040910		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				

PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,  
 TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,  
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,  
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,  
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2469397 AA 20030619 CA 2002-2469397 20021122

EP 1478799 A2 20041124 EP 2002-795664 20021122

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

JP 2005511859 T2 20050428 JP 2003-551357 20021122

US 2003119699 A1 20030626 US 2002-308493 20021203

US 2006035799 A1 20060216 US 2005-257313 20051024

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-338009P P 20011206

US 2000-209250P P 20000605

US 2000-209443P P 20000605

US 2000-209444P P 20000605

US 2000-209468P P 20000605

US 2000-248023P P 20001113

US 2001-849553 A2 20010504

WO 2002-US37497 W 20021122

US 2002-308493 A1 20021203

AB Fabrics are treated with lipophilic fluid, a polar phase and bleach system  
 having a ClogP  $\geq$  -1. The treatment compns. contain lipophilic  
 fluid, a polar phase and a bleach system (no data).

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:221795 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:239725

TITLE: Down the drain dry cleaning system using non-aqueous  
 lipophilic fluid for household automatic laundry  
 machines

INVENTOR(S): Deak, John Christopher; Scheper, William Michael;  
 France, Paul Amaat Raymond Gerald; Vos, Eddy;  
 Lootvoet, Veerle Marie Nathalie; Radomyselski, Arseni  
 Valervich; Haught, John Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003022982	A1	20030320	WO 2002-US28672	20020910
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
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PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,				
NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2455958	AA	20030320	CA 2002-2455958	20020910
US 2003069159	A1	20030410	US 2002-238252	20020910
EP 1427803	A1	20040616	EP 2002-761598	20020910



EP 1427803 B1 20060111

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

JP 2005502771 T2 20050127 JP 2003-527047 20020910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-318649P P 20010910  
WO 2002-US28672 W 20020910

AB A method for cleaning fabric articles comprises the steps of (I) contacting fabric articles in need of cleaning in an automatic washing machine with a cleaning composition wash medium comprising one or more laundry additives and lipophilic fluid, (II) separating one or more of the laundry additives from the lipophilic fluid and forming an aqueous mixture of the laundry additives separated from the lipophilic fluid, and (III) disposing of the aqueous mixture down the drain. Thus, an example drying cleaning composition

contains lipophilic fluid, surfactant 0.3%, and non-silicone additive 0.4%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:221559 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:242464

TITLE: Recycling of a lipophilic fluid used as dry cleaning solvent

INVENTOR(S): Radomyselski, Arseni Valerevich; France, Paul Amaat Raymond Gerald; Burton, Dewey Edward; Ullom, Michael Jason; Bertin, Marcus Anthony; Powell, Scott Edward; Vos, Eddy; Lootvoet, Veerle Maria Nathalie; Scheper, William Michael; **Haught, John Christian**; Deak, John Christopher

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003022395	A1	20030320	WO 2002-US28887	20020910
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
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CA 2457353	AA	20030320	CA 2002-2457353	20020910
US 2003070238	A1	20030417	US 2002-238293	20020910
EP 1425078	A1	20040609	EP 2002-798210	20020910
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK			
JP 2005520669	T2	20050714	JP 2003-526518	20020910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-318381P	P 20010910
			US 2001-318393P	P 20010910
			US 2001-318396P	P 20010910

US 2001-318439P P 20010910  
 US 2001-318648P P 20010910  
 WO 2002-US28887 W 20020910

AB A lipophilic fluid, especially a dry cleaning solvent, can be purified to remove

contaminants, such as water, surfactants, water, body and food oils, fatty acids, and dyes, by contacting it with a water absorbing agent and an adsorbent. The water absorbing agent is a hydrogel which can be regenerated. The adsorbent is a charged agent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:203490 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Home laundry method

INVENTOR(S): Scheper, William Michael; Haught, John Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003050214	A1	20030313	US 2002-238292	20020910
WO 2003022977	A1	20030320	WO 2002-US28669	20020910
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-318395P P 20010910

AB Automatic home laundering processes for cleaning and/or refreshing fabric articles, especially articles of clothing, linen and drapery is provided by the present invention. The present invention also relates to automatic home laundering of mixed loads of fabric articles comprising machine washable fabric articles and dry clean only fabric articles.

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:203010 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:223310

TITLE: Selective dry cleaning laundry process using water

INVENTOR(S): Scheper, William Michael; Haught, John Christian; Deak, John Christopher; France, Paul Amaat Raymond Gerald; Severns, John Cort; Radomyselski, Anna Vadimovna; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacques Kamiel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003046963	A1	20030313	US 2002-237337	20020909
CA 2456923	AA	20030320	CA 2002-2456923	20020910
WO 2003023128	A1	20030320	WO 2002-US28675	20020910
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1425460	A1	20040609	EP 2002-798189	20020910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
BR 2002012426	A	20040803	BR 2002-12426	20020910
JP 2005502795	T2	20050127	JP 2003-527182	20020910
US 2005124520	A1	20050609	US 2005-39984	20050120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2001-318650P	P 20010910
			US 2002-237337	A3 20020909
			WO 2002-US28675	W 20020910

AB A method for cleaning water sensitive fabric articles especially clothing, linen

and drapery, comprises contacting said fabric articles in need of cleaning with a cleaning composition comprising a lipophilic fluid and water; wherein the amount of water in the cleaning composition is selected based upon the type of fabric articles being cleaned, with an automatic laundry machine capable of varying the amount of water present in the fabric article cleaning chamber. Such a process can improve soil cleaning while providing excellent garment care, especially for articles sensitive to water.

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:6081 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:57875  
 TITLE: Fabric care compositions of lipophilic fluid systems  
 INVENTOR(S): Deak, John Christopher; **Haught, John Christian**; Ladd, Joseph Michael, Jr.; Severns, John Cort; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacques Kamiel; Collins, Jerome Howard  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003000833	A1	20030103	WO 2002-US19565	20020619
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				



GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2447885 AA 20030103 CA 2002-2447885 20020619

EP 1404799 A1 20040407 EP 2002-747922 20020619

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

BR 2002010940 A 20040608 BR 2002-10940 20020619

JP 2004535493 T2 20041125 JP 2003-507221 20020619

US 2003087793 A1 20030508 US 2002-177691 20020621

US 6894014 B2 20050517

EG 23157 A 20040531 EG 2002-704 20020622

US 2005187125 A1 20050825 US 2005-116787 20050428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-300116P P 20010622

US 2000-209250P P 20000605

US 2001-849843 A2 20010504

WO 2002-US19565 W 20020619

US 2002-177691 A1 20020621

AB A fabric article treating composition capable of suspending water in a lipophilic fluid, comprises, by weight of the fabric article treating composition:

a) a lipophilic fluid, preferably about 70-99.99%; and; b) a surfactant component, preferably about 0.001-10%, capable of enhancing soil removal benefits of a lipophilic fluid and/or capable of suspending water in a lipophilic fluid; and; c) a non-silicone additive, preferably about 0.001-10%, capable of further enhancing soil removal by the composition; and optionally, d) a polar solvent; e) other cleaning adjuncts.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71791 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:97830

TITLE: Biocidal compositions for industrial materials and waters containing substituted salicylanilides

INVENTOR(S): Haught, John Christian; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Convents, Andre Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

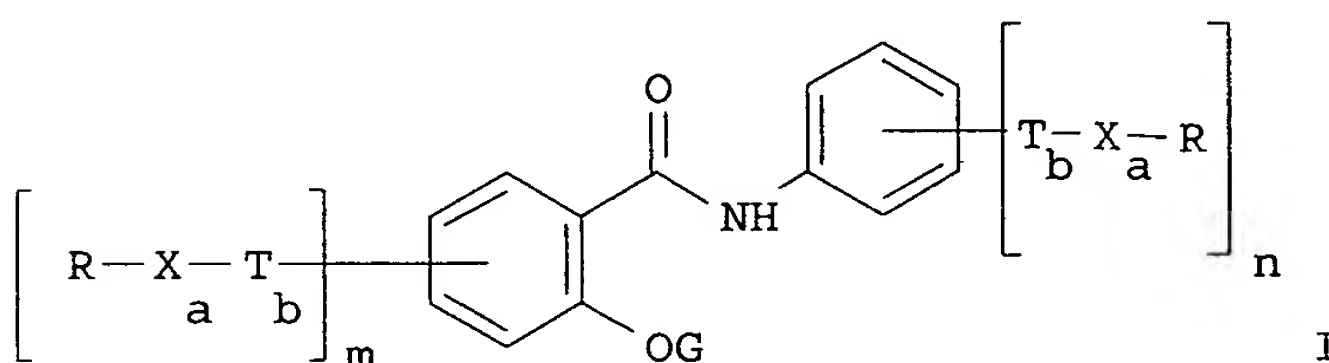
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005643	A2	20020124	WO 2001-US22175	20010715
WO 2002005643	A3	20030717		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,			

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CA 2411913	AA	20020124	CA 2001-2411913	20010715
BR 2001012463	A	20030722	BR 2001-12463	20010715
EP 1349453	A2	20031008	EP 2001-953473	20010715
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004503568	T2	20040205	JP 2002-511593	20010715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-218207P	P 20000714
			WO 2001-US22175	W 20010715

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:97830  
GI



AB Biocidal substituted salicylanilide compds. I (Markush included) are useful in biocide compns., bacteria-reducing systems, biocide products and bacteria-reducing methods. Thus, 4-chlorosalicylanilide, 5-chlorosalicylanilide, and mixts. thereof are used in pain or paint base to enhance their biocidal efficacy and gelation resistance.

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:904653 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:38804

TITLE: Bleaching in conjunction with a lipophilic fluid cleaning regimen

INVENTOR(S): Burns, Michael Eugene; **Haught, John Christopher**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001094685	A1	20011213	WO 2001-US18267	20010605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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US 2001054202	A1	20011227	US 2001-849839	20010504
US 6840963	B2	20050111		
US 2002004950	A1	20020117	US 2001-849553	20010504
US 6706677	B2	20040316		
US 2002007519	A1	20020124	US 2001-849842	20010504
US 6828292	B2	20041207		
US 2002133885	A1	20020926	US 2001-849843	20010504
US 6939837	B2	20050906		
US 2002133886	A1	20020926	US 2001-849893	20010504
US 6691536	B2	20040217		
CA 2407180	AA	20011213	CA 2001-2407180	20010605
CA 2407750	AA	20011213	CA 2001-2407750	20010605
CA 2408659	AA	20011213	CA 2001-2408659	20010605
CA 2409127	AA	20011213	CA 2001-2409127	20010605
CA 2410199	AA	20011213	CA 2001-2410199	20010605
AU 2001068200	A5	20011217	AU 2001-68200	20010605
AU 2001075291	A5	20011217	AU 2001-75291	20010605
AU 2001075292	A5	20011217	AU 2001-75292	20010605
EP 1290259	A2	20030312	EP 2001-941984	20010605
EP 1290259	B1	20051221		
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EP 1290267	A1	20030312	EP 2001-941985	20010605
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EP 1290266	A1	20030312	EP 2001-946103	20010605
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EP 1290263	A2	20030312	EP 2001-946114	20010605
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EP 1292731	A2	20030319	EP 2001-946113	20010605
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003535627	T2	20031202	JP 2002-502209	20010605
JP 2003535991	T2	20031202	JP 2002-502213	20010605
JP 2003535994	T2	20031202	JP 2002-502217	20010605
JP 2003535995	T2	20031202	JP 2002-502219	20010605
JP 2003535628	T2	20031202	JP 2002-502220	20010605
BR 2001011426	A	20031223	BR 2001-11426	20010605
AT 313655	E	20060115	AT 2001-941984	20010605
EG 22855	A	20030930	EG 2001-649	20010617
EG 22854	A	20030930	EG 2001-651	20010617
EG 22908	A	20031030	EG 2001-648	20010617
EG 23119	A	20040428	EG 2001-652	20010617
US 2004147418	A1	20040729	US 2004-757583	20040114
US 6998377	B2	20060214		
US 2005044637	A1	20050303	US 2004-963910	20041013
US 2005081305	A1	20050421	US 2004-964026	20041013
US 2005187125	A1	20050825	US 2005-116787	20050428
US 2005256015	A1	20051117	US 2005-183546	20050718
US 2006035799	A1	20060216	US 2005-257313	20051024
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2000-209250P	P 20000605
			US 2000-209443P	P 20000605
			US 2000-209444P	P 20000605
			US 2000-209468P	P 20000605
			US 2000-248023P	P 20001113
			US 2001-849553	A 20010504
			US 2001-849839	A 20010504
			US 2001-849842	A 20010504

US 2001-849843	A	20010504
US 2001-849893	A	20010504
US 2000-241174P	P	20001017
US 2001-260927P	P	20010111
US 2001-280074P	P	20010330
US 2001-849684	A	20010504
US 2001-849963	A	20010504
WO 2001-US18196	W	20010605
WO 2001-US18264	W	20010605
WO 2001-US18265	W	20010605
WO 2001-US18266	W	20010605
WO 2001-US18267	W	20010605
US 2001-300116P	P	20010622
US 2001-338009P	P	20011206
US 2002-177691	A1	20020621
US 2002-308493	A1	20021203
US 2003-612106	A3	20030702

AB A method for attaining improved fabric cleaning in a lipophilic treatment regimen comprises the steps of (a) exposing the fabric to a lipophilic fluid selected from a linear siloxane, a cyclic siloxane, or mixts. thereof, preferably decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, (b) exposing the fabric to a bleach system selected from oxygen-based bleach, bleach activator, and a peroxide source, pre-formed peracid, photo bleach, ozone oxidative bleach enzyme, and combinations thereof, and (c) optionally, exposing the fabric to a polar component.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617755 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:176727

TITLE: Antibacterial agents and compositions containing substituted salicylanilides or phenols

INVENTOR(S): Haught, John Christian; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Convents, Andre Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter + Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

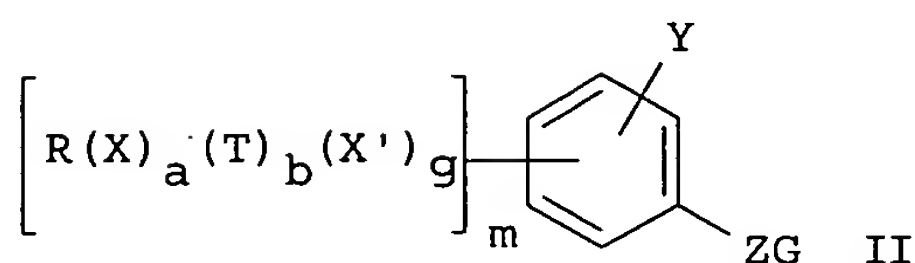
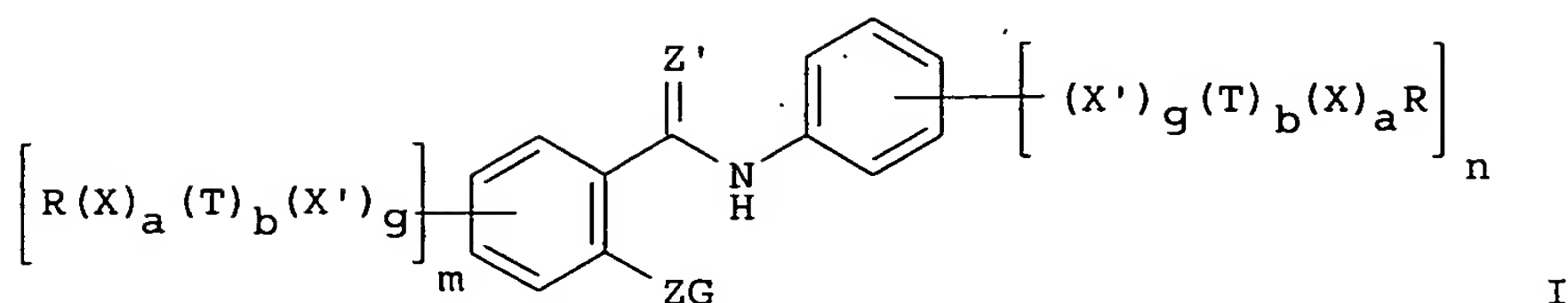
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060157	A2	20010823	WO 2001-US4903	20010216
WO 2001060157	A3	20020124		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
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US 2002068014	A1	20020606	US 2001-784500	20010215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-183403P P 20000218

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:176727

GI



AB Antibacterial compns. contain substituted salicylanilides I (Markush included) or substituted phenols II (Markush included) with at least one, preferably at least two addnl. components selected from surfactants, solvents, perfumes, and enzymes, the latter preferably selected from protease, amylase, cellulase, mannase, xyloglucanase, pectinase, lipase, laccase, and peroxidase.

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:115236 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:115236

TITLE: Evaluation of drug-induced prostatic involution in dogs by transabdominal B-mode ultrasonography

AUTHOR(S): Cartee, R. E.; Rumph, P. F.; Kenter, D. C.; Cooney, J. C.; Frank, D.; Haught, J.; Leong, P.; Humphries, M.; Amaratunga, P.; Zampaglioni, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Vet. Med., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849-5518, USA

SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1990), 51(11), 1773-8

CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645

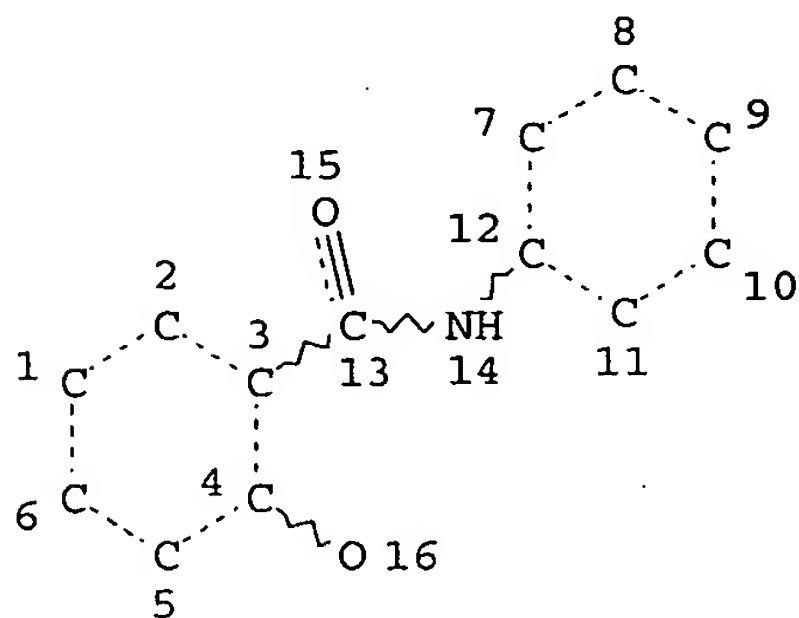
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The relative antiandrogen-induced prostate involution activity of the newly synthesized hydroxyflutamide prodrug was compared with that of flutamide in 25 beagles. Secondary antiandrogen activity of both drugs on the testes and mammary tissue was investigated. Daily oral administration of both compds. at 2 dosages (2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg) during a 7-wk period was monitored by transabdominal ultrasonog. of the prostate twice a week. Cross-sectional area ests. of the prostate gland calculated from oblique dorsoventral, and transverse sonog. measurements were diminished significantly in some of the treated dogs as early as day 14 of drug administration. All treated dogs had significant differences in reduction by day 47. Involution was related directly to dose, but no difference was observed between test compds. Differences in secondary antiandrogen activity were not remarkable. Flutamide was not found to have any activity

advantage in vivo over hydroxyflutamide. It was concluded that ultrasonog. can be a highly effective means of monitoring prostate size, and of monitoring drug-induced involution over time.

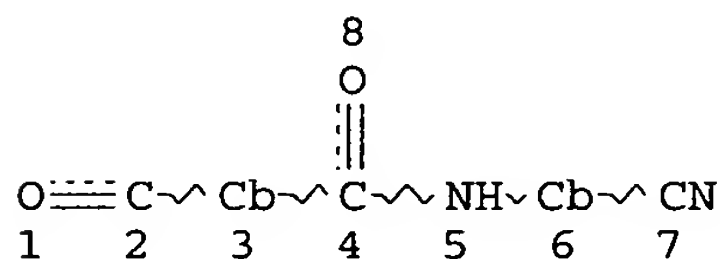
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
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NUMBER OF NODES IS 16

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
L5 17186 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1  
L6 STR



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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
GGCAT IS MCY AT 3  
GGCAT IS MCY AT 6  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:  
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NUMBER OF NODES IS 8

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
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L11 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)  
L12 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8  
L13 57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE GEORGE SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY S"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOTT"/AU)  
L14 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)



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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1292152 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:8436  
 TITLE: Organic activator for bleaches  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scott; Dykstra, Robert  
 Richard; Hiler, George Douglas  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005272631	A1	20051208	US 2005-116775	20050428
WO 2005118526	A1	20051215	WO 2005-US19637	20050602
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-577277P P 20040604  
 US 2005-116775 A 20050428

AB The present invention relates to organic activators R1GN(GR2)R3R4 Z: wherein R1 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl moiety comprising at least five carbons, R2 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety comprising less than five carbons, R3 is a suitable bridging moiety, R4 is a charged moiety, N is nitrogen, each G is, independently, an oxygen containing moiety and Z, when present, is a charge balancing counter ion. The present invention also relates to cleaning compns. comprising said organic activators, and processes for making and using the aforementioned organic activators and cleaning compns.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:641832 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:135281  
 TITLE: Organic catalyst system for peroxide bleach activation  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2005159327      A1      20050721      US 2004-999652      20041130
WO 2005073360      A1      20050811      WO 2005-US1898      20050114
W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
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    NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
    TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW:  BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
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    EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
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    MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

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US 2004-537068P      P 20040116
US 2004-999652      A 20041130

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AB A composition comprises: (a) a source of hydrogen peroxide; (b) a bleach activator RCOL, wherein R is a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched hydrocarbonyl group containing from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms wherein the longest linear alkyl chain extending from and including the carbonyl carbon contains greater than 10 carbon atoms and L is a leaving group, the conjugate acid of which has a pKa in the range of from about 4 to about 18; and (c) an oxygen transfer catalyst selected from the group consisting of: (i) iminium cations and polyions; (ii) iminium zwitterions; (iii) modified amines; (iv) modified amine oxides; (v) N-sulfonyl imines; (vi) N-phosphonyl imines; (vii) N-acyl imines; (viii) thiadiazole dioxides; (ix) perfluoroimines; and (x) mixts. thereof. The organic catalyst systems are useful in cleaning compns.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:540653 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:73865

TITLE: Perhydrolases from Mycobacterium smegmatis and other sources, their structural and functional characterization, and their use in cleaning and disinfecting applications

INVENTOR(S): Amin, Neelam S.; Boston, Matthew G.; Bott, Richard R.; Cervin, Marguerite A.; Concar, Edward M.; Gustwiller, Marc E.; Jones, Brian Edward; Liebeton, Klaus; **Miracle, Gregory S.**; Oh, Hiroshi; Poulouse, Ayrookaran J.; Ramer, Sandra W.; Scheibel, Jeffrey J.; Weyler, Walter; Whited, Gregory M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., USA; The Procter & Gamble Company

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 523 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

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PATENT NO.      KIND      DATE      APPLICATION NO.      DATE
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WO 2005056782      A2      20050623      WO 2004-US40438      20041203
W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
    CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
    GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
    LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
    NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
    TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
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 RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,  
 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-526764P

P 20031203

AB The present invention provides methods and compns. comprising at least one perhydrolase enzyme for cleaning and other applications. The perhydrolase gene cloned from Mycobacterium smegmatis was used to identify a variety of homologs from the public sequence databases, metagenome libraries, and environmental samples. Site-scanning mutagenesis and crystal structure determination identify residues important for altered activity, isoelec. point, chemical stability, and thermostability. Perhydrolases of the present invention provide methods and compns. for generation of peracids and a variety of applications involving cleaning, bleaching, and disinfecting.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:451364 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:14034

TITLE: Preparation of dihydroisoquinoline zwitterions as organic catalysts for cleaning products

INVENTOR(S): Hiler, George Douglas, II; Miracle, George Scot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005047264	A1	20050526	WO 2004-US36987	20041104
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-517947P

P 20031106

US 2003-519443P

P 20031112

US 2003-531100P

P 20031219

AB A zwitterionic sulfates of substituted or unsubstituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, which can be used as an organic catalysts for cleaning composition, is prepared by reacting a substituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline sulfur

trioxide complex, an unsubstituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline sulfur trioxide complex, with a substituted epoxide, an unsubstituted epoxide in aprotic solvent at 0-150° and 0.1-100 atmospheric. Thus, 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline prepared from 2-phenethylamine and formic acid was reacted with SO<sub>3</sub> and 2-ethylhexyl glycidyl ether to receive a mono-[2-(3,4-dihydro-isoquinolin-2-yl)-1-(2-ethylhexyloxymethyl)-ethyl] ester as catalyst for detergents.

## REFERENCE COUNT:

5

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:450906 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:9570

TITLE: Process of producing organic catalysts useful as bleaching agents for cleaning compositions

INVENTOR(S): Hiler, George Douglas; Miracle, Gregory Scot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., which which

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005113246	A1	20050526	US 2004-978945	20041101
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-517947P	P 20031106
			US 2003-519443P	P 20031112
			US 2003-531100P	P 20031219

AB This invention relates to a process of producing organic catalysts comprising iminium or oxaziridinium moieties. Thus, 5.0 g 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (preparation given) was treated with 3.05 g sulfuric anhydride at 5° for 30 min and stirred at room temperature for 1 h, 7.1 g 2-ethylhexyl glycidyl ether was added therein and heated at 90° to give 10.3 g sulfuric acid mono-[2-(3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2-yl)-1-(2-ethylhexyloxymethyl)-ethyl] ester, 10 g of which was mixed with sodium sulfate 80, sodium lauryl sulfonate 10, and water 10 g at 70-90°, dried, and pulverized to give a fine powder, the resulting fine powder was processed into a granular detergent.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:589529 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:125405

TITLE: Preparation and uses of organic activator in laundry detergent

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

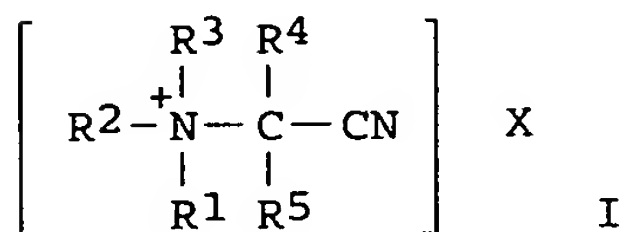
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004060856	A2	20040722	WO 2003-US39797	20031215
WO 2004060856	A3	20041209		

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2505806	AA	20040722	CA 2003-2505806	20031215
EP 1572631	A2	20050914	EP 2003-814780	20031215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003017351	A	20051116	BR 2003-17351	20031215
US 2004142844	A1	20040722	US 2003-737427	20031216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-434619P	P 20021218
			WO 2003-US39797	W 20031215
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 141:125405		
GI				



AB An organic activators has the formula I, wherein (a) R4 and R5 are independently hydrogen, or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl or aryl groups containing from 1 to 18 carbon atoms; (b) any remaining R1, R2 or R3 moieties are independently substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl or aryl groups containing from 1 to 18 carbon atoms; and (c) X is a charge-equalizing anion; wherein said compound is characterized in that at least one of R1, R2 or R3 is a hydroxyalkyl moiety comprising at least 2 carbon atoms, preferably a linear hydroxyalkyl moiety comprising from 2 to 12, more preferably 3 to 12 carbons and preferably all of said hydroxyalkyl moieties' hydroxyl groups are separated from said compound's quaternary nitrogen by at least 2, more preferably 3 carbon atoms. Such modification ensures that one or more of the drawbacks associated with this class of mol. are essentially eliminated, making it an excellent bleaching activator in cleaning compns.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:435440 HCAPLUS

TITLE: From the Round Bottom Flask to the Consumer: Development of Pro-Perfumes

AUTHOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fabric & Home Care Technology Division, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, 45252, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts, 36th Central Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Indianapolis, IN, United States, June 2-4 (2004), INV-399. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69FMAU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

AB Perfume significantly impacts the consumers experience of our products. Our goal is to deliver the best perfume character and intensity, at the right time, to the right location, and at the lowest cost. This presentation provides an overview of perfume delivery in a number of consumer product applications, covering the challenges of meeting the consumer need either with perfume alone, or with perfume delivery technologies. In aqueous-based, surfactant-containing products there is a need to provide perfume

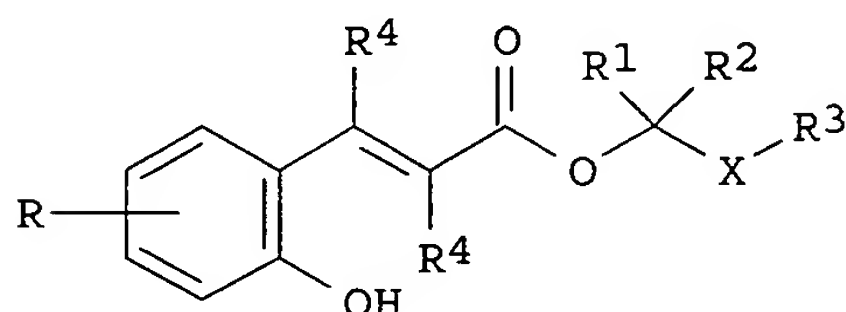
benefits to consumer substrates such as fabric, hair or skin. While several technologies have the potential to increase perfume deposition under dilute wash conditions, most lack the stability needed to maintain efficacy for the shelf-life of the product. In addition, phys. carriers

designed to minimize in-product diffusion or pro-perfumes that resist hydrolysis can suffer from having an inadequate trigger for timely release. We have developed a sequential two-trigger pro-perfume system in which the initiating trigger is absent during product storage, but present during or after the wash. The structure-activity relationships associated with such dual-trigger systems is also explored.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:372824 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:380302  
 TITLE: Photo-activated pro-fragrances and their uses  
 INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; Miracle, Gregory Scot  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 106,707.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004087454	A1	20040506	US 2003-727695	20031204
US 6956013	B2	20051018		
US 2003004072	A1	20030102	US 2002-106707	20020326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-282789P	P 20010410
			US 2002-106707	A2 20020326

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:380302  
 GI



I

AB A photo-activated pro-accord conjugate containing a photo-labile unit which upon exposure to electromagnetic radiation, is capable of releasing a pro-accord unit, at least an aldehyde or a ketone fragrance raw material. Such a photo-activated pro-accord conjugate has the formula I wherein: (a) X is --NR7--, --NH--, --S--, --N(R8)2-- or mixts. thereof; wherein R7 and each R8 is independently selected from C1-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbyl; C3-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, cyclic or acyclic heterocarbyl; C6-C20 substituted or unsubstituted alkaryl, aryl or aralkyl; or mixts. thereof; (b) R is a photo-labile unit modulating group; (c) R1 is selected from C1-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbyl; C3-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, cyclic or acyclic heterocarbyl; or mixts. thereof; (d) R2 is selected from hydrogen, R1 wherein R1 and R2 are moieties when taken together with a carbonyl moiety comprise an aldehyde or a ketone having the formula: R1R2C=O which is capable of being released by said photo labile compound; (e) R3 is selected from C1-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbyl; C3-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, cyclic or acyclic heterocarbyl; hydrogen or mixts. thereof; wherein when any 2 or

more moieties selected from any non-hydrogen R3, R7 or R8 combine, said moieties form a common ring. Further more, R4 is selected from hydrogen, halogen, --OR', --N(R')2, --SR', nitrilo, a carbonyl comprising unit having the formula: --(CH2)xCOR6 wherein R6 is hydrogen, --OR', --N(R')2, C1-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbyl, C3-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, cyclic or acyclic heterocarbyl, or mixts. thereof, C1-C20 substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbyl or mixts. thereof.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991482 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:28774

TITLE: Synthesis and uses of organic catalyst with enhanced solubility in cleaning composition

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Hiiler, George  
Douglas, II; Murata, Susumu; Gray, Rebecca Massie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003104199	A2	20031218	WO 2003-US17553	20030604
WO 2003104199	A3	20040401		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2004018951	A1	20040129	US 2003-447506	20030529
CA 2485164	AA	20031218	CA 2003-2485164	20030604
AU 2003275121	A1	20031222	AU 2003-275121	20030604
BR 2003011612	A	20050222	BR 2003-11612	20030604
EP 1509503	A2	20050302	EP 2003-741868	20030604
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2005538823	T2	20051222	JP 2004-511269	20030604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-386692P	P 20020606
			US 2002-426549P	P 20021115
			WO 2003-US17553	W 20030604

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:28774

AB An organic catalyst comprising iminium or oxaziridinium moieties with enhanced solubility useful in cleaning composition, has the following formula (R1R6)C=N(R2)(R3(R4R5)), wherein R1 is an aryl or heteroaryl group; R2 is an alkyl; R1 and R2 when taken together with the iminium form a ring, preferably a six membered ring; R3 is a C1 to C20, preferably a C1 to C12, more preferably a C2 substituted alkyl; R4 is an alkylene with anionic group; R5 is the moiety -CR11R12-X-Gb-Xc-[(CR9R10)y-O]k-R8 (wherein each X is O, S, N-H, or N-R8; R8 is an alkyl, aryl and heteroaryl having less than 21 carbons; G is CO, SO2, SO, PO and PO2; R9 and R10 are H or C1-4 alkyl; R11 and R12 are H and alkyl or a carbonyl; b=0 or 1; c=0 or 1 but



c=0 if b=0; yr is 1-6 and k is 0-20); R6 is H, or an alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl moiety; said moieties being substituted or unsubstituted.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:320009 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:323059  
TITLE: Controlled benefit agent delivery system  
INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; Gray, Lon Montgomery;  
**Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Gallon, Lois Sara;  
Malton, Peter James  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003033635	A1	20030424	WO 2002-US33377	20021018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003158079	A1	20030821	US 2002-255428	20020926
CA 2459305	AA	20030424	CA 2002-2459305	20021018
EP 1436373	A1	20040714	EP 2002-776237	20021018
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-345469P	P 20011019
			WO 2002-US33377	W 20021018
AB The present invention relates to a benefit agent delivery system, comprising a benefit agent and an amine comprising a primary and/or secondary amine moiety that can, when directly applied to a substrate, provide a longer benefit term than when a benefit agent alone is applied to the substrate. Typical benefit agents include perfume raw materials such as perfume aldehydes and ketones.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 8			THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT	

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:814085 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:315791  
TITLE: Photo-activated pro-fragrances  
INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083620	A1	20021024	WO 2002-US9167	20020327
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2439520	AA	20021024	CA 2002-2439520	20020327
EP 1377538	A1	20040107	EP 2002-717715	20020327
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1501907	A	20040602	CN 2002-808108	20020327
BR 2002008739	A	20040720	BR 2002-8739	20020327
JP 2004527533	T2	20040909	JP 2002-581377	20020327
EG 23088	A	20040331	EG 2002-358	20020408
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-282789P	P 20010410
			WO 2002-US9167	W 20020327

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:315791

AB A photo-activated pro-accord conjugate capable of releasing a fragrance raw material accord by the exposure to electromagnetic radiation is described. The conjugate has the formula [PHOTO]-O-CHR1R2XR3 ([PHOTO] = photo-labile unit which upon exposure to electromagnetic radiation is capable of releasing a pro-accord unit; X = O, N, S; R1, R2 = moieties when taken together comprise an aldehyde or ketone fragrance raw material; R3 = fragrance raw material alc., amine, thio compound). The fragrance conjugates are useful for applications in cosmetics, e.g., a skin lotion, a cleanser, and a deodorant gel stick, laundry detergents, and a clay-based litter box. For example, (E)-3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid 1-heptyloxy-2-phenylethyl ester (I) was prepared by reaction of 6.5 g of (E)-3-[2-(tert-butyldimethylsilanoxy)phenyl]acrylic acid and 5.4 g of (E)-2-(heptyloxy)ethenylbenzene to yield 7.2 g of the intermediate (E)-3-[2-(tert-butyldimethylsilanoxy)phenyl]acrylic acid 1-heptyloxy-2-phenylethyl ester; the intermediate was then treated with 4.7 g TBAF·3H2O to yield I.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:368283 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:390775

TITLE: Photolabile pro-fragrance conjugates

INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Gray, Lon Montgomery

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002038120	A1	20020516	WO 2001-US43843	20011106

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002094938	A1	20020718	US 2001-1029	20011102
CA 2424102	AA	20020516	CA 2001-2424102	20011106
AU 2002025710	A5	20020521	AU 2002-25710	20011106
EP 1331922	A1	20030806	EP 2001-993452	20011106

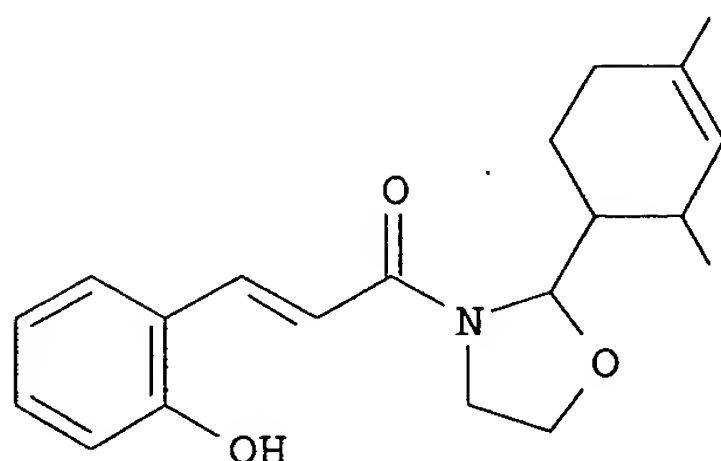
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

BR 2001015192	A	20030930	BR 2001-15192	20011106
JP 2004513217	T2	20040430	JP 2002-540710	20011106
EG 22946	A	20020113	EG 2001-1178	20011107
US 2004087453	A1	20040506	US 2003-693733	20031024
US 6987084	B2	20060117		
US 2005245408	A1	20051103	US 2005-148688	20050609

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-246811P	P	20001108
US 2001-1029	B3	20011102
WO 2001-US43843	W	20011106
US 2003-693733	A1	20031024

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:390775  
GI



I

AB The present invention relates to photolabile pro-fragrance conjugates comprising: a photo-labile unit which upon exposure to electromagnetic radiation is capable of releasing a pro-fragrance unit; and a pro-fragrance unit, which when so released is either a pro-fragrance compound capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or a fragrance raw material. The present invention relates to systems for delivering fragrances to a situs, and to laundry detergent compns., fine fragrances, personal care and hair care compns. comprising said systems. One examples compound prepared was a triplal oxazolidine conjugate (I).

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885697 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:10951

TITLE: Enhanced duration fragrance delivery systems having a non-distorted initial fragrance impression

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Dykstra, Robert



Richard; Holland, Lynette Anne Makin; Mattila, Jill  
Maureen  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001091712	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US17984	20010601
WO 2001091712	A3	20020606		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002049150	A1	20020425	US 2001-870273	20010530
US 6610646	B2	20030826		
CA 2409162	AA	20011206	CA 2001-2409162	20010601
EP 1289486	A2	20030312	EP 2001-948270	20010601
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001011241	A	20030603	BR 2001-11241	20010601
JP 2003534449	T2	20031118	JP 2001-587728	20010601
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-208466P P 20000601				
WO 2001-US17984 W 20010601				

AB The present invention relates to sustained-release fragrance accords wherein the initial fragrance release or bouquet is not distorted by the presence of an unbalanced accord. The systems of the present invention comprise: (a) a pro-fragrance component; and (b) a free fragrance component. The present invention further relates to compns. comprising the fragrance raw materials systems and processes for preparing said systems. A fragrance delivery system contained pro-fragrance which releases melonal 0.4, a pro-fragrance which releases triplal, a pro-fragrance which releases undecavertol 0.2, damascone 0.0001, melonal 0.05, triplal 0.01, addnl. free fragrance raw materials 13.8, and carrier q.s. 100%.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:168099 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:209697

TITLE: Preparation of cationic or zwitterionic aryliminium compounds for use as bleach booster providing resistance towards decomposition by aromatization and laundry methods employing same

INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; Miracle, Gregory Scot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016273	A1	20010308	WO 2000-US23315	20000825
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2381888	AA	20010308	CA 2000-2381888	20000825
BR 2000014149	A	20020514	BR 2000-14149	20000825
EP 1206515	A1	20020522	EP 2000-957786	20000825
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
TR 200200459	T2	20020621	TR 2002-200200459	20000825
JP 2003508584	T2	20030304	JP 2001-520821	20000825
AU 771521	B2	20040325	AU 2000-69354	20000825
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-151175P	P 19990827
			WO 2000-US23315	W 20000825

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:209697

AB Bleach boosting compds. selected from the group consisting of bleach boosters comprising quaternary imine cations, zwitterions, polyions having a net charge of from about +3 to about -3 and mixts. thereof, bleaching species comprising oxaziridinium cations, zwitterions, polyions having a net charge of from about +3 to about -3 and mixts. thereof, and mixts. thereof are disclosed. The bleach boosting compds. increase bleaching effectiveness even in lower temperature solns. and provide improved stability toward unwanted bleach boosting compound decomposition. The bleach boosting compds. are ideally suited for inclusion into bleaching compns. including those with detergent surfactants and enzymes. Also provided is a method for laundering a fabric employing the bleach boosting compds., and a laundry additive product employing the bleach boosting compds.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:168090 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:209740

TITLE: Bleaching laundry detergent formulation with controlled available components

INVENTOR(S): Dykstra, Robert Richard; Miracle, Gregory Scot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016263	A2	20010308	WO 2000-US23323	20000825
WO 2001016263	A3	20010607		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI,				

GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,  
 KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
 MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM,  
 TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,  
 MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,  
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2382280 AA 20010308 CA 2000-2382280 20000825

BR 2000013608 A 20020521 BR 2000-13608 20000825

EP 1206513 A2 20020522 EP 2000-957790 20000825

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

TR 200201062 T2 20030221 TR 2002-200201062 20000825

JP 2003508581 T2 20030304 JP 2001-520812 20000825

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-151002P P 19990827

US 1999-151004P P 19990827

WO 2000-US23323 W 20000825

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:209740

AB The laundry detergent formulation with bleach having its components  
 controlled available during the laundry process, contains bleaching  
 compns.(peroxygen), bleach activator (amines, amine oxides and etc.),  
 detergent (mid-chain branched anionic surfactant), enzyme, chelating  
 agent, builders, fillers, fragrance and etc.

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:861464 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32810

TITLE: Aldehyde and ketone-releasing pro-fragrances

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot;** Gray, Lon Montgomery

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000072816	A1	20001207	WO 2000-US14909	20000531
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,				
CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE,				
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,				
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT,				
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,				
US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,				
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000051740	A5	20001218	AU 2000-51740	20000531
EP 1185239	A1	20020313	EP 2000-936421	20000531
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6861402	B1	20050301	US 2001-979492	20011114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136921P	P 19990601
			WO 2000-US14909	W 20000531

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:32810

AB The present invention relates to fragrance delivery systems which  
 comprise: (A) about 0.01% by weight of a pro-fragrance component which

comprises pro-fragrances or pro-accords selected from at least two of the following: (i) aldehyde and ketone releasing pro-fragrances, preferably an oxazolidine pro-fragrance; (ii)  $\beta$ -amino pro-fragrances; and (iii) orthoester pro-accords; and (B) the balance carriers and other adjunct ingredients. For example, a damascone-releasing  $\beta$ -amino ketone pro-fragrance adduct 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-phenylmethyl-1-butanone was prepared by stirring 1 equiv of  $\delta$ -damascone with 2 equiv of N-benzylethanolamine until complete.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:756824 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:339986  
 TITLE: Pro-fragrances  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Gray, Lon Montgomery  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000063339	A1	20001026	WO 2000-US10166	20000414
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1171566	A1	20020116	EP 2000-923392	20000414
EP 1171566	B1	20041222		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002542382	T2	20021210	JP 2000-612418	20000414
AT 285464	E	20050115	AT 2000-923392	20000414
ES 2234592	T3	20050701	ES 2000-923392	20000414
US 6551987	B1	20030422	US 2001-30758	20011022
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-130108P	P 19990420
			WO 2000-US10166	W 20000414

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:339986

AB The present invention relates to fragrance delivery systems which comprise: a) one or more amine pro-fragrances; b) one or more aldehyde releasing oxazolidine pro-fragrances; and c) the balance carriers, pro-fragrances, pro-accords, other perfume ingredients. 1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-phenylmethyl-1-butanone was prepared and included in a formulation also containing trisgeranyl orthoformate.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:756814 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:313409

TITLE: Fragrance raw material aldehydes and pro-fragrances having a tertiary alpha carbon atom  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000063329	A1	20001026	WO 2000-US10211	20000414
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1171556	A1	20020116	EP 2000-923404	20000414
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002542380	T2	20021210	JP 2000-612409	20000414
US 2004067870	A1	20040408	US 2003-678207	20031003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-130127P	P 19990420
			WO 2000-US10211	W 20000414
			US 2001-30759	B1 20011022

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:313409

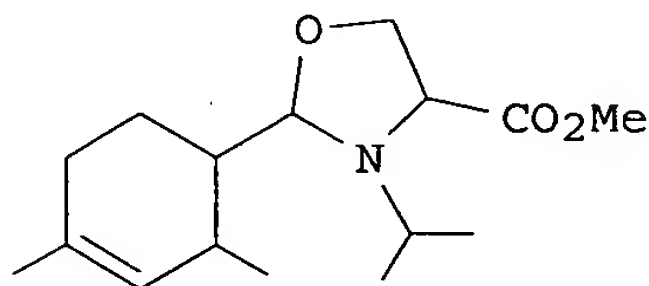
AB The present invention relates to fragrance raw materials having a tertiary  $\alpha$  carbon atom, to fragrance delivery systems which comprise said tertiary  $\alpha$  carbon atom fragrance raw materials, and pro-fragrances which are capable of delivering said tertiary  $\alpha$  carbon atom fragrance raw material and thereby providing an enhanced and sustained esthetic fragrance benefit. The compds. and systems of the present invention are suitable for use in fine fragrances, perfumes, and other personal care compns. A personal cleanser composition was prepared containing a fragrance delivery system 2-(1,1,5-trimethyl-hex-4-enyl)-5-carboxymethyl-oxazolidine (preparation given).

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:291008 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:325854  
 TITLE: Fragrance pro-accords and aldehyde and ketone fragrance libraries  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Price, Kenneth Nathan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000024721	A2	20000504	WO 1999-US24823	19991022
WO 2000024721	A3	20000824		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2346727	AA	20000504	CA 1999-2346727	19991022
EP 1123282	A2	20010816	EP 1999-955141	19991022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9915539	A	20011016	BR 1999-15539	19991022
JP 2002528441	T2	20020903	JP 2000-578291	19991022
US 2002155985	A1	20021024	US 2001-804100	20010312
US 2003207786	A1	20031106	US 2003-417071	20030416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-105380P	P 19981023
			WO 1999-US24823	W 19991022
			US 2001-804100	B1 20010312
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 132:325854		
GI				



I

AB The present invention relates to novel heterocyclic pro-fragrances, preferably oxazolidines, tetrahydro-1,3-oxazines, thiazolidines, or tetrahydro-1,3-thiazines, more preferably oxazolidines, or tetrahydro-1,3-oxazines, most preferably oxazolidines, which are capable of sustained release of fragrance raw material ketones and aldehydes and to fragrance delivery systems which comprise said pro-fragrances. I was prepared and a number of aldehydes were mixed with N-isopropylserine Me ester to give a library of compds.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53824 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:109780  
 TITLE: Cyclic imido bleach activators and compositions containing same  
 INVENTOR(S): Stark, Cynthia Marie; Burns, Michael Eugene; Hartshorn, Richard Timothy; Burckett-Stlaurent, James Charles Theophile Roger; Miracle, Gregory Scot  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002990	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US15312	19990708
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9949726	A1	20000201	AU 1999-49726	19990708
EP 1095127	A1	20010502	EP 1999-933734	19990708
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-91988P	P 19980708
			WO 1999-US15312	W 19990708

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:109780

AB The present invention relates to cyclic imido bleach activators and compns. containing the novel activators, and more particularly to bleach and laundry compns. containing the novel activators. A bleach activator was prepared by reaction of phthalic anhydride and 6-aminocaproic acid to give phthalimidohexanoic acid (I), conversion of I to the acid chloride, and reaction of I acid chloride with caprolactam.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53318 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:95001

TITLE: Diacyl peroxides and compositions containing them

INVENTOR(S): Hartshorn, Richard Timothy; Burns, Michael Eugene; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002437	A2	20000120	WO 1999-US15316	19990708
WO 2000002437	A3	20001123		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9954582	A1	20000201	AU 1999-54582	19990708
EP 1095019	A2	20010502	EP 1999-940800	19990708

Pryor 10662644

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-92073P

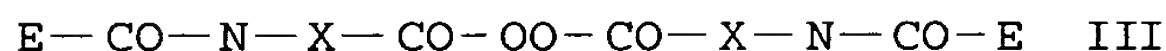
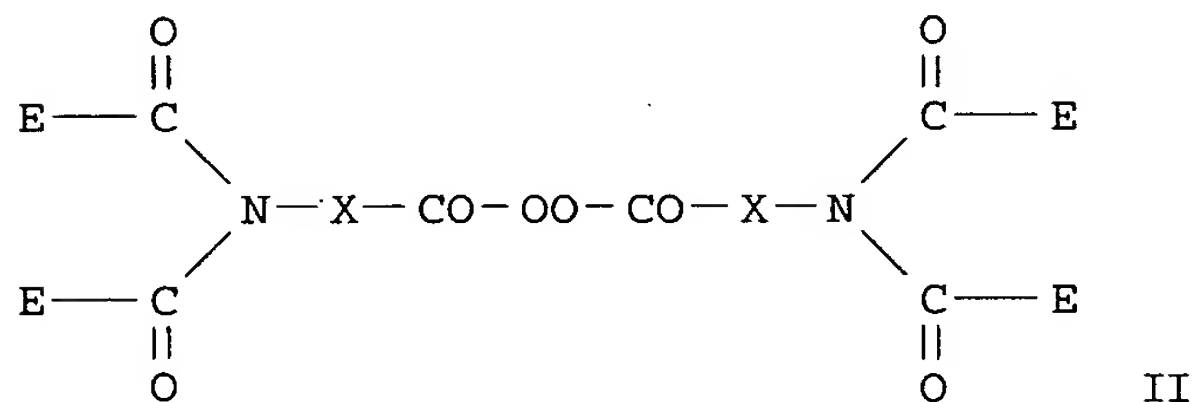
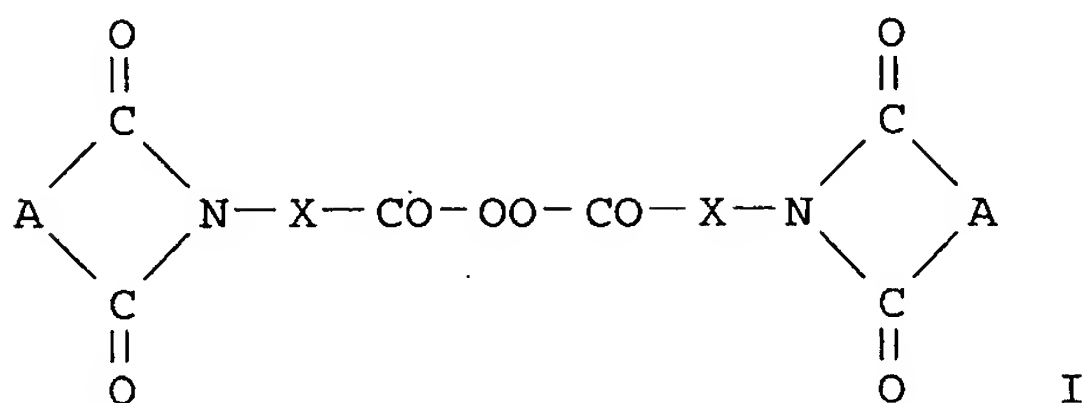
P 19980708

WO 1999-US15316

W 19990708

OTHER SOURCE(S):  
GI

MARPAT 132:95001



AB The title compds. comprise I, II, or III where A, E, and X comprise a (substituted) hydrocarbyl group. The diacyl peroxides are useful, as activators for bleach and laundry compns.

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:31339 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:83415

TITLE: Preparation of perfumes containing orthoesters or acetals with odor longevity benefits

INVENTOR(S): Morelli, Joseph Paul; Waite, Scott William; Hertenstein, Stacy Renee; Sivik, Mark Robert; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Price, Kenneth Nathan; Gray, Lon Montgomery

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 26 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. No. 5,919,752.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6013618	A	20000111	US 1998-33495	19980302
US 5919752	A	19990706	US 1998-28823	19980224



WO 9847478 A1 19981029 WO 1998-US8365 19980423  
 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,  
 DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
 KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
 NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,  
 UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,  
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,  
 CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 AU 9872581 A1 19981113 AU 1998-72581 19980423  
 EP 977549 A1 20000209 EP 1998-919898 19980423  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI  
 JP 2001522392 T2 20011113 JP 1998-546377 19980423  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-44561P P 19970424  
 US 1998-28823 A2 19980224  
 US 1998-33495 A 19980302  
 WO 1998-US8365 W 19980423

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:83415

AB The present invention relates to perfume or fine fragrance compns. inter alia perfumes, colognes, eau de toilettes, and aftershave lotions, comprising pro-accord compds. which release their fragrance raw material components on a delayed basis therefore providing sustained fragrance levels to the user. Typically the pro-accords are comprised of orthoesters, ketals, acetals, orthocarbonates which release 2 or more fragrance raw materials upon hydrolysis. The present invention also relates to an article of manufacture comprising a first pro-accord containing reservoir and a second fragrance raw material reservoir and a means for admixing and applying the perfume material. Tris(phenylethyl) orthoformate was prepared by the reaction of phenylethyl alc. with tri-Et orthoformate in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid as a catalyst.

Thus,

a composition contained tris(geranyl) orthoformate 2.2, tris(geranyl) orthoacetate 1.8, tris(phenylethyl) orthoformate 1.2, cis-jasmone bis(phenylethyl) acetal 2.3, K2CO3-EtOH 3.2, phenylacetaldehyde 0.2, base notes containing PEG as carrier 83.9, and adjuncts (Jasmin absolute from Jasminum

grandiflorum) 0.6% by weight, and EtOH balance.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:566038 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:204417

TITLE: Novel cyclic pro-perfumes having modifiable fragrance raw material alcohol release rate

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Greg Scot; Price, Kenneth Price; Gray, Lon Montgomery

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9943667	A1	19990902	WO 1999-US2732	19990208
W: BR, CA, CN, IN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,				

PT, SE

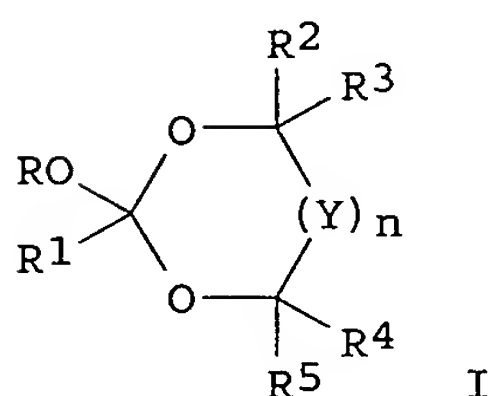
CA 2322511	AA 19990902	CA 1999-2322511	19990208
BR 9908219	A 20001024	BR 1999-8219	19990208
EP 1056739	A1 20001206	EP 1999-906824	19990208
EP 1056739	B1 20030502		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI

JP 2002504548	T2 20020212	JP 2000-533424	19990208
ES 2197620	T3 20040101	ES 1999-906824	19990208
US 6544945	B1 20030408	US 2000-622888	20000823

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-75708P P 19980224  
WO 1999-US2732 W 19990208

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:204417  
GI



AB Novel cyclic pro-perfumes (I), (-OR is a moiety derived from a fragrance raw material alc., preferably a tertiary alc.) is disclosed. The cyclic pro-perfumes of the present invention preferably comprise dioxolane and glucosyl orthoesters suitable for use in delivering enhanced fragrance longevity to human skin when used in perfumes and fine fragrances. Acetobromoglucose, tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.3 equiv), and ethyllinalool (3 equiv) were suspended in dry collidine and stirring at 65° for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with 2 volume of ether, washed with water and dried to obtain 3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-1,2-(ethyllinalyl)orthoacetyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose (II). A solution of II in ethanol was treated with anhydrous sodium carbonate and stirred for 6-12 h, followed by filtration and evaporation of solvent to obtain 1,2-(ethyllinalyl)orthoacetyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose (III). Formulation of a skin cleanser containing 1.5% III is disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:566011 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:189508  
 TITLE: Tertiary alcohol fragrance raw material delivery system  
 INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Greg Scot**; Price, Kenneth Nathan; Gray, Lon Montgomery; Waite, Scott William  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9943639	A1	19990902	WO 1999-US2733	19990208
W: BR, CA, CN, IN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2321846	AA	19990902	CA 1999-2321846	19990208
BR 9908220	A	20001024	BR 1999-8220	19990208
EP 1056702	A1	20001206	EP 1999-905882	19990208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002504532	T2	20020212	JP 2000-533398	19990208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1998-75709P	P 19980224
			WO 1999-US2733	W 19990208

AB Pro-perfumes suitable for use in delivering tertiary alc. fragrance raw materials to human skin are claimed. The present invention also relates to fragrance delivery systems which are suitable for use in fine fragrances and perfume compns., said systems comprising at least one pro-perfume which delivers a tertiary fragrance raw material alc. and the balance other pro-accords. Tris(phenylethyl)orthoformate (1 equiv), dihydromyrcenol (3 equiv), and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoic acid (1-2 mol%) were stirred under high vacuum at 40° for 5 days. The reaction mixture was then diluted with 2 vols. of ether, washed with saturated solution of sodium

carbonate, dried, evaporated, and subjected to flash chromatog. to obtain bis(phenylethyl)mon(dihydromyrcenol)orthoformate (I). A fragrance delivery system contained I 5.1, potassium carbonate ethanol 12.4, tris(citronellyl)orthoformate 8.1, citronellyloxyacetaldehyde bis(citronellyl)acetal 4.7, phenylacetaldehyde 0.7, base notes and fragrance raw materials 61.4, di-Et phthalate 2.1, and ethanol q.s. 100%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:388263 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:46381  
 TITLE: Mid-chain branched peracids and peracid precursors  
 INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scott; Burns, Michael Eugene  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9929822	A1	19990617	WO 1998-US25982	19981208
W: BR, CA, CN, GB, JP, MX, US				
US 2002161258	A1	20021031	US 2000-555931	20000606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1997-69169P	P 19971209
			WO 1998-US25982	W 19981208

AB Mid-chain branched peracids and peracid precursors of specified structure, useful in laundry and cleaning compns., especially granular and liquid detergents used in low-water-temperature wash conditions, and also in dishwashing compns. are disclosed. A typical laundry detergent composition contained Me(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CHMeCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>Na-4 3.5, Na perborate tetrahydrate 21, linear alkylbenzenesulfonate 11, zeolite A 20, trisodium citrate 5, Na

polyacrylate 3, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid 0.4, protease 0.3, inorg. carbonate 14, silicate 0.6 parts and inorg. sulfate, H<sub>2</sub>O, perfume and colorants balance to 100.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:326022 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:353959

TITLE: O-substituted N,N-diacylhydroxylamine bleach activators and compositions bleaching soiled fabrics and dishware

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Dykstra, Robert Richard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9924537	A2	19990520	WO 1998-US23767	19981109
WO 9924537	A3	19990729		
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2309592	AA	19990520	CA 1998-2309592	19981109
EP 1032631	A2	20000906	EP 1998-958488	19981109
EP 1032631	B1	20021023		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9812782	A	20001003	BR 1998-12782	19981109
JP 2001522866	T2	20011120	JP 2000-520533	19981109
AT 226622	E	20021115	AT 1998-958488	19981109
US 6291413	B1	20010918	US 2000-554203	20000510
US 2001046953	A1	20011129	US 2001-861133	20010518
US 6423676	B2	20020723		
US 6514925	B1	20030204	US 2002-154005	20020523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-64973P	P	19971110
WO 1998-US23767	W	19981109
US 2000-554203	A1	20000510
US 2001-861133	A3	20010518

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:353959

AB The title activators R1CON(OR2)CO[CO]eXfR3 (X = O, NR16 and S; e = 0 or 1; f = 0 or 1; R16 = H and linear or branched, saturated or unsatd. C1-4-alkyl; and R1 = Ph or linear or branched chain, saturated or unsatd. C7-13-alkyl; R2 = branched or unbranched, saturated or unsatd. C1-10-alkyl; and R3 = linear or branched chain, saturated or unsatd. C1-12-alkyl) with hydrophilic/hydrophobic groups are prepared for bleach compns. based on H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. An example tile cleaner contained bleach activator 5.0, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 10, LAS 5.0, ethoxylated alkyl sulfate salt 1.5, amine oxide 1.0, Dequest 2060 0.5, citric acid 6.0%, HCl, and the balance water.

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:709166 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:332488

TITLE: Orthocarbonate pro-fragrances in laundry detergents and other products

INVENTOR(S) : Morelli, Joseph Paul; Miracle, Gregory Scot;  
Price, Ken Nathan; Gray, Lon Montgomery; Jones, Kyle  
David  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9847995	A1	19981029	WO 1998-US7933	19980423
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9871391	A1	19981113	AU 1998-71391	19980423
EP 977830	A1	20000209	EP 1998-918476	19980423
EP 977830	B1	20051228		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
AT 314453	E	20060115	AT 1998-918476	19980423
US 6177389	B1	20010123	US 2000-402599	20000110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-44801P	P 19970424
			WO 1998-US7933	W 19980423

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 129:332488

AB Orthocarbonate pro-fragrances are useful for delivery of sustained perfume or fragrance to fabric treated with a laundry detergent composition. The orthocarbonate pro-fragrances are also suitable for use in hard surface cleaning compns. and personal care products. Thus, a cleaner contained N-2-ethylhexyl sulfosuccinamate 3.0, ethoxylated undecyl alc. 7.0, ethoxylated decyl alc. 7.0, trisodium citrate 1.0, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 0.2, tetrakis(phenylethyl)orthocarbonate 1.0, base 10.5% and water and minors the balance.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708913 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347180

TITLE: Perfumes having odor longevity benefits

INVENTOR(S) : Morelli, Joseph Paul; Waite, Scott William;  
Hertenstein, Stacy Renee; Sivik, Mark Robert;  
**Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Price, Ken Nathan;  
Gray, Lon Montgomery

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9847478 A1 19981029 WO 1998-US8365 19980423  
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,  
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,  
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,  
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,  
CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
US 5919752 A 19990706 US 1998-28823 19980224  
US 6013618 A 20000111 US 1998-33495 19980302  
AU 9872581 A1 19981113 AU 1998-72581 19980423  
EP 977549 A1 20000209 EP 1998-919898 19980423  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI  
JP 2001522392 T2 20011113 JP 1998-546377 19980423  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-44561P P 19970424  
US 1998-28823 A 19980224  
US 1998-33495 A 19980302  
WO 1998-US8365 W 19980423

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347180

AB Perfume or fine fragrance compns. inter alia perfumes, colognes, eau de  
toilettes, and after shave lotions, are disclosed comprising pro-accord  
compds. which release their fragrance raw material components on a delayed  
basis, therefore providing sustained fragrance levels to the user.  
Typically the pro-accords are comprised of orthoesters, ketals, acetals,  
orthocarbonates which release two or more fragrance raw materials upon  
hydrolysis. The present invention also relates to an article of manufacture  
comprising a first pro-accord containing reservoir and a second fragrance raw  
material reservoir and a means for admixing and applying the perfume  
material. Tris(phenylethyl)orthoformate (I) was prepared by the reaction of  
phenethyl alc. and triethylorthoformate. A fragrance contained  
tris(geranyl)orthoformate 2.2, tris(geranyl)orthoacetate 1.8, I 1.2,  
cis-jasmone bis(phenylethyl)acetal 2.3, potassium carbonate in ethanol  
3.2, Ph acetaldehyde 0.2, base notes 83.9, adjuncts 0.6, and ethanol q.s.  
100%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:251247 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:258738

TITLE: Color-safe bleach boosters, bleaching compositions,  
laundry additive products, and laundering fabrics  
using the same

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Dykstra, Robert  
Richard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9816614	A1	19980423	WO 1997-US15123	19970828
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5817614	A	19981006	US 1996-697743	19960829

CA 2264088	AA	19980423	CA 1997-2264088	19970828
CA 2264088	C	20041130		
EP 923636	A1	19990623	EP 1997-939610	19970828
EP 923636	B1	20031112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000501773	T2	20000215	JP 1998-513038	19970828
CN 1247561	A	20000315	CN 1997-199226	19970828
BR 9713467	A	20000328	BR 1997-13467	19970828
AT 254168	E	20031115	AT 1997-939610	19970828
ES 2210568	T3	20040701	ES 1997-939610	19970828
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-697743	A 19960829
			WO 1997-US15123	W 19970828

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:258738

AB Bleaching compns. comprise 0.01-60% peroxygen source and 0.01-10% bleach boosters R2R3C:N+(R1)C(R7)(R8)C(R9)(R10)JxZ-, wherein R1-3 = H, (un)substituted Ph, aryl, heterocyclic, alkyl, cycloalkyl; R1R2 could be a ring member; x = 0, 1; J = -C(R11)(R12)-, -C(R11)(R12)C(R13)(R14)-, -C(R11)(R12)C(R13)(R14)C(R15)(R16)-; R7-16 = H, linear or branched (un)substituted C1-18 alkyl, alkylene, oxyalkylene, aryl, arylcarbonyl, amide; Z = CO2, SO3, OSO3. A bleaching detergent composition comprised 1-(3,4-dihydroisoquinolinium)decane-2-sulfate 0.14, Na percarbonate 5.3, linear alkylbenzenesulfonate 12, C12 cocoamidopropyl betaine 1.5, palm N-methylglucamide 1.7, C12 dimethylhydroxyethylammonium chloride 1.5, AE23-6.5T 2.5, C25E3S 4, TAED 2, Na tripolyphosphate 25, partially neutralized polyacrylic acid 3, CM-cellulose 0.4, Na carbonate 2, Na silicate 3, NaHCO3 5, savinase 1, termamyl 0.4, lipolase 0.12, carezyme 0.15, diethylenetriaminepenta(methylenephosphonic acid) 1.6, brightener 0.2, sulfonated Zn phthalocyanine photobleach 0.5, MgSO4 2.2, and Na2SO4 to 100%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:251243 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:258737

TITLE: Asymmetrical imide bleach activators and laundry and dishwashing compositions

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Kott, Kevin Lee; Dykstra, Robert Richard; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Kott, Kevin Lee; Dykstra, Robert Richard; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9816610	A2	19980423	WO 1997-US18569	19971010
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2268910	AA	19980423	CA 1997-2268910	19971010
CA 2268910	C	20051206		
EP 932658	A2	19990804	EP 1997-911725	19971010
EP 932658	B1	20000920		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				

CN 1239989	A	19991229	CN 1997-180504	19971010
JP 2000505101	T2	20000425	JP 1998-518547	19971010
AT 196498	E	20001015	AT 1997-911725	19971010
BR 9712318	A	20020115	BR 1997-12318	19971010
US 6365564	B1	20020402	US 1999-284551	19990415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-28124P	P 19961015
			WO 1997-US18569	W 19971010

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:258737

AB The compds. R1CONR2COR3 (R1 = aralkyl, cycloaliph. alkyl, alkyl group or one having carbonium, R2 = C1-8 linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. alkyl group, and R3 = C1-4 linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. alkyl group, especially when R2, R3 = Me) are bleach activators. A cleaning composition

contained Neodol 91-10 6, Neodol 45-7 6, Neodol 23-2 3, chelating agent 0.1, N-cinnamoyl-N-methylacetamide bleach activator (prepared by reaction of cinnamoyl chloride with N-methylacetamide) 3.5% and the balance water.

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:251242 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:258736

TITLE: Asymmetrical bleach activators and compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Kott, Kevin Lee; Dykstra, Robert Richard; Scialla, Stefano

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA; Miracle, Gregory Scot; Kott, Kevin Lee; Dykstra, Robert Richard; Scialla, Stefano

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9816609	A2	19980423	WO 1997-US18568	19971010
WO 9816609	A3	19980618		
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2268911	AA	19980423	CA 1997-2268911	19971010
EP 932657	A2	19990804	EP 1997-911724	19971010
EP 932657	B1	20020612		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1239988	A	19991229	CN 1997-180503	19971010
JP 2000504065	T2	20000404	JP 1998-518546	19971010
JP 3279577	B2	20020430		
BR 9712528	A	20001024	BR 1997-12528	19971010
AT 219135	E	20020615	AT 1997-911724	19971010
US 6096098	A	20000801	US 1999-284552	19990415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-28123P	P 19961015
			US 1997-38222P	P 19970219
			WO 1997-US18568	W 19971010

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:258736

AB The title activators have general formula R1COLCOR3, wherein L is a leaving group selected from 2-imidazolidinone-1,3-diyl, 2-perhydropyrimidinone-1,3-diyl, 2,5-piperazinedione-1,4-diyl, -N(R2)COZi(CO)jN(R2)-, -N[ZN(COR3)COG]-; j = 0, 1; when j = 0, i = 0; when j = 1, then i = 0, 1. The spacer group Z, when present, is selected from C2-C16 linear or branched, (un)substituted alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, aryl,



$[-CH(R_4)CH(R_5)O]_mCH(R_6)CH(R_7)-$ ;  $m = 1-10$  and  $R_4-7 = H, Me$ ;  $G = R_1, R_3$ ;  $R_1 = C_7-C_{13}$  linear or branched (un)saturated alkyl;  $R_2 = C_1-8$  linear or branched (un)saturated alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, aryl;  $R_3 = C_1-4$  linear or branched (un)saturated alkyl. A bleaching composition comprised 1-acetyl-3-nonanoyl-2-imidazolidinone 5, Na percarbonate monohydrate 21, Na percarbonate tetrahydrate 12, linear alkylbenzenesulfonate 5.5, alkyl ethoxylate 4, zeolite A 20, trisodium citrate 5, acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 4, diethylenetriaminepenta(methylenephosphonic acid) 0.4, CM-cellulose 0.3, protease 1.4, lipolase 0.4, anionic soil release polymer 0.3, carbonate 16, silicate 3, and sulfate, water, perfume, colorants, etc. to 100%.

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:251241 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:258735

TITLE: Asymmetrical cationic bleach activators and laundry and dishwashing compositions

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory Scot; Kott, Kevin Lee; Sivik, Mark Robert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

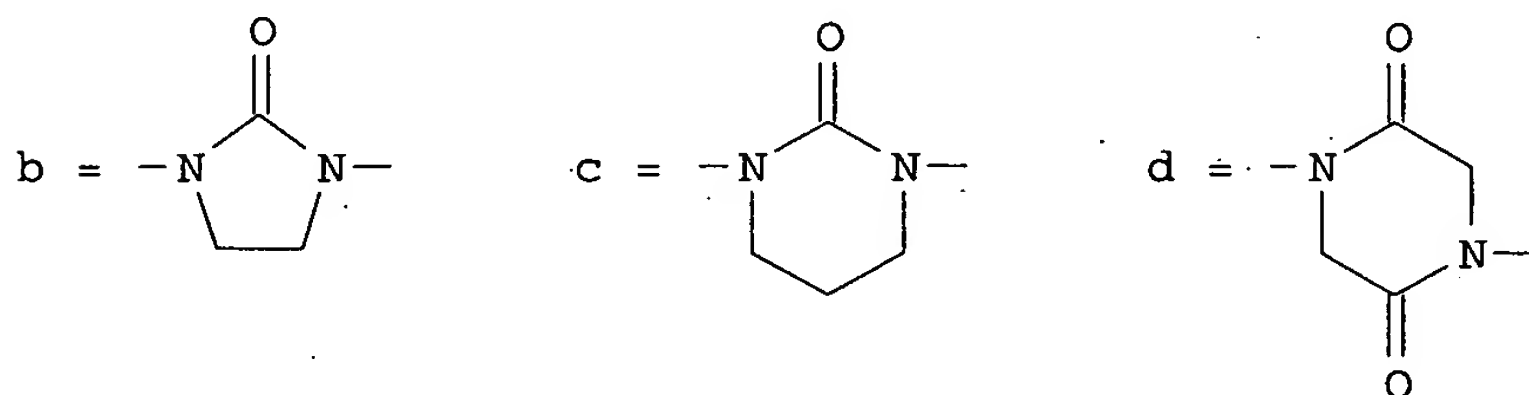
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9816608	A2	19980423	WO 1997-US18565	19971010
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2001502334	T2	20010220	JP 1998-518544	19971010
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-28410P	P 19961015
			WO 1997-US18565	W 19971010

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:258735  
GI



AB The compds.  $(QEC(O)LC(O)R_1)(Y_a-)_1/a$  [L = selected from the leaving group (a)  $NR_2$ , (b), (c), (d) and (e)  $R_2NCOZiCONR_2$ ; Q =  $R_3R_4R_5N^+$  where any of  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  = substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkaryl and aryl; E = substituted or unsubstituted polyalkylene, arylalkylene, alkylenearyl, arylpolyalkylene, polyalkylenearylaklylene or polyalkylenearylpolyalkylene;  $a \geq 1$ ;  $(Y_a-)_1/a$  = a charge-balancing compatible anion;  $R_2 = C_1-8$  linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl and aryl;  $R_1 = C_1-20$  linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. alkyl group; Z =  $C_2-16$  linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkaryl,

aralkyl, aryl; and i = 0 or 1] are prepared for activating bleach in laundry, dishwashing or hard surface cleaning compns. A bleach activator is formed by reaction of formaldehyde, formic acid, and 6-aminocaproic acid to give the di-Me derivative, reaction with oxalyl chloride to give chloride salt, reaction with N-methylacetamide to give acetamide derivative, and reaction with Me p-toluenesulfonate to give a quat salt.

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:251148 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:296171  
TITLE: Process for preparation of unsymmetrical acyclic imide bleach activators  
INVENTOR(S): Gibson, Michael Steven; Back, Deborah Jean; Formyduval, Terry Franklin; Gustwiller, Marc Eric; Kelly, Ephraim Lamar; Miller, Larry Eugene; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Shumate, Robert Edward; Scheibel, Jeffrey John; Kott, Kevin Lee  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9816496	A1	19980423	WO 1997-US17910	19971009
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2269082	AA	19980423	CA 1997-2269082	19971009
AU 9747453	A1	19980511	AU 1997-47453	19971009
EP 934251	A1	19990811	EP 1997-909967	19971009
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
ZA 9709200	A	19980720	ZA 1997-9200	19971014
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-28599P	P 19961016
			WO 1997-US17910	W 19971009

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:296171

AB The activators are imide compds. R1CONR2(COR3) (R1 = C7-13 alkyl group; R2 = C1-8 = alkyl group; R3 = C1-4 alkyl group); and are prepared by acylating an amide YCONHR2 compound with an acylating reagent (A); wherein Y is selected from the group consisting of R1 and R3, and the reagent A contains R3 group when Y is R1 or R1 group when Y is R3. Thus, mixing methylamine with nonanoyl chloride gave methylnonanoylamide which was then acylated with Ac2O to give N-nonanoyl-N-methylacetamide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:105980 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:155837  
TITLE: Unsymmetrical acyclic imide bleach activators and compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Kott, Kevin Lee; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Burns, Michael Eugene  
 Procter and Gamble Company, USA; Kott, Kevin Lee;  
 Miracle, Gregory Scot; Burns, Michael Eugene  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9804664	A2	19980205	WO 1997-US13195	19970725
W: BR, CN, CZ, HU, IL, JP, MX, NO, PL, RU, SK, TR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9710914	A	19990817	BR 1997-10914	19970725
CN 1231690	A	19991013	CN 1997-198385	19970725
JP 2000500813	T2	20000125	JP 1998-509046	19970725
JP 3717526	B2	20051116		
ZA 9706760	A	19980211	ZA 1997-6760	19970729
US 6117357	A	20000912	US 1999-230663	19990129
CA 2261103	AA	20000803	CA 1999-2261103	19990203
CA 2261103	C	20041214		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-22786P	P 19960729
			US 1996-28122P	P 19961015
			WO 1997-US13195	W 19970725

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:155837

AB The title compds. R1CON(R2)COR3 (I; R1 = linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. C7-13-alkyl, R2 = linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. C1-8-alkyl and R3 = linear or branched chain saturated or unsatd. C1-4-alkyl). Preferred compds. include I (R1 = linear or branched saturated C7-11-alkyl, and most preferably linear saturated C8 or C9-alkyl, and R2 and R3 are Me). Bleach additive and bleaching compns. including 0.1-70% the unsym. acyclic bleach activators are useful for cleaning soils from fabrics, dishware, etc.

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:30851 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:49830

TITLE: Bleach systems for compact detergent granules

AUTHOR(S): Burns, Michael E.; Miracle, Gregory S.;  
 Willey, Alan D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Miami Valley Laboratories, The Procter and Gamble  
 Company, Cincinnati, OH, USA

SOURCE: Surfactant Science Series (1998), 71(Powdered  
 Detergents), 165-203

CODEN: SFSSA5; ISSN: 0081-9603

PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 43 refs. on inorg. peroxygen compds., bleach activators, preformed organic peracids, metal-based catalysts, and photobleaches for laundry detergents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:375224 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:83094

TITLE: Composition of bleaching solutions having selected

bleach activators effective at low perhydroxyl concentrations

INVENTOR(S): Kott, Kevin L.; Willey, Alan D.; **Miracle, Gregory S.**; Burckett-St. Laurent, James C. T. R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,405,413.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5635104	A	19970603	US 1994-341807	19941118
US 5405413	A	19950411	US 1993-82207	19930624
AT 163968	E	19980315	AT 1994-919501	19940616
ZA 9404546	A	19950217	ZA 1994-4546	19940624
US 5503639	A	19960402	US 1995-383637	19950206
CA 2205574	AA	19960530	CA 1995-2205574	19951103
CA 2205574	C	20010206		
WO 9616156	A1	19960530	WO 1995-US14967	19951103
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 792343	A1	19970903	EP 1995-939171	19951103
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9510348	A	19971223	BR 1995-10348	19951103
CN 1173201	A	19980211	CN 1995-197355	19951103
JP 10509202	T2	19980908	JP 1995-516982	19951103
US 5753138	A	19980519	US 1996-768188	19961217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-82207	A2 19930624
			US 1994-341807	A 19941118
			US 1994-341814	B1 19941118
			WO 1995-US14967	W 19951103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:83094

AB Aqueous bleaching solns. comprise an effective amount of a bleach activator having the formula  $RC(O)L$  which produces a peracid  $RC(O)OOH$  on perhydrolysis where R is selected such that the difference in aqueous pKa between acetic acid and the carboxylic ring analog,  $RC(O)OH$ , of the peracid is  $\geq 0.6$  and L is a leaving group, and the bleach activator has a perhydrolysis selectivity coefficient of  $\geq 5$  and a low-pH perhydrolysis-efficiency coefficient of  $\geq 0.15$ . The invention provides bleaching solns. with enhanced cleaning-bleaching benefits though the selection of bleach activators at mildly alkaline washing solns. or in the presence of reduced-levels of hydrogen peroxide.

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:713645 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:48623

TITLE: Color-safe imine bleach boosters, compositions and laundry methods employing same

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory S.**; Burns, Michael E.; Kellett, Patti J.; Burckett-St Laurent, James C. T. R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 22 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5576282	A	19961119	US 1995-526623	19950911
US 5710116	A	19980120	US 1996-697748	19960829
CA 2231540	AA	19970320	CA 1996-2231540	19960830
CA 2231540	C	20030114		
WO 9710323	A1	19970320	WO 1996-US13983	19960830
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 850296	A1	19980701	EP 1996-932158	19960830
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1201486	A	19981209	CN 1996-197991	19960830
CN 1105174	B	20030409		
BR 9610602	A	19990713	BR 1996-10602	19960830
JP 11513413	T2	19991116	JP 1996-511990	19960830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-526623	A3 19950911
			WO 1996-US13983	W 19960830

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:48623

AB Bleach boosters comprise zwitterionic imines and anionic imine polyions having a net neg. charge. The bleach boosters increase bleaching effectiveness in lower temperature solns. and demonstrate superior color safety profiles. The bleach boosters are ideally suited for inclusion into bleaching compns. including those with deterative surfactants and enzymes. Laundry additive products include zwitterionic imines and anionic imine polyions with a net neg. charge as bleach boosters. 3-(3,4-Dihydroisoquinolinium)propane sulfonate was used as a bleach booster.

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:567238 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:199155

TITLE: Bleaching compositions containing bleach activators having alpha-modified lactam leaving-groups

INVENTOR(S): Willey, Alan David; Kott, Kevin Lee; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Gosselink, Eugene Paul; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9622350	A1	19960725	WO 1996-US212	19960105
W: AT, AU, BR, CA, CH, CN, DE, DK, ES, GB, JP, LU, MX, PT, SE				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5635103	A	19970603	US 1995-375761	19950120
CA 2210135	AA	19960725	CA 1996-2210135	19960105
AU 9646545	A1	19960807	AU 1996-46545	19960105
EP 804530	A1	19971105	EP 1996-902108	19960105
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
CN 1177975	A	19980401	CN 1996-192459	19960105
BR 9607558	A	19980707	BR 1996-7558	19960105
JP 10512607	T2	19981202	JP 1996-522295	19960105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-375761	A 19950120
			WO 1996-US212	W 19960105

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:199155



AB Improved cleaning and/or bleaching compns. including fabric laundry and bleaching compns., automatic dishwashing compns., hard surface cleaners, bleach additives and the like, suitable for domestic use, contain bleach activators having alpha-modified lactam leaving groups, e.g., N-benzoyl-3-oxomorpholine, to improved in-use performance of bleaching agents such as perborate even under wash conditions less alkaline than those typically encountered or when hydrogen peroxide source is at low levels in a cleaning operation.

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:473162 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:118129  
 TITLE: Manufacture of N-acylated lactams as bleach activators for low perhydroxyl concentrations  
 INVENTOR(S): Kott, Kevin Lee; Willey, Alan David; **Miracle, Gregory Scott**; Burckett-St. Laurent, James C.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9616156	A1	19960530	WO 1995-US14967	19951103
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5635104	A	19970603	US 1994-341807	19941118
EP 792343	A1	19970903	EP 1995-939171	19951103
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9510348	A	19971223	BR 1995-10348	19951103
JP 10509202	T2	19980908	JP 1995-516982	19951103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-341807	A 19941118
			US 1993-82207	A2 19930624
			WO 1995-US14967	W 19951103

AB The invention relates to bleaching solns. which provide enhanced cleaning/bleaching benefits through the selection of bleach activators at mildly alkaline washing solns. or in the presence of reduced levels of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The solns. are formed by reacting a bleach activator having a perhydrolysis selectivity coefficient of  $\geq 5$  and a low-pH perhydrolysis efficiency coefficient of  $\geq 0.15$ . A typical bleach activator was manufactured by amidation of caprolactam with 4-MeSO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COCl (preparation by acid chlorination of 4-MeSO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H with SOCl<sub>2</sub> given).

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467031 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:118093  
 TITLE: Bleaching compositions and additives comprising bleach activators effective at low perhydroxyl concentrations  
 INVENTOR(S): Kott, Kevin Lee; Willey, Alan David; **Miracle, Gregory Scott**  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9616155	A1	19960530	WO 1995-US14687	19951103
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2205412	AA	19960530	CA 1995-2205412	19951103
EP 792345	A1	19970903	EP 1995-941379	19951103
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9509731	A	19970930	BR 1995-9731	19951103
CN 1173200	A	19980211	CN 1995-197354	19951103
JP 10509173	T2	19980908	JP 1995-516940	19951103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-341809	A 19941118
			WO 1995-US14687	W 19951103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:118093

AB Bleach additives and bleaching compns. comprise performance-boosting bleach activators RCOL, where L is a leaving group and R is chosen such that the difference in pKa between RCO<sub>2</sub>H and AcOH is  $\geq 0.6$  and  $k_P/k_D \geq 5$ , where  $k_P$  is the rate constant for  $H_2O_2 + RCOL \rightarrow RCO_2OH + HL$  and  $k_D$  is the rate constant for  $RCO_2OH + RCOL \rightarrow (RCO)_2O_2 + HL$ . The compns. provide enhanced cleaning/bleaching benefits in mildly alkaline washing solns. or in the presence of reduced levels of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The compns. are useful for washing fabrics, hard surfaces, and tableware. A suitable activator, N-[4-(methylsulfonyl)benzoyl]caprolactam, prepared by chlorinating 4-MeSO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H with SOCl<sub>2</sub> and condensing the acid chloride with caprolactam, was evaluated in a granular laundry detergent formulation.

L14 ANSWER 41 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:456215 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:171544

TITLE: Automatic dishwashing compositions containing quaternary ammonium compounds as peracid-forming bleach activators

INVENTOR(S): Miracle, Gregory S.; Sivik, Mark R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5534180	A	19960709	US 1995-383398	19950203
US 5616546	A	19970401	US 1995-546874	19951023
EP 725132	A2	19960807	EP 1996-300309	19960116
EP 725132	A3	19980909		
EP 725132	B1	20040506		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 266083	E	20040515	AT 1996-300309	19960116
ES 2224150	T3	20050301	ES 1996-300309	19960116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-383398	A3 19950203

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:171544

AB Automatic dishwashing detergent compns. comprise: (1) a H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> source (selected from perborate and percarbonate salts), and a stain-removing bleach activator compound of general formula (R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-yN+[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CHGCH<sub>2</sub>G]<sub>y</sub>.Z<sub>j</sub> [I, y = 1-4; n = 1-6; G is chosen from -C(:O)L, -O-C(:O)-L<sub>2</sub>, and -C(:NR<sub>2</sub>)-L<sub>3</sub> (R<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>1</sub>-12-alkyl, or C<sub>6</sub>-12-aryl; L, L<sub>2</sub>, and L<sub>3</sub> are suitable

leaving groups); R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkaryl, aryl, Ph, hydroxyalkyl, and polyoxyalkylene; Zj is an oxidation-compatible anion; and j is selected such that the bleach activator is elec. neutral]. The leaving groups (i.e., L, L1, and L2) in I are chosen from the group -O-C6H4R3 [R3 = H, CO2R4, -OR4, and R4 (R4 = C1-12-alkyl)]. A preferred bleach activator is [Me3NCH2CH(OC(:O)OPh)CH2(OC(:O)OPh)]+.Zj.

L14 ANSWER 42 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:456214 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:171543

TITLE: Detergent compositions containing bleach activators that undergo in-situ perhydrolysis to form a peracid

INVENTOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory S.**; Sivik, Mark R.; Kellett, Patti J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5534179	A	19960709	US 1995-383397	19950203
US 5595967	A	19970121	US 1995-547089	19951023
CA 2211329	AA	19960808	CA 1996-2211329	19960130
CA 2211329	C	20010724		
WO 9623862	A1	19960808	WO 1996-US1335	19960130
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN				
AU 9647068	A1	19960821	AU 1996-47068	19960130
EP 807157	A1	19971119	EP 1996-902788	19960130
EP 807157	B1	20011004		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
BR 9607290	A	19971125	BR 1996-7290	19960130
JP 11501340	T2	19990202	JP 1996-523714	19960130
AT 206451	E	20011015	AT 1996-902788	19960130
ES 2165486	T3	20020316	ES 1996-902788	19960130
CN 1101464	B	20030212	CN 1996-192914	19960130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-383397	A3 19950203
			WO 1996-US1335	W 19960130

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:171543

AB Automatic dishwashing detergent compns. comprise a bleach activator compound of general formula (R1)4-yN+[(CH2)nCHGCH2G]y.Zj [I, y = 1-4; n = 1-6; G is chosen from -C(:O)L, -O-C(:O)-L2, and -C(:NR2)-L3 (R2 = C1-12-alkyl, or C6-12-aryl; L, L2, and L3 are suitable leaving groups); R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkaryl, aryl, Ph, hydroxyalkyl, and polyoxyalkylene; Zj is an oxidation-compatible anion; and j is selected such that the bleach activator is elec. neutral]. The leaving groups (i.e., L, L1, and L2) in I are chosen from the group -O-C6H4R3 [R3 = H, CO2R4, -OR4, and R4 (R4 = C1-12-alkyl)]. Addnl. possibilities for G structures in I include peracids of structures -C(:O)OOH, -O-C(:O)-OOH, and -C(:NR)-OOH (R = C1-12-alkyl and C6-12-aryl). The bleach activator



undergoes in-situ perhydrolysis to form a peracid. Suitable bleach activators are [Me<sub>3</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH(OC(:O)OPh)CH<sub>2</sub>(OC(:O)OPh)]<sup>+</sup>.Zj, tetraacetylenethylenediamine, and nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate.

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:456020 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:89646  
TITLE: Bleaching detergent compositions comprising bleach activators effective at low perhydroxyl concentrations  
INVENTOR(S): Kott, Kevin Lee; Willey, Alan David; **Miracle, Gregory Scott**; Watson, Randall Alan; Burckett-St. Laurent, James C.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9616157	A1	19960530	WO 1995-US14985	19951103
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2205436	AA	19960530	CA 1995-2205436	19951103
EP 792344	A1	19970903	EP 1995-940732	19951103
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9510392	A	19971223	BR 1995-10392	19951103
CN 1173202	A	19980211	CN 1995-197356	19951103
JP 10512601	T2	19981202	JP 1995-516989	19951103
US 5753138	A	19980519	US 1996-768188	19961217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-341814	A 19941118
			US 1993-82207	A2 19930624
			WO 1995-US14985	W 19951103

AB The title compns. comprise 0.1-20% of a bleach activator having a perhydrolysis selectivity  $\geq 5$  and a low pH perhydrolysis efficiency coefficient  $\geq 0.15$ , and 0.2-40% of a H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> source. The compns. have low soil level resistivity. Excellent bleaching is secured through the selection of bleach activators which operate successfully under mildly alkaline washing conditions or in the presence of reduced levels of hydrogen peroxide.

L14 ANSWER 44 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:340753 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:13810  
TITLE: Perhydrolysis-selective bleach activators  
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Michael Eugene; Kott, Kevin Lee; Willey, Alan David; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9606913	A1	19960307	WO 1995-US9179	19950720

W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UZ, VN  
 RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 5584888	A	19961217	US 1994-298906	19940831
US 5552556	A	19960903	US 1995-486879	19950607
CA 2196703	AA	19960307	CA 1995-2196703	19950720
CA 2196703	C	20010109		
AU 9531382	A1	19960322	AU 1995-31382	19950720
EP 778881	A1	19970618	EP 1995-927316	19950720
EP 778881	B1	20000322		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1160419	A	19970924	CN 1995-195588	19950720
BR 9508683	A	19971230	BR 1995-8683	19950720
JP 10505110	T2	19980519	JP 1995-508741	19950720
AT 191003	E	20000415	AT 1995-927316	19950720
ZA 9507268	A	19960325	ZA 1995-7268	19950930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
 US 1994-298906 A 19940831  
 WO 1995-US9179 W 19950720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:13810

AB Compds. such as 1-benzoyl-4,5-dihydro-2-methyl-1H-imidazole are used as activators for peroxide bleaching agents (e.g., perborate or percarbonate) in bleaching compns., laundry and automatic dishwashing detergent compns., and hard surface cleaners.

L14 ANSWER 45 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:332801 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:346604

TITLE: Quaternary ammonium compounds as bleach activators

INVENTOR(S): Willey, Alan David; **Miracle, Gregory Scot**; Kott, Kevin Lee; Burns, Michael Eugene; Baillely, Gerard Marcel Abel; Hardy, Frederick Edward; Taylor, Lucille Florence; Sivik, Mark Robert; Guedira, Nour-eddine

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 9606915	A1	19960307	WO 1995-US9181	19950720
W: CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5686015	A	19971111	US 1994-298903	19940831
CA 2197443	AA	19960307	CA 1995-2197443	19950720
CA 2197443	C	20011127		
EP 778883	A1	19970618	EP 1995-927318	19950720
EP 778883	B1	20000913		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1161710	A	19971008	CN 1995-195751	19950720
CN 1083005	B	20020417		
JP 10505112	T2	19980519	JP 1995-508743	19950720
AT 196309	E	20000915	AT 1995-927318	19950720

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
 US 1994-298903 A 19940831

WO 1995-US9181

W 19950720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:346604

AB Quaternary ammonium compds. having specific leaving groups with a conjugate acid pKa >13 and giving specific perhydrolysis rate/hydrolysis rate ratios and perhydrolysis rate/diacyl peroxide production rate ratios, e.g., N-[4-(triethylammoniomethyl)benzoyl]caprolactam chloride, N-[6-(trimethylammonio)hexanoyl]caprolactam p-toluenesulfonate, and 1-[6-(trimethylammonio)hexanoyl]-2-methyl-2-imidazoline p-toluenesulfonate, are useful as activators for bleaching agents such as Na perborate monohydrate and Na percarbonate in laundry detergents, automatic dishwashing compns., hard surface cleaners, etc.

L14 ANSWER 46 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:958441 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:91004

TITLE: Multiple-substituted bleach activators

INVENTOR(S): Gosselink, Eugene P.; Miracle, Gregory S.;  
Willey, Alan D.; Burns, Michael E.; Kott, Kevin L.;  
Sivik, Mark R.; Taylor, Lucille F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 23 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5460747	A	19951024	US 1994-298650	19940831
US 5561235	A	19961001	US 1995-486904	19950607
US 5560862	A	19961001	US 1995-486905	19950607
CA 2197445	AA	19960307	CA 1995-2197445	19950720
CA 2197445	C	20000919		
WO 9606914	A1	19960307	WO 1995-US9180	19950720
W: CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 778882	A1	19970618	EP 1995-927317	19950720
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1161709	A	19971008	CN 1995-195747	19950720
JP 10505111	T2	19980519	JP 1995-508742	19950720
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-298650	A3 19940831
			WO 1995-US9180	W 19950720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:91004

AB The title activators containing  $\geq 1$  quaternary ammonium group, e.g., 1,4-[R(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>N+Me<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 2Cl<sup>-</sup>, [R-p-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N+Me<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> 2Cl<sup>-</sup>, or R-p-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N+Me<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>R<sub>1</sub> Cl<sup>-</sup> (R = 2-oxo-1-azacyclohept-1-ylcarbonyl; R<sub>1</sub> = R or 2-methyl-2-imidazolin-1-ylcarbonyl) are used with a source of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (e.g., Na perborate monohydrate or tetrahydrate or Na percarbonate) in bleaching compns., laundry detergents, automatic dishwasher detergents, etc. The activators give advantageous ratios of rate of perhydrolysis to rate of hydrolysis and rate of diacyl peroxide formation.

L14 ANSWER 47 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

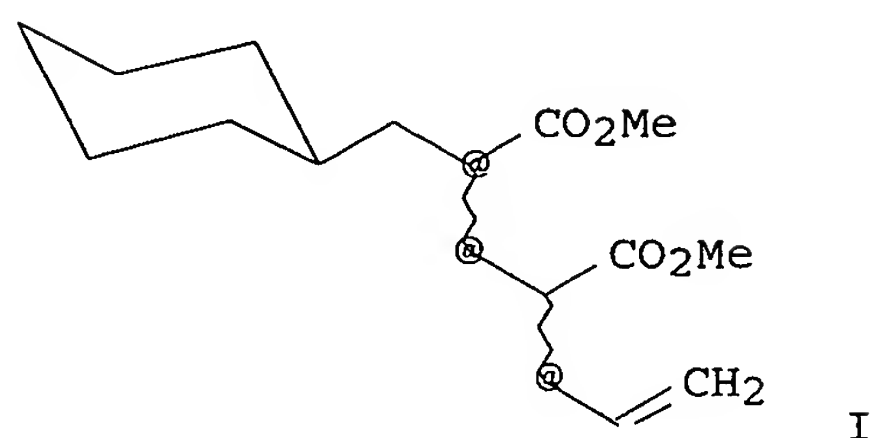
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:130748 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:143312

TITLE: Control of Dispersity and Stereochemistry in Free  
Radical Telomerizations: A Radical Addition,  
Cyclization, Chain Transfer (ACT) Strategy

AUTHOR(S): Porter, Ned A.; Miracle, Gregory S.;

Cannizzaro, Scott M.; Carter, Randall L.; McPhail, Andrew T.; Liu, Lin  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Duke University, Durham, NC, 27708, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1994), 116(22), 10255-66  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 123:143312  
 GI



AB A general strategy for the stereoselective preparation of  $n = 2$  telomers (I) displaying narrow dispersity is reported. Covalent assemblies composed of a rigid base compound, flexible tethers, and oxazolidine acrylamide monomers were reacted under free radical conditions to afford macrocyclic precursors to the targeted telomers through an addition, cyclization, chain transfer sequence. Subsequent hydrolysis and esterification afforded the desired products with excellent stereoselectivity and teloselectivity. Systematic variation of system components (the rigid base compound, the functionality linking base compound to the tethers, the length of the tethers, the configuration at the site of oxazolidine attachment, and the auxiliary blocking group) allowed for identification of the structural elements necessary for successful implementation. It was found that each of these variables had a marked influence on the performance of the covalent assembly.

L14 ANSWER 48 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:456761 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:56761  
 TITLE: Control of dispersity in stereoselective telomerizations: the addition/cyclization/transfer strategy  
 AUTHOR(S): **Miracle, Gregory Scot**  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Duke Univ., Durham, NC, USA  
 SOURCE: (1993) 224 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9404278  
 From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1994, 54(9), 4678  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Unavailable

L14 ANSWER 49 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:190562 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:190562  
 TITLE: Control of stereochemistry and dispersity in free radical addition reactions

resulting telomer II (R = H, allyl, n = 1-6) with 2 monomeric units was the major product formed. The transfer reaction utilized was reaction with allyl stannane but in some cases, competing H-atom transfer reactions gave rise to significant amts. of side-products. Oxazolidines derived from tert-leucinol resulted in minimal H-atom transfer and gave products with high chemoselectivity, teloselectivity, and stereoselectivity.

L14 ANSWER 51 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:512365 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:112365

TITLE: Comparative study of the photochemistry of chloroplast membranes and photosystem II particles

AUTHOR(S): Woodward, J.; Lewis, B.; Miracle, G.; Greenbaum, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Technol. Div., Oak Ridge Natl. Lab., Oak Ridge, TN, 37831-6194, USA

SOURCE: Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology (1989), Volume Date 1988, 20-21, 259-65

CODEN: ABIBDL; ISSN: 0273-2289

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A comparative study of the photoreducing potentials of spinach thylakoid membranes and spinach photosystem II particles was made. Hexachloroplatinate ions have been used as electron acceptors in a Hill-like assay for O evolution measurements with both thylakoid membranes and photosystem II particles. However, unlike other Hill acceptors, such as ferricyanide, hexachloroplatinate can be fully reduced to metallic Pt that is catalytically active for H evolution. This is exptl. confirmed in the ability of chloroplast membranes to photoppt. Pt and photoproduce mol. H. Although similar expts. with photosystem II particles resulted in hexachloroplatinate-supported O evolution, H evolution was not observed. Moreover, photosystem II particles coupled to ferredoxin and hydrogenase resulted in neither H nor O evolution, in contrast to the results obtained with chloroplast membranes.

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L1 STR

L5 17186 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

L6 STR

L7 9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6

L8 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7

L11 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)

L12 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8

L13 57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE GEORGE SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY S"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOTT"/AU)

L14 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)

L15 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CONVENTS A"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE C"/AU OR "CONVENTS ANDRE CHRISTIAN"/AU) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14)

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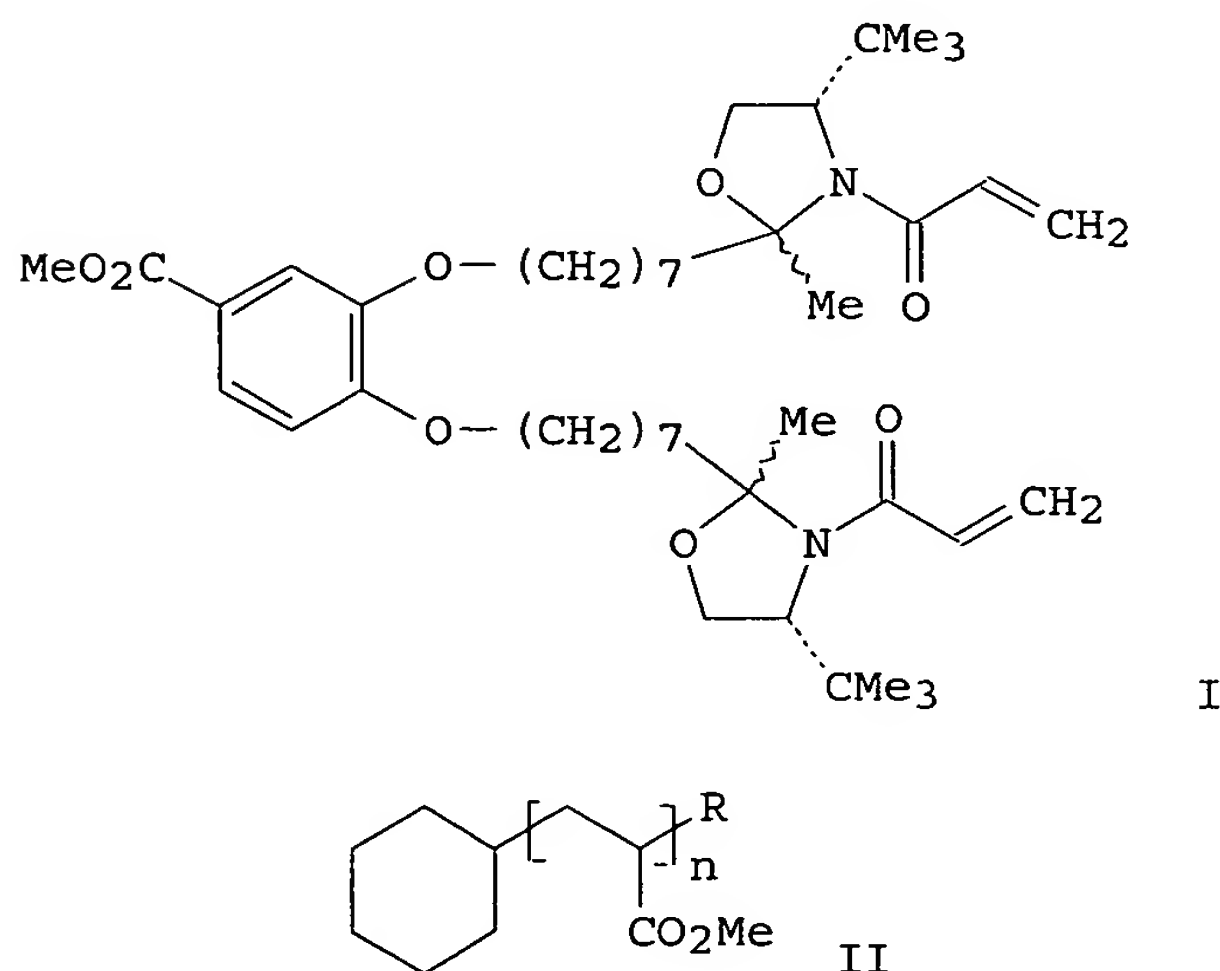
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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1221029 HCAPLUS

AUTHOR(S) : **Miracle, Gregory S.; Cannizzaro, Scott M.;**  
 Porter, Ned A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Duke Univ., Durham, NC, 27706, USA  
 SOURCE: Chemtracts: Organic Chemistry (1993), 6(3), 147-71  
 CODEN: CMOCEI; ISSN: 0895-4445  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A review with 73 refs., including free radical telomerization and the addition/cyclization/transfer strategy.

L14 ANSWER 50 OF 51 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:650975 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:250975  
 TITLE: Control of dispersity in stereoselective telomerizations: the addition/cyclization/transfer strategy  
 AUTHOR(S) : **Miracle, Gregory S.; Cannizzaro, Scott M.;**  
 Porter, Ned A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Duke Univ., Durham, NC, 27706, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1992), 114(24), 9683-5  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S) : CASREACT 117:250975  
 GI



AB An addition/cyclization/transfer strategy is presented for the control of telomer distribution, in which a specific number of monomeric units are tethered to a semi-rigid template via cleavable linkages. Following a normal telomerization reaction, the telomers are released from the template. The results of studies with 5 such templates having 2 pendant reactive monomers are reported. The templates, e.g., I, were constructed from an aromatic hub with polymethylene group spokes linking the hub to oxazolidine acrylamides, the reactive alkenes. In each case studied, the



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:465563  
 TITLE: Method and system for washing  
 INVENTOR(S): Baeck, Andre Cesar; Convents, Andre Christian  
 ; Smets, Johan; Van Steenwinckel, Pascale Claire  
 Annick  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Belg.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005252533	A1	20051117	US 2005-130874	20050517
EP 1598467	A1	20051123	EP 2004-252837	20040517
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
WO 2005116319	A1	20051208	WO 2005-US16852	20050513
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005256020	A1	20051117	US 2005-130686	20050517
US 2005252538	A1	20051117	US 2005-130713	20050517
US 2005261157	A1	20051124	US 2005-130500	20050517
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2004-252837	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252838	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252845	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252846	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252849	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252851	A 20040517
			EP 2004-252853	A 20040517

AB A washing system for use in cleaning or washing a soiled substrate or substrates, the system comprising: a. a washing zone for contacting the soiled substrate with wash liquor; b. a feed supply for providing hot or cold feed water to the washing zone; c. a water-softening zone intermediate the feed supply and washing zone and in fluid communication therewith; d. an effluent storage and/or discharge zone; and e. a product dispensing zone intermediate the water softening zone and washing zone; and wherein the water-softening zone is effective to soften the water to a residual Ca<sup>2+</sup> hardness of 1 mmol/L or less with a soft water flux of at least about 2 L/h, preferably at least about 10 L/h at a feed water pressure in the range from about 100 to about 1000 kP (1-10 bar). The water-softening zone is preferably a nanofiltration device having a cut-off in the range from about 100 to about 1000 Daltons, a clean water flux of at least 3 L/m<sup>2</sup>.h.100 kp (RO water at 25° C.), and a magnesium ion rejection of at least 50%. The washing system is preferably used for washing laundry.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:723159 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:324167  
 TITLE: Laundry detergent and/or fabric care compositions  
 comprising a modified transferase  
 INVENTOR(S): Smets, Johan; Barnabas, Mary Vijayarani; Showell,  
 Michael Stanford; Boyer, Stanton Lane; **Convents,**  
**Andre Christian**  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9957258	A1	19991111	WO 1998-US8905	19980501
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9874709	A1	19991123	AU 1998-74709	19980501
CA 2330488	AA	19991111	CA 1999-2330488	19990430
WO 9957254	A1	19991111	WO 1999-US9480	19990430
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9939683	A1	19991123	AU 1999-39683	19990430
EP 1075509	A1	20010214	EP 1999-922758	19990430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9910147	A	20011002	BR 1999-10147	19990430
JP 2002513563	T2	20020514	JP 2000-547210	19990430
US 6410498	B1	20020625	US 2000-674472	20001111
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1998-US8905	A 19980501
			WO 1999-US9480	W 19990430

AB The present invention relates to a modified enzyme which comprises a  
 catalytically active amino acid sequence of a transferase linked to an  
 amino acid sequence comprising a Cellulose Binding Domain (CBD). A  
 specific embodiment comprises CBD-transferase, which is dextransucrase or  
 transglutaminase or Toruzyne linked by PEG(NPC)2 to the cellulose-binding  
 domain Cellulozome from Clostridium cellulovorans. The laundry detergent  
 and/or fabric care composition preferably further comprises a detergent  
 ingredient selected from an anionic surfactant (alkyl sulfate, alkyl  
 ethoxy sulfate, linear alkylene sulfonate), nonionic surfactant (alkyl  
 ethoxylate), cationic surfactants, enzymes (protease, cellulase, lipase,  
 amylase), bleaching agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants,  
 and smectite clay. The present invention further relates to laundry  
 detergent and/or fabric care compns. comprising such modified enzyme, for  
 improved fabric care and cleaning benefits.



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:708865 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:338633  
 TITLE: Laundry detergent and/or fabric care compositions comprising a transferase for removal of tough soils and stains on fabrics  
 INVENTOR(S): Barnabas, Mary Vijayarani; Baeck, Andre Cesar; Showell, Michael Stanford; Smets, Johan; Convents, Andre Christian; Hubesch, Bruno Albert Jean; Vermote, Christian Leo Marie  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9955817	A1	19991104	WO 1998-US8629	19980429
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2330687	AA	19991104	CA 1998-2330687	19980429
AU 9875634	A1	19991116	AU 1998-75634	19980429
BR 9815840	A	20001226	BR 1998-15840	19980429
EP 1075504	A1	20010214	EP 1998-923315	19980429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002513071	T2	20020508	JP 2000-545964	19980429
US 2003064909	A1	20030403	US 2002-166906	20020611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1998-US8629	A 19980429
			US 2000-674230	B1 20001027

AB The title compns. comprise, preferably an alkaline transferase, a xyloglucan transferase, the xyloglucan transferase exhibits greater transferase activity than hydrolytic activity and/or exhibits higher reaction rates for donor substrates with higher mol. weight than for donor substrates with lower mol. weight Thus, an example softener contained DEQA 2.6, stearic acid 0.3, HCl 0.02, transgluaminase 0.001, perfume 1.0, silicone antifoam 0.01, preservative 0.05%, dye 10 ppm, and the balance water.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:286091 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:292447  
 TITLE: Methods for producing amylase enzymes for use in detergent compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Rai, Saroj; Moore, Sherri Ann; Grayling, Rowan Andrew; Baeck, Andre Cesar; Convents, Andre Christian  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9920768	A1	19990429	WO 1998-IB1615	19981014
W: BR, CA, CN, CZ, CZ, JP, MX, TR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2307324	AA	19990429	CA 1998-2307324	19981014
EP 1023448	A1	20000802	EP 1998-946634	19981014
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9813865	A	20000926	BR 1998-13865	19981014
JP 2001520043	T2	20011030	JP 2000-517088	19981014
MX 200003818	A	20001110	MX 2000-3818	20000418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-62272P	P 19971017
			WO 1998-IB1615	W 19981014

AB The present invention relates to methods for producing new amylase enzymes using random mutation of DNA encoding an amylase enzyme, cloning the mutated DNA in a microorganism, isolating individual transformants, and evaluating the ability of individual amylase variants to hydrolyze starch in the presence of certain cleaning composition ingredients. The variant enzymes may be produced with microorganisms so identified or the DNA may be isolated and expressed in another organism. The amylase variant produced in this way is combined with surfactants, builders and bleaching agents to prepare detergent compns.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:64891 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:126610  
 TITLE: Environmental friendly laundry detergent compositions comprising a specific cellulase and a nil-phosphate containing chelant  
 INVENTOR(S): Bettiol, Jean-Luc Philippe; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacques Kamiel; **Convents, Andre Christian**  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9902636	A1	19990121	WO 1997-US12116	19970711
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1997-US12116	19970711
AB The compns. comprise a fungal cellulase having an optimum pH of 4-10 and no cellulose binding domain and a nil-phosphate containing chelant, providing reduced encrustation of heavy metal ions onto the fabrics. The detergent compns. provide superior cleaning and whiteness performance benefit.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 4			THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT	

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:27921 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:97209  
 TITLE: Enzymic detergent compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Barnabas, Mary Vijayarani; Rai, Saroj; Mitra, Ashoke  
 Kumar; Convents, Andre Christian  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9859028	A1	19981230	WO 1997-US10972	19970623
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2294925	AA	19981230	CA 1997-2294925	19970623
AU 9737173	A1	19990104	AU 1997-37173	19970623
EP 993501	A1	20000419	EP 1997-934009	19970623
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002504936	T2	20020212	JP 1998-517830	19970623
US 6133227	A	20001017	US 2000-445929	20000217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1997-US10972	A 19970623

AB The present invention relates to detergent compns. containing an enzyme that increases the water-solubility of fatty acid-containing body stains/soils, especially an

acid-thiol ligase, a desaturase enzyme and/or a glutathione S-transferase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:745165 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:5151  
 TITLE: Laundry and cleaning compositions containing xyloglucanase enzymes  
 INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre Christian; Moese, Rosa Laura  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9850513	A1	19981112	WO 1998-US9126	19980505
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2290064	AA	19981112	CA 1998-2290064	19980505

EP 983333 A1 20000308 EP 1998-920234 19980505  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI  
 BR 9808736 A 20000711 BR 1998-8736 19980505  
 JP 2001524158 T2 20011127 JP 1998-548378 19980505  
 US 2001014659 A1 20010816 US 1999-235594 19990122  
 US 6489279 B2 20021203  
 MX 9910149 A 20000331 MX 1999-10149 19991104  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-45826P P 19970505  
 WO 1998-US9126 W 19980505

AB Laundry or cleaning products comprise one or more enzymes exhibiting endoglucanase activity specific for xyloglucan. Methods for laundering fabrics and cleaning dishes and tableware with aqueous solns. containing an effective amount of one or more enzymes exhibiting endoglucanase activity specific for xyloglucan are also disclosed. The xyloglucanase enzymes are typically defined by given nucleic acid or amino acid sequences.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:745164 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:5150  
 TITLE: Laundry and cleaning compositions containing hexosaminidase enzymes  
 INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre Christian; Moese, Rosa Laura; Wolff, Ann Margaret  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9850512	A1	19981112	WO 1998-US9125	19980505
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-45756P P 19970506  
 US 1997-56132P P 19970819

AB Laundry or cleaning products comprise one or more hexosaminidase enzymes. Methods for laundering fabrics and cleaning dishes and tableware with aqueous solution containing an effective amount of one or more hexosaminidase enzymes are disclosed. The hexosaminidase enzymes are typically defined by given nucleic acid or amino acid sequences.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:163665 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:193994  
 TITLE: Cellulase activity control by a terminator  
 INVENTOR(S): Busch, Alfred; Baeck, Andre Cesar; Convents, Andre Christian; Paquatte, Olivier  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Busch, Alfred; Baeck, Andre Cesar; Convents, Andre Christian; Paquatte, Olivier  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9808926	A1	19980305	WO 1996-US13635	19960826
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2264047	AA	19980305	CA 1996-2264047	19960826
AU 9668579	A1	19980319	AU 1996-68579	19960826
EP 927241	A1	19990707	EP 1996-929021	19960826
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1234826	A	19991110	CN 1996-180481	19960826
JP 2000501451	T2	20000208	JP 1998-511575	19960826
BR 9612710	A	20001024	BR 1996-12710	19960826
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1996-US13635	A 19960826

AB Detergent compns. are claimed comprising cellulase and cellulase termination composition in order to prevent potential tensile strength loss related to the hydrolytic activity of cellulase on cellulose substrates while maintaining the desired benefits from the use of cellulase. The cellulase termination composition which is preferably used in a time-delayed release form comprises a metallo-catalyst (a metallo porphin, porphyrin or phthalocyanine), a bleaching agent and a bleach activator. A typical granular laundry detergent contained a combination of anionic and nonionic surfactants, Carezyme, terminator system containing tetrasulfonated Mn phthalocyanine Na salts and Na perborate tetrahydrate, and other customary ingredients.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:568264 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:222249

TITLE: Cellulase activity control by a terminator in laundry detergents

INVENTOR(S): Baeck, Andre Cesar; Busch, Alfred; Convents, Andre Christian; Paquette, Olivier

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Baeck, Andre Cesar; Busch, Alfred; Convents, Andre Christian; Paquette, Olivier

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9730143	A1	19970821	WO 1997-US2515	19970218
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, US				



RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE  
 CA 2245939 AA 19970821 CA 1997-2245939 19970218  
 JP 11504380 T2 19990420 JP 1997-529567 19970218  
 JP 3169615 B2 20010528  
 CN 1216574 A 19990512 CN 1997-193954 19970218  
 EP 927242 A1 19990707 EP 1997-906657 19970218

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI  
 BR 9707582 A 19990727 BR 1997-7582 19970218  
 US 6077818 A 20000620 US 1998-125580 19981013

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 1996-870013 A 19960220  
 WO 1997-US2515 W 19970218

AB The present invention relates to detergent compns. comprising a cellulase termination composition and cellulase in order to prevent potential tensile strength loss related to the hydrolytic activity of cellulase on cellulose substrates while maintaining the desired benefits from the use of cellulase. The cellulase terminator composition comprises a peroxidase, an enhancer, and a H2O2 source, so that the cellulase activity is >90% within 5 min from the start of the wash cycle, that the cellulase activity is <50% within 5-10 min from the start of the wash cycle, and that <10% of the residual cellulase activity is attained after 15 min in the wash cycle.

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:416790 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:36230

TITLE: Liquid laundry detergent compositions containing alkyl polyether glyceryl sulfates/sulfonates

INVENTOR(S): Oubrahim, Youssef; **Convents, Andre Christian**  
 ; Depoot, Karel Jozef Maria; Allcock, Katrien  
 Elisabeth; Kong-Chan, Josephine Ling-Yee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Oubrahim, Youssef;  
 Convents, Andre Christian; Depoot, Karel Jozef Maria;  
 Allcock, Katrien Elisabeth; Kong-Chan, Josephine  
 Ling-Yee

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9716513	A1	19970509	WO 1995-US13985	19951030
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9642791	A1	19970522	AU 1996-42791	19951030
JP 10513500	T2	19981222	JP 1995-517288	19951030
BR 9510659	A	19990706	BR 1995-10659	19951030

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 1995-US13985 A 19951030

AB RO(CH2CH2O)x[CH2CH2(OZ)CH2]yAM [I, C8-18 hydrocarbyl, Z = H or [CH2CH(OZ)CH2]yA, A = SO3 or OSO3, M = salt-forming cation, x = 0-4, y = 1-3] enhances the detergency of lipolytic enzymes, cellulases, peroxidases and surfactants other than alkylbenzenesulfonates in liquid laundry detergents, and silicones and fatty acids are useful as suds-suppressants in the detergents containing I.

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:546340 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:171562

TITLE: Laundry detergents containing dye transfer inhibitors comprising substantially water-insoluble polymers

INVENTOR(S): Van Leeuwen, Petrus Johannes; **Convents, Andre Christian**; Busch, Alfred; Cachet, Thierry Laurent; Joos, Conny Erna Alice

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9620996	A1	19960711	WO 1995-US16250	19951208
W: BR, CA, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 800570	A1	19971015	EP 1995-944839	19951208
EP 800570	B1	20021002		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
BR 9510259	A	19971104	BR 1995-10259	19951208
AT 225391	E	20021015	AT 1995-944839	19951208
US 5912221	A	19990615	US 1997-849936	19970620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1994-870212	A 19941229
			WO 1995-US16250	W 19951208

AB Substantially water-insol. polymers such as N-vinylpyrrolidone (I) polymers, copolymers of I and N-vinylimidazole, or poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide are useful for inhibiting dye transfer and color fading during laundering of colored fabrics.

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:537266 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:171549

TITLE: Softening-through-the-wash laundry detergent compositions

INVENTOR(S): Van Leeuwen, Petrus Johannes; **Convents, Andre Christian**; Busch, Alfred

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 719856	A1	19960703	EP 1994-870213	19941229
EP 719856	B1	20021016		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2185645	T3	20030501	ES 1994-870213	19941229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1994-870213	A 19941229

AB The present invention relates to softness through-the-wash laundry detergent compns. capable of providing excellent color care and fabric softness benefits comprising a polymeric dye transfer inhibiting agent,

and a clay softening system characterized in that the polymeric dye-transfer inhibiting agent is substantially water-insol.; preferably said agent is a crosslinked polymer. Optionally, the water-insol. polymeric dye-transfer inhibitor is used with a water-soluble polymeric dye-transfer inhibitor. Crosslinked poly(vinylpyrrolidone) is a typical water-insol. dye-transfer inhibitor.

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:994474 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:59933  
TITLE: Detergent compositions containing cellulase with high activity and fabric-softening clay  
INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre Christian; Busch, Alfred; Baeck, Andre Cesar  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., Australia  
SOURCE: Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 67 pp.  
CODEN: ALXXAP  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AU 662120	B2	19950824	AU 1992-11048	19920218
AU 9211048	A1	19930902		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1992-11048 19920218

AB The title compns. contain combinations of a fabric-softening clay and a cellulase having high activity (defined by C14-labeled CMC method) which give synergetic fabric treatment benefits, especially softening.

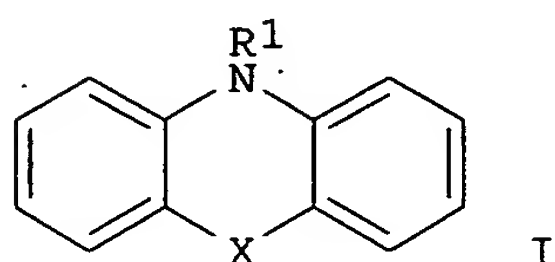
L15 ANSWER 15 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:947056 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:59946  
TITLE: Dye transfer inhibition system containing a peroxidase/phenothiazine accelerator system  
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Don K. K.; Convents, Andre C.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5451337	A	19950919	US 1994-251057	19940531
WO 9533040	A1	19951207	WO 1995-US4733	19950418
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9522940	A1	19951221	AU 1995-22940	19950418
EP 763093	A1	19970319	EP 1995-916441	19950418
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1154139	A	19970709	CN 1995-194349	19950418
BR 9507808	A	19970916	BR 1995-7808	19950418



JP 10501274 T2 19980203 JP 1995-500840 19950418  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-251057 A 19940531  
 WO 1995-US4733 W 19950418  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:59946  
 GI



AB Dye transfer inhibiting systems comprise an enzyme exhibiting peroxidase activity, a hydrogen peroxide source, and an accelerator I wherein X is S or O and R1 is Me, Et, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH (e.g. 10-phenothiazine propionic acid). Detergent compns. containing the dye transfer inhibition system and typical detergent ingredients have effective and efficient inhibition of transfer of fugitive dyes.

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:823374 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:317562

TITLE: Detergent compositions containing a peroxidase-accelerator system without linear alkylbenzenesulfonate

INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre C.; Busch, Alfred; De Groote, Isabelle M. C.; Liu, Don K. K.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

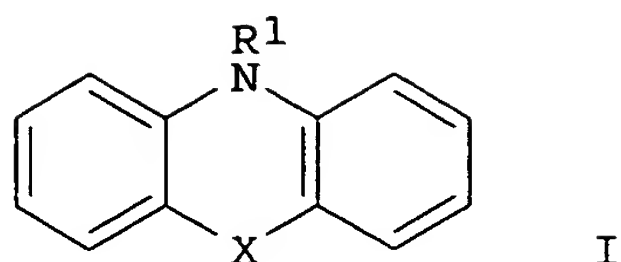
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5445755	A	19950829	US 1994-251071	19940531
WO 9533042	A1	19951207	WO 1995-US6217	19950518
W: CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 763095	A1	19970319	EP 1995-921282	19950518
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10501276	T2	19980203	JP 1995-500932	19950518
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-251071	A 19940531
			WO 1995-US6217	W 19950518

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:317562

GI



AB Dye-transfer inhibiting systems for linear alkylbenzenesulfonate-free detergents comprise an enzyme exhibiting peroxidase activity, a hydrogen peroxide source, and an accelerator I (R1 = Me, Et, 3-aminopropyl, or 2-carboxylethyl, X = S or O). A typical detergent was based on a matrix containing zeolite 2.1, carbonate 0.7, suds suppressor 0.07, and citric acid 0.15 g/L, a peroxidase system having enzyme activity 1 PODU/mL, phenothiazine-10-propionic acid level 15  $\mu$ M, and perborate level 21 ppm, and C14-15 alkyl sulfate surfactant level 0.7 g/L.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:820556 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:232043

TITLE: Detergent composition containing two cellulases for washing cellulose-containing fabrics

INVENTOR(S): Schuelein, Martin; **Convents, Andre Christian**; Jeffreys, Brian; Tikhomirov, Dmitry Feodorovich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nove Nordisk A/S, Den.; Procter and Gamble Co.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9502675	A1	19950126	WO 1994-DK280	19940707
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LV, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2166682	AA	19950126	CA 1994-2166682	19940707
AU 9470692	A1	19950213	AU 1994-70692	19940707
BR 9407066	A	19960312	BR 1994-7066	19940707
EP 708819	A1	19960501	EP 1994-919578	19940707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1129011	A	19960814	CN 1994-193076	19940707
JP 09500667	T2	19970121	JP 1994-504296	19940707
TW 387011	B	20000411	TW 1994-83111492	19941209
FI 9600132	A	19960311	FI 1996-132	19960111
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1993-870131	A 19930712
			DK 1993-1135	A 19931011
			WO 1994-DK280	W 19940707

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:232043

AB The title composition contains a cellulase which has retaining-type activity and is capable of particulate soil removal and another cellulase which has multiple domains comprising  $\geq 1$  non-catalytic domain attached to a catalytic domain and is capable of color clarification,  $\geq 1$  of the cellulases being a single (recombinant) component.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:667130 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:59654

TITLE: Laundry detergent compositions containing dye transfer inhibitor and fabric softening clay

INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre Christian; Busch, Alfred Nmn

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 635563	A1	19950125	EP 1993-870150	19930722
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2167369	AA	19950202	CA 1994-2167369	19940622
WO 9503387	A1	19950202	WO 1994-US7069	19940622
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9472496	A1	19950220	AU 1994-72496	19940622
CN 1130921	A	19960911	CN 1994-193370	19940622
BR 9407137	A	19960917	BR 1994-7137	19940622
JP 09500674	T2	19970121	JP 1994-505149	19940622
US 5604197	A	19970218	US 1996-583012	19960119
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1993-870150	A 19930722
			WO 1994-US7069	W 19940622

AB The title compns. contain a polyamine N-oxide [e.g., poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide] as the dye transfer inhibitor and show good dye transfer inhibition and fabric softening performance.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:664953 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:59652

TITLE: Detergent compositions containing copolymers as dye transfer inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Busch, Alfred; van Leeuwen, Petrus Johannes;

Convents, Andre Christian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 635565	A1	19950125	EP 1993-870154	19930723
EP 635565	B1	19971112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 160168	E	19971115	AT 1993-870154	19930723
ES 2109471	T3	19980116	ES 1993-870154	19930723
CA 2167371	AA	19950202	CA 1994-2167371	19940620
CA 2167371	C	19991102		

WO 9503388 A1 19950202 WO 1994-US6950 19940620  
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ,  
LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT,  
UA, US, UZ, VN  
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,  
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
AU 9473149 A1 19950220 AU 1994-73149 19940620  
HU 73068 A2 19960628 HU 1995-3867 19940620  
HU 217242 B 19991228  
BR 9407095 A 19960820 BR 1994-7095 19940620  
CN 1130400 A 19960904 CN 1994-193285 19940620  
CN 1046955 B 19991201  
JP 09502744 T2 19970318 JP 1994-505141 19940620  
CZ 290758 B6 20021016 CZ 1996-203 19940620  
US 5710118 A 19980120 US 1996-583106 19960116  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1993-870154 A 19930723  
WO 1994-US6950 W 19940620  
AB Copolymers of N-vinylimidazole and N-vinylpyrrolidone with mol. weight  
5000-50,000 inhibit dye transfer during laundering and do not adversely  
affect the cleaning performance of detergent compns.

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:664952 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:59651  
TITLE: Detergent compositions containing copolymers as dye  
transfer inhibitors  
INVENTOR(S): Busch, Alfred; Convents, Andre Christian  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 635566	A1	19950125	EP 1993-870155	19930723
EP 635566	B1	19980617		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08512332	T2	19961224	JP 1993-504476	19930630
JP 09501187	T2	19970204	JP 1993-503996	19930630
JP 09501188	T2	19970204	JP 1993-504477	19930630
JP 09501189	T2	19970204	JP 1993-504484	19930630
BR 9306746	A	19981208	BR 1993-6746	19930630
JP 09509190	T2	19970916	JP 1993-510247	19931013
EP 628624	A1	19941214	EP 1993-203611	19931221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2167373	AA	19950202	CA 1994-2167373	19940620
CA 2167373	C	19991019		
WO 9503382	A1	19950202	WO 1994-US6951	19940620
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9473150	A1	19950220	AU 1994-73150	19940620
CN 1130399	A	19960904	CN 1994-193284	19940620
CN 1073151	B	20011017		
BR 9407201	A	19960917	BR 1994-7201	19940620

HU 74035	A2	19961028	HU 1995-3869	19940620
JP 09502745	T2	19970318	JP 1994-505142	19940620
CA 2176696	AA	19950629	CA 1994-2176696	19941215
CA 2176697	AA	19950629	CA 1994-2176697	19941215
CA 2176697	C	20000111		
WO 9517495	A1	19950629	WO 1994-US14294	19941215
W: CA, CN, JP, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 9517496	A1	19950629	WO 1994-US14390	19941215
W: CA, CN, FI, JP, NO, US, VN				
EP 736085	A1	19961009	EP 1995-905359	19941215
EP 736085	B1	20020220		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1138346	A	19961218	CN 1994-194598	19941215
JP 09507509	T2	19970729	JP 1995-517474	19941215
JP 3474192	B2	20031208		
ES 2173173	T3	20021016	ES 1995-905359	19941215
US 5560858	A	19961001	US 1995-432130	19950828
US 5710119	A	19980120	US 1996-583109	19960116
US 5883064	A	19990316	US 1996-649606	19960524
US 5972040	A	19991026	US 1996-649605	19960524
CN 1352235	A	20020605	CN 2000-137049	20001230

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 1993-870105	A	19930609
EP 1993-870106	A	19930609
EP 1993-870107	A	19930609
EP 1993-870108	A	19930609
WO 1993-US6148	W	19930630
WO 1993-US6149	W	19930630
WO 1993-US6223	W	19930630
WO 1993-US6224	W	19930630
EP 1993-870155	A	19930723
WO 1993-US9799	W	19931013
WO 1993-US10543	W	19931103
EP 1993-309041	A	19931111
EP 1993-203611	A	19931221
EP 1994-870041	A	19940304
WO 1994-US6951	W	19940620
WO 1994-US14294	W	19941215
WO 1994-US14390	W	19941215

AB The title compns. contain N-vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymers as dye transfer inhibitors and surfactant systems which are free of alkylbenzenesulfonate salts.

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:658573 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:258573

TITLE: Detergent compositions inhibiting dye transfer in washing

INVENTOR(S): Fredj, Abdennaceur; Johnston, James Pyott; Labeque, Regine; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacque; Convents, Andre Christian; Busch, Alfred

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 596187      A1      19940511      EP 1992-870184      19921106
R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE
CA 2148812     AA      19940526      CA 1993-2148812     19931103
WO 9411478     A1      19940526      WO 1993-US10544     19931103
W:  AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MG,
    MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN
RW: BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9455906     A1      19940608      AU 1994-55906       19931103
JP 08503247    T2      19960409      JP 1993-512174      19931103
CN 1088254     A       19940622      CN 1993-112695      19931106
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      EP 1992-870184      A  19921106
                               WO 1993-US10544      W  19931103

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AB A catalyst selected from non-iron metallo porphins, porphyrins, and phthalocyanines and their water-soluble or water-dispersible derivs. is used with a peroxide bleaching agent (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) as a dye-transfer-inhibiting system in laundry detergents.

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:658572 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:258572

TITLE: Detergent compositions inhibiting dye transfer

INVENTOR(S): Fredj, Abdennaceur; Johnston, James Pyott; Willey, Alan David; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacques; Convents, Andre Christian; Hardy, Frederick Edward

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 596184	A1	19940511	EP 1992-870181	19921106
EP 596184	B1	19980415		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
EP 581753	A1	19940202	EP 1993-870109	19930609
EP 581753	B1	19981209		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
EP 587549	A1	19940316	EP 1993-870105	19930609
EP 587549	B1	19990414		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2125970	T3	19990316	ES 1993-870109	19930609
ES 2132210	T3	19990816	ES 1993-870105	19930609
WO 9402578	A1	19940203	WO 1993-US6221	19930630
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 9402581	A1	19940203	WO 1993-US6224	19930630
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, MG, MN, MW, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9346581	A1	19940214	AU 1993-46581	19930630
JP 08511811	T2	19961210	JP 1993-504482	19930630
JP 08512332	T2	19961224	JP 1993-504476	19930630



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JP 09501187	T2	19970204	JP 1993-503996	19930630
JP 09501188	T2	19970204	JP 1993-504477	19930630
JP 09501189	T2	19970204	JP 1993-504484	19930630
BR 9306746	A	19981208	BR 1993-6746	19930630
CA 2140287	C	19990921	CA 1993-2140287	19930630
AU 9345457	A1	19940214	AU 1993-45457	19930716
JP 09509190	T2	19970916	JP 1993-510247	19931013
CA 2148811	AA	19940526	CA 1993-2148811	19931103
WO 9411477	A1	19940526	WO 1993-US10543	19931103
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9455905	A1	19940608	AU 1994-55905	19931103
JP 08505162	T2	19960604	JP 1993-512173	19931103
CN 1088253	A	19940622	CN 1993-112694	19931106
JP 08505413	T2	19960611	JP 1993-513290	19931119
CA 2176696	AA	19950629	CA 1994-2176696	19941215
CA 2176697	AA	19950629	CA 1994-2176697	19941215
CA 2176697	C	20000111		
WO 9517495	A1	19950629	WO 1994-US14294	19941215
W: CA, CN, JP, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 9517496	A1	19950629	WO 1994-US14390	19941215
W: CA, CN, FI, JP, NO, US, VN				
EP 736085	A1	19961009	EP 1995-905359	19941215
EP 736085	B1	20020220		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1138346	A	19961218	CN 1994-194598	19941215
JP 09507509	T2	19970729	JP 1995-517474	19941215
JP 3474192	B2	20031208		
ES 2173173	T3	20021016	ES 1995-905359	19941215
US 5470507	A	19951128	US 1995-373257	19950117
US 5478489	A	19951226	US 1995-373197	19950117
US 5560858	A	19961001	US 1995-432130	19950828
US 5883064	A	19990316	US 1996-649606	19960524
US 5972040	A	19991026	US 1996-649605	19960524
CN 1352235	A	20020605	CN 2000-137049	20001230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1992-202168	A 19920715
			EP 1992-870181	A 19921106
			EP 1992-870191	A 19921126
			EP 1993-870050	A 19930319
			EP 1993-201198	A 19930426
			EP 1993-870105	A 19930609
			EP 1993-870106	A 19930609
			EP 1993-870107	A 19930609
			EP 1993-870108	A 19930609
			EP 1993-870109	A 19930609
			EP 1993-201757	A 19930618
			WO 1993-US6148	W 19930630
			WO 1993-US6149	W 19930630
			WO 1993-US6221	W 19930630
			WO 1993-US6223	W 19930630
			WO 1993-US6224	W 19930630
			WO 1993-US9799	W 19931013
			WO 1993-US10543	W 19931103
			WO 1993-US11293	W 19931119
			EP 1993-203611	A 19931221
			EP 1994-870041	A 19940304
			WO 1994-US14294	W 19941215
			WO 1994-US14390	W 19941215

AB A catalyst selected from metallo porphins, porphyrins, and phthalocyanines and their water-soluble or water-dispersible derivs. is used with a bleaching agent (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or perborate) and a polyamine N-oxide [e.g., poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide] as a dye-transfer-inhibiting system in laundry detergents.

L15 ANSWER 23 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:658571 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:258571  
 TITLE: Detergent compositions inhibiting dye transfer in washing  
 INVENTOR(S): Fredj, Abdennaceur; Johnston, James Pyott; Labeque, Regine; Thoen, Chistiaan Arthur Jacques; **Convents, Andre Christian**; Busch, Alfred  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 596186	A1	19940511	EP 1992-870183	19921106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2148809	AA	19940526	CA 1993-2148809	19931103
WO 9411479	A1	19940526	WO 1993-US10548	19931103
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9455908	A1	19940608	AU 1994-55908	19931103
CN 1088255	A	19940622	CN 1993-112696	19931106
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1992-870183	A 19921106
			WO 1993-US10548	W 19931103

AB A catalyst selected from non-iron metallo porphins, porphyrins, and phthalocyanines and their water-soluble or water-dispersible derivs. is used with a quick-release (i.e., released within 5 min of addition to water) bleaching agent (e.g., perborate or percarbonate) as a dye-transfer-inhibiting system in laundry detergents.

L15 ANSWER 24 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:220940 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:220940  
 TITLE: Detergent compositions with high activity cellulase and quaternary ammonium compounds  
 INVENTOR(S): **Convents, Andre Christian**; Busch, Alfred; Baeck, Andred Cesar  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9316158	A1	19930819	WO 1992-US1179	19920218
W: AU, JP, KR, US				



AU 9222449	A1	19930903	AU 1992-22449	19920218
JP 07504448	T2	19950518	JP 1992-514012	19920218
JP 2974780	B2	19991110		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1992-US1179 A 19920218

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:220940

AB The title compns., providing cleaning and softening of fabrics during laundering, contain a compd R1N+R2R3R4 X- [R1 = C8-16 alkyl; R2-4 = C1-4 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl, benzyl, (C2H4O)xH; x = 2-5; ≤1 of R2-4 = benzyl; x = anion] and a cellulase which provides ≥10% removal of immobilized radioactive labeled CM-cellulose according to the 14C CM-cellulose method at 25 + 10-6% cellulase protein concentration in the laundry test solution

L15 ANSWER 25 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:430412 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:30412

TITLE: Detergent compositions containing polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactants and a clay softening system

INVENTOR(S): Convents, Andre; Busch, Alfred; Pretty, Alastair John

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 522206	A1	19930113	EP 1991-201773	19910708
EP 522206	B1	19950920		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ES 2077154	T3	19951116	ES 1991-201773	19910708
CA 2113067	AA	19930121	CA 1992-2113067	19920624
CA 2113067	C	19971216		
WO 9301267	A1	19930121	WO 1992-US5269	19920624
W: CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, PL, RU, US				
RW: BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
JP 06508876	T2	19941006	JP 1992-502234	19920624
HU 66853	A2	19950130	HU 1994-51	19920624
IN 186294	A	20010728	IN 1992-DE579	19920701
CN 1070223	A	19930324	CN 1992-109294	19920708
CN 1037452	B	19980218		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1991-201773 A 19910708

WO 1992-US5269 W 19920624

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:30412

AB Detergent compns. containing nonionic surfactants R2CONR1Z (R1 = H, C1-4 hydrocarbyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl; R2 = C5-31 hydrocarbyl; Z = linear hydrocarbyl having ≥3 OH or ethoxylated derivs.) and a fabric-softening clay give good cleaning and softening of fabrics during laundrying. A composition contained 5% N-(1-deoxyglycityl)-N-methyl-C16-18-alkanamide and 10% Montmorillonite.

L15 ANSWER 26 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:52901 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:52901

TITLE: Identification of α2 adrenoceptors in the human nucleus olivarius by radioligand binding

AUTHOR(S): De Vos, H.; De Backer, J. P.; Convents, A.;

CORPORATE SOURCE: De Keyser, J.; Vauquelin, G.  
Dep. Protein Chem., Free Univ. Brussels, Brussel, Belg.  
SOURCE: Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (1992), 26(1-4), 259-65  
CODEN: PHCCAS; ISSN: 0079-6336  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB The binding of [3H]p-aminoclonidine and [3H]idazoxan to membranes of the human nucleus olivarius was compared. Apparently [3H]idazoxan fails to label some of the  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors. The perception of  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors by radioligand binding may be masked by a large amount of nonadrenergic sites; in such cases the use of alternative radioligands are suggested.

L15 ANSWER 27 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:492676 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:92676  
TITLE: Fabric treatment composition containing a softening agent for use in detergents  
INVENTOR(S): Marteleur, Christian August Antoine; **Convents, Andre Christian**  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 483411	A1	19920506	EP 1990-202868	19901029
EP 483411	B1	19950607		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2095244	AA	19920430	CA 1991-2095244	19911025
WO 9207927	A1	19920514	WO 1991-US7919	19911025
W: CA, FI, JP, US				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1990-202868 A 19901029  
AB A fabric softening clay, a clay flocculating agent, and a substituted siloxane such as polyoxyalkylene-siloxane are used in laundry detergent compns. to give good softening of fabrics during laundering. A smectite clay, acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer, and a polyoxyethylene-siloxane were used in a granular detergent composition

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:35001 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:35001  
TITLE: Autoradiographic distribution of  $\alpha$ 2 adrenoceptors, NAIBS, and 5-HT1A receptors in human brain using [3H]idazoxan and [3H]rauwolscine  
AUTHOR(S): De Vos, Hilde; **Convents, Andre**; De Keyser, Jacques; De Backer, Jean Paul; Van Megen, Ivonne J. B.; Ebinger, Guy; Vauquelin, Georges  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Protein Chem., Vrije Univ. Brussel, St. Genesius-Rode, B-1640, Belg.  
SOURCE: Brain Research (1991), 566(1-2), 13-20  
CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The regional distribution of [3H]idazoxan and [3H]rauwolscine was studied autoradiog. in human brain. [3H]Idazoxan binds with high affinity to  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors as well as to non-adrenergic idazoxan binding sites (NAIBS). [3H]Rauwolscine, besides binding to  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors, also binds to 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors. Both radioligands labeled the same population of  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors, defined as the epinephrine-displaceable binding component. The highest densities of  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors occurred in the leptomeninges, cerebral cortex, and claustrum; lower densities were visualized in the basal ganglia, thalamus, pons, substantia nigra, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata; no  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors were detected in amygdala and nucleus ruber. NAIBS were present in all the examined brain areas, with the highest densities found in the basal ganglia and substantia nigra. The finding that certain brain regions, such as the amygdala, contained NAIBS but no detectable  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors, suggests that the binding sites are independent from each other. The regional distribution of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors labeled by [3H]rauwolscine is in agreement with previous studies using [3H]8-OH-DPAT.

L15 ANSWER 29 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:156034 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:156034

TITLE: Cyclic AMP content and invasive capacity of metastatic variants of the BW-5147 murine T-cell lymphoma

AUTHOR(S): De Vos, H.; Verschueren, H.; Convents, A.;  
De Baetselier, P.; Vauquelin, G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Free Univ. Brussels, St. Genesius  
Rode, 1640, Belg.

SOURCE: Life Sciences (1990), 46(7), 497-505

CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The invasive behavior of 8 lymphoma cell lines was tested by an in vitro monolayer invasion assay. The metastatic cell lines (TAM 4D1.2, DCH10Sp, TAM 4D6.2, E4 and BWLi) were more invasive than their non-metastatic counterparts (TAS 5C4, BWO and DCH 10). There was a pos. correlation between their invasiveness and the PGE<sub>1</sub>- and forskolin- stimulated cellular cAMP levels. Invasiveness and basal cAMP levels could not be correlated. Pretreatment with pertussis toxin (50 ng/mL) for 24 h did not significantly affect the basal and PGE<sub>1</sub>-stimulated cAMP levels in all cells. Yet, the toxin catalyzed the ADP-ribosylation of 40 kDa components in all cells and provoked an increase in the invasiveness of nonmetastatic cell lines and a decrease in the invasiveness of metastatic cell lines. The invasiveness of T-lymphoma cell lines might be controlled by a complex interplay between different signal transducing pathways in the membrane, rather than by the intracellular level of cAMP.

L15 ANSWER 30 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:547270 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:147270

TITLE: Desensitization of  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptors in NG  
108 15 cells by (-)-adrenaline and phorbol  
12-myristate 13-acetate

AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; De Backer, Jean Paul;  
Andre, Claudine; Vauquelin, Georges

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Vrije Univ. Brussel,  
Sint-Genesius-Rode, B-1640, Belg.

SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1989), 262(1), 245-51

CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0306-3275

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptors on NG 108 15 cell membranes were identified by [3H]rauwolscine binding: Bmax = 661 fmol/mg of protein, Kd = 6.9 nM. On intact cells, stimulation of these receptors by (-)-adrenaline inhibited the prostaglandin-E1-stimulated adenylate cyclase activity by about 60%. The effect of (-)-adrenaline was pertussis toxin-sensitive, indicating the involvement of an inhibitory G protein. (-)-Adrenaline/[3H]rauwolscine competition-binding expts. revealed that only 50% of the  $\alpha_2$ -receptors were coupled to G proteins (i.e. displayed high agonist affinity). Pretreatment of the cells with 20  $\mu$ M-(-)-adrenaline provoked homologous desensitization of the  $\alpha_2$ -receptors. The  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic response decreased after a time lag of about 2 h, to reach a min. after 12 h. The bradykinin and muscarinic responses were not affected. The  $\alpha_2$ -receptor concentration decreased without time lag. The high-agonist-affinity sites disappeared more rapidly (t1/2 = 42 min) than did the low-affinity uncoupled sites (t1/2 approx. 20 h). In contrast, pertussis toxin-mediated [32P]ADP-ribosylation of inhibitory G proteins was unaffected by the pretreatment. Pretreatment of intact NG 108 15 cells with 1  $\mu$ M-phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) provoked a rapid decrease of the  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic response. The effect was nearly complete after 40 min. PMA also decreased the bradykinin response, suggesting a heterologous desensitization process. The  $\alpha_2$ -receptor concentration, the (-)-adrenaline competition-binding curves, and the pertussis- and cholera-toxin-mediated [32P]ADP-ribosylation of their resp. G proteins were not affected.

L15 ANSWER 31 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:492087 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:92087

TITLE: Conus venom interaction with  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptors in calf retina membranes

AUTHOR(S): Czerwiec, Eva; De Potter, Werner; **Convents, Andre**; Vauquelin, Georges

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Free Univ. Brussels, Brussels, Belg.

SOURCE: Neurochemistry International (1989), 14(4), 413-17

CODEN: NEUIDS; ISSN: 0197-0186

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB  $\alpha_2$ -Adrenergic receptors were identified in calf retina membranes by the specific binding of the radiolabeled antagonist [3H]RX 781094. Crude venoms from various Conus species did not interact with the radioligand but were able to inhibit radioligand binding to the  $\alpha_2$ -receptors with the following order of potency: C. planorbis (IC50 = 2.1  $\mu$ g protein/mL)  $\approx$  C. tessulatus (IC50 = 2.7) > C. eburneus (IC50 = 19) > C. textile (IC50 = 54) > C. geographus (IC50 = 130). Venom from 17 other species was less or not active at all. Venom competition binding curves were steep and not affected by GTP. In contrast, the (-)-epinephrine competition binding curve was shallow and underwent a rightward shift and steepening in the presence of GTP. The venom- $\alpha_2$ -receptor interaction was completely inhibited the by C chelating reagent EGTA. Apparently, the venom of certain Conus species contains peptide toxins which are capable of shielding the binding site of  $\alpha_2$ -receptors in an antagonistic manner.

L15 ANSWER 32 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:205524 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:205524

TITLE: [3H]SCH 23390 labels a novel 5-hydroxytryptamine binding site in human blood platelet membranes

AUTHOR(S): De Keyser, Jacques; Walraevens, Hilde; **Convents,**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Andre; Ebinger, Guy; Vauquelin, Georges  
Dep. Neurol., Akad. Ziekenhuis, Brussels, B-1090,  
Belg.

SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1989), 162(3),  
437-45  
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In human blood platelet membranes, 5-HT displaced the binding of the putative selective D-1 dopamine receptor antagonist [3H]SCH 23390 in a competitive manner with a  $K_i$  value of 5.7 nM, which was about 1000-fold lower than the  $K_i$  value for dopamine ( $K_i$  = 4400 nM). Thus the D-1 dopamine-like site in human blood platelet membranes described previously corresponds to a 5-HT<sub>1</sub>-type site. [3H]SCH 23390 competition expts. with a number of serotonergic drugs disclosed a pharmacol. profile that was distinct from the four 5-HT<sub>1</sub> site subtypes reported previously. This novel 5-HT site is proposed to be designated as the 5-HT<sub>1E</sub> site. Binding of [3H]SCH 23390 to 5-HT<sub>1</sub>-type sites could not be detected in several regions of the human brain. In some regions, however, 5-HT displaced part of the [3H]SCH 23390 binding with a  $K_i$  value of 320-380 nM. These sites correspond to 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptors.

L15 ANSWER 33 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:148461 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:148461

TITLE: High affinity binding of 3H-rauwolscine and  
3-H-RX781094 to  $\alpha_2$  adrenergic receptors and  
nonstereoselective sites in human and rabbit brain  
cortex membranes.

AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; Convents, Daniel; De  
Backer, Jean Paul; De Keyser, Jacques; Vauquelin,  
Georges

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Vrije Univ., Brussels, Belg.

SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (1989), 38(3), 455-63

CODEN: BCPA6; ISSN: 0006-2952

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The radiolabeled antagonists [3H]RX 781094 and [3H]rauwolscine bind with high affinity to  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptors as well as to nonreceptor sites in human and rabbit brain cortex membranes. These nonreceptor sites form an important contaminant of the specific binding when nonspecific binding is determined in the presence of  $\geq 10$   $\mu$ M phentolamine. While phentolamine is not a suitable ligand to discriminate between the 2 sites, (-)-epinephrine displays a sufficient affinity ratio to sep. radioligand binding to these sites. When 1  $\mu$ M (-)-epinephrine is used for the determination of the nonspecific binding, both radioligands bind specifically to

$\alpha_2$ -receptors. Under these conditions, [3H]rauwolscine and [3H]RX 781094 bind to the same amount of noncooperative sites. Competition binding expts. show, for both radioligands and in both human and rabbit brains, the typical pharmacol. potency order of  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic drugs, i.e., phentolamine > yohimbine > prazosin for the antagonists and UK 14304 > p-aminoclonidine  $\geq$  (-)-epinephrine > (+)-epinephrine > isoproterenol for the agonists. Whereas the  $\alpha_2$ -receptor sites display high affinity and stereoselectivity towards (-)-epinephrine and (+)-epinephrine, the nonreceptor sites bind both epinephrine isomers with equally low affinity. Specific binding of both radioligands to these sites can be determined when total binding is performed in the presence of 1  $\mu$ M (-)-epinephrine, and nonspecific binding in the presence of 1 mM phentolamine. Rauwolscine binding to the nonstereoselective sites can be



displaced with high affinity by 5-HT, suggesting binding to a 5-HT<sub>1</sub>-receptor. RX 781094 binding displays low affinity for most  $\alpha$ -adrenergic ligands and does not correspond to  $\beta$ -adrenergic, dopaminergic or serotonergic receptors.

L15 ANSWER 34 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:129066 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:129066  
TITLE: [3H]Rauwolscine labels  $\alpha$ 2-adrenoceptors and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors in human cerebral cortex  
AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; De Keyser, Jacques; De Backer, Jean Paul; Vauquelin, Georges  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Vrije Univ. Brussel, 1640, Belg.  
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1989), 159(3), 307-10  
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB [3H]rauwolscine binds with high affinity to  $\alpha$ 2-adrenoceptors (K<sub>d</sub> = 4.8 nM, B<sub>max</sub> = 79 fmol/mg protein, micromolar affinity for 5-HT) as well as to 5-HT<sub>1</sub>-like receptors (K<sub>d</sub> = 13 nM, B<sub>max</sub> = 147 fmol/mg protein, nanomolar affinity for 5-HT) in human brain cortex membranes. The K<sub>i</sub> values of 11 serotonergic compds. for the latter receptors agreed closely with those previously reported for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> sites but not with those for 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1C</sub>, and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> sites.

L15 ANSWER 35 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:565925 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:165925  
TITLE: Glycoprotein nature of  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors labeled with p-azido[3H]clonidine in calf retina membranes  
AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; De Backer, Jean Paul; Van Driessche, Edilbert; Convents, Daniel; Beeckmans, Sonia; Vauquelin, Georges  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Biol., Vrije Univ. Brussel, Brussels, Belg.  
SOURCE: FEBS Letters (1988), 234(2), 480-4  
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB  $\alpha$ 2-Adrenergic receptors in calf retina membranes can be specifically labeled with the tritiated agonist p-azido[3H]clonidine. Saturation binding in the dark occurs with high affinity (1.3 nM) to a single class of sites (1122 fmol/mg protein). Irradiation of the membrane-bound radioligand results in the labeling of a peptide band with an apparent size of 65 kDa and a characteristic pharmacol. profile for an  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptor. The carbohydrate moieties of the  $\alpha$ 2-receptor are characterized by lectin affinity chromatog. and glycosidase treatment. The Nonidet P-40-solubilized, p-azido[3H]clonidine-labeled receptors are completely retained by Con A- as well as WGA-Sepharose columns. Neuraminidase,  $\alpha$ -mannosidase, and TFMS do not affect the electrophoretic mobility of the receptor on SDS-PAGE, whereas endoglycosidase F reduces the apparent size to 45 kDa.

L15 ANSWER 36 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:162070 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:162070  
TITLE: Identification of D<sub>1</sub>-like dopamine receptors on human blood platelets  
AUTHOR(S): De Keyser, J.; De Waele, M.; Convents, A.;

Ebinger, G.; Vauquelin, G.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Neurol., Vrije Univ. Brussel, Brussels, B-1090, Belg.  
 SOURCE: Life Sciences (1988), 42(18), 1797-806  
 CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Membranes from human blood platelets possess high affinity, saturable, and stereoselective binding sites for the D1 dopamine receptor antagonist [3H]SCH 23390. [3H]SCH 23390 appeared to label a single class of binding sites with a Bmax (receptor d.) of 18.6 fmol/mg protein and a KD (dissociation constant) of 0.8 nM. The potencies of different dopaminergic antagonists and agonists in displacing [3H]SCH 23390 from blood platelet membranes were similar to those obtained for striatal membranes. Unlike the classically defined D1 receptors, e.g., those in striatum, the D1 receptor sites on platelets appeared not to be coupled to the adenylate cyclase system, hence the term D1-like. The D1 agonist SKF 38393 was more potent than dopamine in inhibiting platelet aggregation induced by epinephrine, and the effects of dopamine and SKF 38393 were prevented by SCH 23390. Evidently, the inhibitory action of dopamine on the epinephrine-induced platelet aggregation is mediated through these D1-like receptors.

L15 ANSWER 37 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:125063 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:125063  
 TITLE: Subtypes of adrenergic and dopaminergic receptors in bovine cerebral blood vessels  
 AUTHOR(S): De Keyser, Jacques; Ebinger, Guy; De Backer, Jean Paul; Convents, Andre; Vanderheyden, Patrick; Vauquelin, Georges  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Akad. Ziekenhuis, Vrije Univ. Brussel, Brussels, B-1090, Belg.  
 SOURCE: Neuroscience Letters (1988), 85(2), 272-6  
 CODEN: NELED5; ISSN: 0304-3940  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Binding of the radiolabeled antagonists [3H]rauwolscine, [3H]SCH 23390, and [3H]dihydroalprenolol revealed the presence of  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic > dopaminergic-1 (DA1) >  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors in membrane prepns. of calf basal cerebral arteries (basilar artery and circle of Willis) and pial vessels of the cerebral convexity. Computer-assisted anal. of ICI 118 551/[3H]dihydroalprenolol competition binding curves indicated the existence of  $\beta$ 1- and  $\beta$ 2-adrenergic receptor subtypes ( $\beta$ 2/ $\beta$ 1 ratio 7:3). No specific binding of [3H]prazosin (to  $\alpha$ 1-adrenergic receptors) and [3H]spiroperidol (to DA2-dopaminergic receptors) was detected. Whereas DA1 and  $\beta$ 1- and  $\beta$ 2-receptor densities were very similar in both blood vessel types, the  $\alpha$ 2-receptor d. was 3-fold higher in the pial vessels of the convexity. This suggests a functionally more important vasoconstrictor adrenergic control of the cerebral circulation in pial vessels of the convexity than in the arteries at the base of the brain.

L15 ANSWER 38 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:69447 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:69447  
 TITLE: A human embryonic lung fibroblast with a high density of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors  
 AUTHOR(S): Andre, Claudine; Marullo, Stefano; Convents, Andre; Lu, Bao Zhang; Guillet, Jean Gerard; Hoebeke, Johan; Strosberg, A. Donny

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Biochim. Cell., Coll. France, Paris, F-75724/15, Fr.

SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1988), 171(1/2), 401-7

CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Binding studies with the radiolabeled muscarinic antagonists dexetimide, quinuclidinyl benzilate, and N-methylscopolamine showed that the human embryonic lung fibroblast CCL137 possesses .apprx.2 + 105 muscarinic receptors/cell, i.e., 2.1 pmol/mg membrane protein. These receptors showed a marked stereoselectivity towards dexetimide and levetimide and only low affinity for another antagonist, pirenzepine. The muscarinic agonist carbamylcholine inhibited forskolin-stimulated adenylate cyclase and induced phosphatidylinositide turnover in the intact cells. Both effects were inhibited by the muscarinic antagonist atropine. Affinity labeling with [3H]propylbenzylcholine mustard revealed a protein of 72 kilodaltons. Finally, down-regulation of the membrane receptors following prolonged treatment with the agonist carbamylcholine was assessed by means of the hydrophilic antagonist N-methylscopolamine.

L15 ANSWER 39 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:527744 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:127744

TITLE: Characterization of alpha2-adrenergic receptors of calf retina membranes by [3H]-rauwolscine and [3H]-RX 781094 binding

AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; De Backer, Jean Paul; Vauquelin, Georges

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Protein Chem., Vrije Univ. Brussel, St. Genesius Rode, 1640, Belg.

SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (1987), 36(15), 2497-503

CODEN: BCPA6; ISSN: 0006-2952

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Alpha2-adrenergic receptors were identified in calf retina membranes by binding of the radiolabeled antagonists [3H]-RX 781094 and [3H]-rauwolscine. When 10  $\mu$ M phentolamine was used to determine the nonspecific binding, both radioligands labeled a single class of noncooperative sites; binding capacity (Bmax) = 1051 fmol/mg protein, dissociation constant (Kd) = 5.1 nM for [3H]-RX 78104 and Bmax = 1167 fmol/mg protein, Kd = 21.0 nM for [3H]-rauwolscine. Competition binding expts. showed the typical pharmacol. potency order of alpha2-adrenergic receptors, i.e. phentolamine > yohimbine > prazosin. Agonist competition binding curves revealed the presence of 2 receptor populations, having resp. high affinity (70% of the total receptor population) and low affinity for agonists, but with the same affinity for the antagonists. The high affinity sites could be converted into low affinity sites by guanine nucleotides. The nonspecific binding of [3H]-RX 781094 was the same if 0.1 mM (-)-epinephrine was used instead of phentolamine. In contrast, the nonspecific binding of [3H]-rauwolscine was markedly lower with (-)-epinephrine than with phentolamine. Under this condition, the Scatchard plot of [3H]-rauwolscine saturation binding was curvilinear, indicating the presence of low affinity sites for the radioligand in addition to alpha2-adrenergic receptors. Competition binding expts. revealed that these low affinity sites were distinct from adrenergic receptors. Furthermore, these sites bound reserpine and the alpha2-adrenergic antagonists yohimbine and rauwolscine but not phentolamine.

L15 ANSWER 40 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN



ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:490695 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:90695  
 TITLE: Tight agonist binding may prevent the correct interpretation of agonist competition binding curves for  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors  
 AUTHOR(S): Convents, Andre; De Backer, Jean Paul; Convents, Daniel; Vauquelin, Georges  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Protein Chem., Vrije Univ. Brussel, St. Genesius Rode, 1640, Belg.  
 SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (1987), 32(1), 65-72  
 CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB  $\alpha$ 2-Adrenergic receptors in calf retina membranes can be specifically labeled with the antagonist [3H]RX 781094. Saturation binding occurs to a single class of noncooperative sites. The number of sites amts. to 1070 and 935 fmol/mg protein, and the equilibrium dissociation consts. equal 1.8 and 3.8 nM, at 25° and 37°, resp. Binding is rapid, equilibrium being reached within 5 min, and is reversible. At both temps., (-)-epinephrine competition binding curves are shallow in the presence of Mg2+. The curves, obtained for incubation periods varying 5-60 min, are superimposable at 37°. Computer-assisted anal. indicates that .apprx.75% of the receptors (RH sites) display high agonist affinity for (-)-epinephrine as well as for the other agonists tested: (-)-norepinephrine, clonidine, and UK 14304. However, the (-)-epinephrine competition curves display a time-dependent leftward shift at 25°. This can be attributed to an increase in agonist affinity for the RH sites. Addition of 0.1 mM guanylyl imidodiphosphate causes a marked steepening and rightward shift of the curves, at both 25° and 37°. These curves are superimposable for all of the incubation times tested. The nonequil. of agonist competition binding at 25° can be attributed to slow dissociation of the agonist (i.e., tight binding) when the receptor is coupled to the regulatory component Ni. This dissociation rate can be measured by preincubation of the membranes with 10  $\mu$ M (-)-epinephrine, followed by extensive washing and incubation with [3H]RX 781094 for increasing lengths of time. The 1st order rate of agonist dissociation (i.e., receptor recovery) is appreciably faster at 37° than at 25°, being 0.029 min-1 and 0.0044 min-1, resp. These findings are confirmed by kinetic expts. using the radiolabeled agonist [3H]UK 14304. Slow agonist dissociating kinetics may prevent the correct evaluation of the agonist-binding parameters by computerized anal. of competition binding curves when the incubation time is too short, especially at low temperature

L15 ANSWER 41 OF 41 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:535787 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:135787  
 TITLE: D2 dopamine receptors in calf globus pallidus: agonist high- and low-affinity sites not regulated by guanine nucleotide  
 AUTHOR(S): De Keyser, Jacques; De Backer, Jean Paul; Convents, Andre; Ebinger, Guy; Vauquelin, Georges  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Protein Chem., Vrije Univ. Brussel, Brussels, B-1090, Belg.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry (1985), 45(3), 977-9  
 CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB By use of the radioligand [3H]spiroperidol, D2 dopamine [51-61-6] receptor binding characteristics were studied in calf globus pallidus and compared with those of neostriatum. Antagonist competition curves were monophasic and revealed similar affinities for neostriatum and globus pallidus, suggesting a uniform receptor population with 1 affinity state for antagonists. In both regions, competition curves with the agonist dopamine were biphasic, distinguishing a high- and low-agonist-affinity state. In neostriatum and globus pallidus, resp., 45% and 19% of [3H]spiroperidol binding was displaced with high affinity and the remainder with low affinity. In neostriatum, the addition of 0.4 mM GTP [86-01-1] resulted in a partial conversion from high- to low-affinity state with a remaining high-affinity component of 15%. In globus pallidus, dopamine binding was not altered by GTP. The capability of GTP to modulate agonist binding to D2 receptors appears to be dependent on their neuroanatomical localization.

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L1          STR
L5          17186 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L6          STR
L7          9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6
L8          5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L11         22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "HAUGHT J"/AU OR ("HAUGHT
            JOHN CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "HAUGHT JOHN CHRISTOPHER"/AU)
L12         21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT L8
L13         57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MIRACLE G"/AU OR ("MIRACLE
            GEORGE SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREG SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY
            S"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY SCOT"/AU OR "MIRACLE GREGORY
            SCOTT"/AU)
L14         51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 NOT (L8 OR L12)
L15         41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CONVENTS A"/AU OR "CONVENTS
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L16         31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("KITKO D J"/AU OR "KITKO
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            OR "KITKO DAVID JONATHAN"/AU) NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L14 OR L15)

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=> d ibib abs l16 1-31

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L16 ANSWER 1 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1216611 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:128566
TITLE: Olefin Oxygenation by the Hydroperoxide Adduct of a
        Nonheme Manganese(IV) Complex: Epoxidations by a
        Metallo-Peracid Produces Gentle Selective Oxidations
AUTHOR(S): Yin, Guochuan; Buchalova, Maria; Danby, Andrew M.;
            Perkins, Chris M.; Kitko, David; Carter,
            John D.; Scheper, William M.; Busch, Daryle H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, The University of Kansas,
            Lawrence, KS, 66045, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2005),
            127(49), 17170-17171
            CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The reactive intermediates and mechanisms of oxygenation of olefins by
    manganese complexes were investigated by treating olefins with newly

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synthesized  $[\text{MnIV}(\text{Me}_2\text{EBC})(\text{OH})_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$  in the presence and absence of peroxide and by studying its catalytic epoxidn. reaction in normal aqueous solution and, individually, with isotopically labeled  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$ , and  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$ . The manganese oxo species is not the reactive intermediate for the oxygen transfer process mediated by this manganese complex. A novel manganese(IV) peroxide intermediate,  $\text{MnIV}(\text{Me}_2\text{EBC})(\text{O})(\text{OOH})^+$ , was captured by mass spectrometry and is proposed as the intermediate that oxygenates olefins in this catalytic system.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:661851 HCAPLUS

TITLE: One novel manganese complex with a cross-bridged cyclam ligand: Synthesis, characterization and oxidative reactivity

AUTHOR(S): Yin, Guochuan; McCormick, James M.; Buchalova, Maria; Danby, Andrew M.; Perkins, Chris M.; **Kitko, David**; Carter, John D.; Busch, Daryle H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, 66045, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 228th ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, United States, August 22-26, 2004 (2004), INOR-687. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69FTZ8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel manganese(IV) complex,  $\text{MnIV}(\text{L})(\text{OH})_2(\text{PF}_6)_2$ , containing a cross-bridged (bridge joins non-adjacent nitrogen atoms) tetraazamacrocyclic ligand was synthesized and characterized. The ligand, **1**, is 4,11-dimethyl-1,4,8,11-tetraazabicyclo[6.6.2]hexadecane. This manganese complex is a gentle oxidative reagent with a redox potential (vs SHE) for the  $\text{Mn}^{4+}/\text{Mn}^{3+}$  couple of +0.756 V. It is stable in weakly acidic aqueous solution but, in neutral or basic aqueous solution, yields a manganese(III) complex with little decomposition. This high valent complex is useful for investigating common oxidation processes, including hydrogen abstraction and oxygen transfer, by stoichiometric and catalytic reactions. This gentle manganese(IV) oxidant selects hydrogen abstraction pathways over those that involve oxygen transfer.  $^{18}\text{O}$ -labeling exptl. methodologies have been used to distinguish among the probable intermediates in catalytic oxygen transfer reactions.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:661569 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Routes to more successful academic-industrial collaborations

AUTHOR(S): **Kitko, David J.**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Beauty Care Technology Division, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, 45252, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 228th ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, United States, August 22-26, 2004 (2004), INOR-396. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69FTZ8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

AB Academic-industrial collaborations are increasing in number and scope. Addnl., there are a growing number of collaborations between industrial firms and national research labs. in the U.S. and in many other countries throughout the world. More recently in the U.S. there have emerged

"research centers of expertise" where the intent is to have start-up funding provided by the government and on-going costs in future years covered by attracting industrial funding in support of the center's programs. This talk will reflect on some of the barriers to success in these collaborations and provide suggestions on new approaches that would help both entities achieve their desired successes.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203533 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:255332  
 TITLE: Bleach compositions containing transition metal complex catalysts and peroxygen bleaches  
 INVENTOR(S): Busch, Daryle Hadley; Collinson, Simon Robert; Hubin, Timothy Jay; Perkins, Christopher Mark; Labeque, Regine; Williams, Barbara Kay; Johnston, James Pyott; **Kitko, David Jonathan**; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger; Hiler, George Douglas  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 60 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 228,853.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004048763	A1	20040311	US 2003-425518	20030429
US 2003119698	A1	20030626	US 2002-228853	20020827
US 6608015	B2	20030819		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
 US 2002-228853 A2 20020827  
 US 1997-39915P P 19970307  
 US 1997-40222P P 19970307  
 WO 1998-IB300 W 19980306  
 US 1999-380674 A1 19990907  
 US 2001-832480 A1 20010411  
 US 2002-93120 B1 20020307

AB Laundry or cleaning compns. comprise: (a) 1 ppb to 99.9% of a transition-metal bleach catalyst which is a complex of a transition metal and a cross-bridged macropolycyclic ligand; and (b) an oxygen bleaching agent, and (c) balance adjunct materials. Preferred compns. are laundry compns. and automatic dishwashing detergents which provide enhanced cleaning/bleaching benefits through the use of such catalysts. A composition contained manganese 5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraaza-bicyclo[6.6.2]hexadecane dichloride and Na percarbonate.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892874 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:366628  
 TITLE: Detergent compositions and components of bleach catalysts or perfume particles  
 INVENTOR(S): **Kitko, David Jonathan**; Stephenson, Colin  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003093405	A2	20031113	WO 2003-US12876	20030424
WO 2003093405	A3	20040408		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2483393	AA	20031113	CA 2003-2483393	20030424
AU 2003231107	A1	20031117	AU 2003-231107	20030424
EP 1499702	A2	20050126	EP 2003-724234	20030424
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003009861	A	20050329	BR 2003-9861	20030424
CN 1649992	A	20050803	CN 2003-809949	20030424
JP 2006504809	T2	20060209	JP 2004-501541	20030424
US 2003232734	A1	20031218	US 2003-426540	20030430
US 6878680	B2	20050412		

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-377304P P 20020502  
 WO 2003-US12876 W 20030424

AB Detergent compns. comprise bleach catalysts or perfumes, wherein the bleach catalysts are formed into stable particles having low moisture content, low moisture pick-up and having low surface area. The particles containing bleach catalysts or perfumes comprise: (a) a bleach catalyst or component; (b) a protective agent which reacts with water to form non-water reaction products, particularly preferred protective agents being bleach activators; and (c) optionally, a coating wherein said particle, when measured without said optional coating, having a moisture content of less than 0.5 wt%, and a moisture pick-up of no greater than 0.5 wt%.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:256074 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:299708

TITLE: MRI image enhancement compositions containing tetraazabicyclohexadecane manganese complexes

INVENTOR(S): Perkins, Christopher Mark; Kitko, David  
Jonathan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

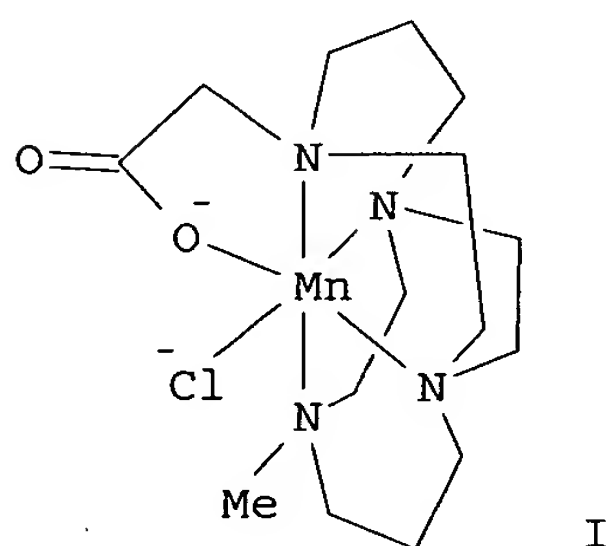
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002026267	A2	20020404	WO 2001-US29256	20010919
WO 2002026267	A3	20030403		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				



LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,  
 PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,  
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,  
 KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
 IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,  
 GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 CA 2419629 AA 20020404 CA 2001-2419629 20010919  
 EP 1322340 A2 20030702 EP 2001-973186 20010919  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR  
 JP 2004509924 T2 20040402 JP 2002-530097 20010919  
 US 2002119101 A1 20020829 US 2001-957392 20010920  
 US 2004067201 A1 20040408 US 2003-663586 20030916  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-235011P P 20000925  
 WO 2001-US29256 W 20010919  
 US 2001-957392 A1 20010920  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:299708  
 GI



AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. which comprise: a)  
 an effective amount of a MRI agent, for example, I, which was prepared; and b)  
 the balance carriers and other adjunct ingredients.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628236 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:224724

TITLE: Consumer product compositions comprising  
 photosensitive materials as photobleaches or  
 photodisinfectants

INVENTOR(S): Kenney, Malcolm E.; Li, Ying-Syi; Ortiz, Rafael;

**Kitko, David Johnathan;** Burns, Michael Eugene  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Case Western  
 Reserve University

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2000052123	A1	20000908	WO 2000-US5410	20000301
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
BR 2000009242	A	20011120	BR 2000-9242	20000301
EP 1159386	A1	20011205	EP 2000-913693	20000301
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
US 6593286	B1	20030715	US 2002-936066	20020123
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-122931P	P 19990305
			WO 2000-US5410	W 20000301

OTHER SOURCE(S) :                    MARPAT 133:224724

AB Consumer product compns. such as laundry detergents comprise selected photosensitive compds. for photobleaching, photodisinfection, antibacterial activity, hueing or other benefits in combination with polyethylene glycol delivery vehicle and other adjunct ingredients. Detergent compns. combine (a) hydrophobic photobleaches (0.001 ppm-0.5%), especially based on Si(IV) phthalocyanines, with selected axial ligands, with certain water-soluble polymers, nonbonded ligands, (b) deterative surfactants, especially certain mid-chain branched surfactants, and (c) nonsurfactant deterative adjuncts. Thus, silicon phthalocyanine dihydroxide having two ligands  $-\text{OSiMe}_2(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NMe}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NMe}_2$  was prepared (yield 61%) and formulated as a photobleach into granular laundry detergents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628235 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:224702

TITLE: Detergent compositions comprising photobleaching delivery systems, their preparation and use in detergents

INVENTOR(S) : Ortiz, Rafael; Kitko, David Johnathan;  
Burns, Michael Eugene; Heinzman, Stephen Wayne;  
Willey, Alan David; Jeffreys, Brian;  
Burckett-Stlaurent, James Charles Theophile Roger;  
Vinson, Phillip Kyle; Trajano, Trace Wendell de Guzman

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000052122	A1	20000908	WO 2000-US5408	20000301
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,  
 DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,  
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2000041695 A5 20000921 AU 2000-41695 20000301

EP 1159387 A1 20011205 EP 2000-921359 20000301

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008783 A 20020409 BR 2000-8783 20000301

US 6462008 B1 20021008 US 2001-936058 20011221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-123005P P 19990305

WO 2000-US5408 W 20000301

AB Detergent compns. combine (a) 0.001-30% selected hydrophobic photobleaches ( $\geq 0.015$  ppm), especially based on Si(IV) phthalocyanines, with selected axial ligands, with certain water-soluble polymers, nonbonded ligands, (b) deterative surfactants, especially certain mid-chain branched surfactants, and (c) nonsurfactant deterative adjuncts. Thus, an example laundry detergent contained glycerol propoxylate complex with silicon phthalocyanine dihydroxide in polyethylene glycol (mol. weight 4000) 0.01, Na undecylbenzenesulfonate 15, dodecyldimethylammonium chloride 0.5, STPP 15, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 10, Sokalan CP5 dispersant 2, Tinopal CBS-X brightener 0.1, soil release agent 0.2%, and the balance water.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628234 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:224723

TITLE: Hydrophobic liquid photobleaches

INVENTOR(S): Kenney, Malcolm E.; Li, Ying-Syi; Cheng, Gongzhen;  
 Ortiz, Rafael; **Kitko, David Johnathan**;  
 Burns, Michael Eugene

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA; Case Western Reserve University

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000052121	A2	20000908	WO 2000-US5256	20000301
WO 2000052121	A3	20010201		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,  
 CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,  
 GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,  
 LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT,  
 RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,  
 US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,  
 DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,  
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1159385 A2 20011205 EP 2000-913679 20000301

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

US 6645928 B1 20031111 US 2002-936059 20020211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-123050P P 19990305

WO 2000-US5256 W 20000301

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:224723



AB A liquid nonionic photobleach compound comprises (A) a metal or metalloid selected from Ga, Ge, Sn, Si and Al; (B) a chromophore selected from phthalocyanine and naphthalocyanine; and (C) one or two bonded ligands, occupying axial positions; wherein the photobleach compound comprises at least one covalently attached, hydrophobic, strongly crystallinity-disrupting or symmetry-lowering substituent in the chromophore, the bonded ligand in axial position, or a combination thereof. The compds. are especially based on Si(IV) phthalocyanines, and are used in a variety of consumer product compns.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628221 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:245164

TITLE: A composition comprising a photo-oxidizing agent and uses of the agent

INVENTOR(S): Ortiz, Rafael; Kitko, David Johnathan; Burns, Michael Eugene; Heinzman, Stephen Wayne; Willey, Alan David; Jeffreys, Brian; Burckett-St Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger; Vinson, Phillip Kyle; Trajano, Trace Wendell de Guzman

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000052101	A1	20000908	WO 1999-US5795	19990317
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9930948	A1	20000921	AU 1999-30948	19990317
EP 1159354	A1	20011205	EP 1999-912606	19990317
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
BR 9917226	A	20020226	BR 1999-17226	19990317
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-123005P	P 19990305
			WO 1999-US5795	W 19990317

AB The present invention relates to certain compns. comprising specific photo-oxidizing agents, which are a mixture of elected photo-oxidizing component and selected polymers, which has an improved photo-oxidizing performance, in particular due to improved solubility and surface activity and improved light absorption. The agent may comprise a polymeric component, preferably with  $\geq 50\%$  monomer units containing a dipolar aprotic group., and a photo-oxidizing component in a (1-1000):1 weight ratio. Alternatively the agent is a mixture of a water-soluble polymer and a photo-oxidizing component that is a mixture of non-charged hydrophobic photo-oxidizing compds. and nonbonded ligand selected from compds. that can bind axially to a Si, Al, Ga, Ge or Sn phthalocyanine moiety; the photo-oxidizing compds. are selected from these phthalocyanines with a bonded ligand in at least one axial position and are solid at ambient temperature in the absence of

impurities. The invention also provides a number of uses for these agents, including bleaching of hair and also paper, pulp and yarn; water purification; disinfecting uses; photo-dynamic therapy; spectral filters to improve photosynthesis; and disposable absorbents such as bandages and diapers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:731137 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:80047

TITLE: The evolving role of surfactants in household cleaning processes

AUTHOR(S): Kitko, D. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fabric and Hard-Surface Technology Division, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the World Conference on Detergents: Strategies for the 21st Century, 4th, Montreux, Switzerland, Oct. 4-8, 1998 (1999), Meeting Date 1998, 164-169. Editor(s): Cahn, Arno. AOCS Press: Champaign, Ill.

CODEN: 68JNAC

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with no refs. discussing some properties of surfactants and giving typical detergent formulations for various household cleaning tasks.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:719934 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:60159

TITLE: Dinuclear Nickel(II) Complexes of an Unsymmetric "End-Off" Compartmental Ligand: Conversion of Urea into Cyanate at a Dinuclear Nickel Core

AUTHOR(S): Uozumi, Syunsuke; Furutachi, Hideki; Ohba, Masaaki; Okawa, Hisashi; Fenton, David E.; Shindo, Kenji; Murata, Susumu; Kitko, David J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Hakozaki Higashiku Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan

SOURCE: Inorganic Chemistry (1998), 37(24), 6281-6287

CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A phenol-based end-off compartmental ligand, 2-[N,N-di(2-pyridylmethyl)aminomethyl]-6-{N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]iminomethyl}-4-methylphenol (HL), having an iminic bidentate and an aminic tridentate chelating arms on the 2- and 6-positions of the phenolic ring, resp., forms dinuclear Ni complexes [Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(AcO)(NCS)<sub>2</sub>] (1), [Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(AcO)<sub>2</sub>(MeOH)]PF<sub>6</sub> (2), and [{Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(OH)(MeOH)}<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (3). Complex 1 crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c, a 14.165(5), b 15.198(4), c 17.395(8) Å, β 100.62(4)°, and Z = 4. The pair of Ni ions present are bridged by the phenolic O of L- and an acetate group in syn-syn mode (Ni-Ni: 3.373(3) Å). An isothiocyanate N atom coordinates to each Ni providing an asym. dinuclear core with a mixed {5/6} coordination number set. Complex 2 crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c, a 13.505(5), b 12.028(4), c 22.774(9) Å, β 103.78(3)°, and Z = 4. It has a dinuclear core bridged by the phenolic O of L- and two acetate groups in syn-syn mode, providing a μ-phenoxo-bis(μ-carboxylato)dinickel(II) core (Ni-Ni: 3.396(6)

Å). A MeOH mol. coordinates to the Ni bound to the bidentate arm, forming a dinuclear core having a {6/6} coordination number set and an asym. donor atom environment. Complex 3 crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Pbcn, a 19.056(5), b 18.997(4), c 19.919(6) Å,  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma 90.^\circ$ , and Z = 8. In each dinuclear unit a pair of Ni ions are bridged by the phenolic O of L- and a hydroxo O (Ni-Ni: 3.087(2) Å). A carbonate further bridges two of the dinuclear units to present a composite dimer. The Ni bound to the bidentate arm attains six-coordinate geometry by further interaction with two oxygens of the bridging carbonate group. The Ni bound to the tridentate arm assumes six-coordinate geometry by further coordination of a MeOH O. Complexes 1-3 react with urea in EtOH to form the isocyanate complexes [Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(AcO)(NCS)(NCO)] (1'), [Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(AcO)(NCO)(EtOH)]PF<sub>6</sub> (2'), and [{Ni<sub>2</sub>(L)(NCO)(EtOH)}<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (3'), resp. Complex 3' crystallizes in the triclinic space group P<sub>2</sub>1<sub>2</sub>1, a 20.072(7), b 21.145(6), c 18.688(6) Å,  $\alpha 106.20(2)$ ,  $\beta 90.01(3)$ ,  $\gamma 88.73(3)^\circ$ , and Z = 4. It has a dimeric structure very similar to that of 3, except for the replacement of the hydroxy bridge and the MeOH ligand in 3 by isocyanate bridge and EtOH ligand, resp., in 3'.

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:612158 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:232348

TITLE: Bleach compositions containing metal bleach catalyst for detergents

INVENTOR(S): Busch, Daryle Hadley; Collinson, Simon Robert; Hubin, Timothy Jay; Labeque, Regine; Williams, Barbara Kay; Johnston, James PyottBurckette; Kitko, David Johnathan; St. Laurent, James Charles Theophil Roger Burckette; Perkins, Christopher Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA; The University of Kansas; et al.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 175 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9839406	A1	19980911	WO 1998-IB300	19980306
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ZA 9801890	A	19980901	ZA 1998-1890	19980305
CA 2283163	AA	19980911	CA 1998-2283163	19980306
AU 9862262	A1	19980922	AU 1998-62262	19980306
AU 732147	B2	20010412		
EP 977828	A1	20000209	EP 1998-904332	19980306
EP 977828	B1	20050511		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
TR 9902673	T2	20000421	TR 1999-9902673	19980306

BR 9808840	A	20000704	BR 1998-8840	19980306
JP 2001513844	T2	20010904	JP 1998-538312	19980306
AT 295408	E	20050515	AT 1998-904332	19980306
ES 2242996	T3	20051116	ES 1998-904332	19980306
US 6218351	B1	20010417	US 1999-380674	19990907
US 2002004473	A1	20020110	US 2001-832480	20010411
US 6387862	B2	20020514		
US 2003119698	A1	20030626	US 2002-228853	20020827
US 6608015	B2	20030819		
US 2004038843	A1	20040226	US 2003-437691	20030514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-39915P	P	19970307
US 1997-40222P	P	19970307
US 1997-40227P	P	19970310
WO 1998-IB300	W	19980306
US 1999-380674	A1	19990907
US 2001-832480	A1	20010411
US 2002-93120	B1	20020307
US 2002-228853	A1	20020827

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:232348

AB Laundry or cleaning composition comprises (a) .apprx.1 ppb to 99.9% transition-metal bleach catalyst which is a complex of a transition-metal and a cross-bridged macropolycyclic ligand; and (b) .gtorsim.0.1% of  $\geq 1$  laundry or cleaning adjunct materials, preferably containing 0 bleaching agent. Thus, a granular dishwashing detergent contained Na tripolyphosphate 31, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 22, silicate 9, nonionic surfactant 3, bleach catalyst, dichloro-5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraazabicyclo[6.6.2]-hexadecane magnesium (II), 0.01, Na perborate 12, sulfate 25%, and the balance perfume, and minors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:612157 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:246906

TITLE: Bleach compositions containing metal bleach catalyst, and bleach activators and/or organic percarboxylic acids for detergents

INVENTOR(S): Perkins, Christopher Mark; Labeque, Regine; Williams, Barbara Kay; Johnston, James Pyott; Kitko, David Johnathan; St. Laurent, James Charles Theophil

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9839405	A1	19980911	WO 1998-IB298	19980306
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,			

GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

ZA 9801884	A	19980901	ZA 1998-1884	19980305
CA 2282466	AA	19980911	CA 1998-2282466	19980306
CA 2282466	C	20050920		
AU 9862260	A1	19980922	AU 1998-62260	19980306
AU 731577	B2	20010405		
EP 973855	A1	20000126	EP 1998-904330	19980306
EP 973855	B1	20030806		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI

TR 9902148	T2	20000421	TR 1999-9902148	19980306
BR 9812093	A	20000718	BR 1998-12093	19980306
JP 2001513843	T2	20010904	JP 1998-538310	19980306
AT 246724	E	20030815	AT 1998-904330	19980306
ES 2201441	T3	20040316	ES 1998-904330	19980306
EG 22508	A	20030331	EG 1998-269	19980307
US 6306812	B1	20011023	US 1999-380673	19990907
US 2001044401	A1	20011122	US 2001-832578	20010411
US 6399557	B2	20020604		
US 2002198128	A1	20021226	US 2002-93115	20020307
US 6566318	B2	20030520		
US 2004002434	A1	20040101	US 2003-408432	20030407

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-38714P	P	19970307
US 1997-40115P	P	19970307
US 1997-40156P	P	19970307
WO 1998-IB298	W	19980306
US 1999-380673	A1	19990907
US 2001-832578	A1	20010411
US 2002-93115	A1	20020307

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:246906

AB Laundry or cleaning composition comprises (a) .apprx.0.0001-99.9%, more typically .apprx.0.1-25% bleach activator and/or organic percarboxylic acid; (b) .apprx.1 ppb to 99.9% transition-metal bleach catalyst which is a complex of a transition-metal and a cross-bridged macropolycyclic ligand; and (c) .gtorsim.0.1% of  $\geq 1$  laundry or cleaning adjunct materials, preferably containing 0 bleaching agent. Thus, a granular dishwashing detergent contained Na tripolyphosphate 31, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 22, silicate 9, nonionic surfactant 3, bleach catalyst, dichloro-5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraazabicyclo[6.6.2]-hexadecane magnesium (II), 0.01, Na perborate 12, tetraacetylenediamine 1.0, sulfate 25%, and the balance perfume, and minors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:810258 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:24307

TITLE: High-density dishwashing and laundry detergents with freedom from lime building up

INVENTOR(S): Macbeath, Fiona Susan; Kitko, David Johnathan; Murata, Susumu; Tsunetsugu, Toshiko; Tsunetsugu, Shuichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter &amp; Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 72 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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GB 2311536	A1	19971001	GB 1996-6714	19960329
CA 2250369	AA	19971009	CA 1997-2250369	19970325
WO 9736975	A1	19971009	WO 1997-US4925	19970325
W: BR, CA, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 901511	A1	19990317	EP 1997-925391	19970325
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
US 6165970	A	20001226	US 1999-155457	19990223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-6714	A 19960329
			WO 1997-US4925	W 19970325

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:24307

AB The title detergent compns. comprise (a) an organic polymer containing acrylic acid or its salts having an average mol. weight of <15,000, (b) an amino tricarboxylic acid (I) or its salts of (HO2CX1)(HO2CX2)NC(R)HX3CO2H (X1,2 = optionally substituted C1-4 alkylene groups; X3 = direct bond or similar alkylene groups; R = organic substituent groups), and other ordinary components and additives. A preferred compound I is methylglycine diacetic acid (II). In an example, a detergent with d. of 0.96 kg/L and pH 10.90 was obtained from Na tripolyphosphate 24.80, II 1.0, amorphous Na silicate 20.36, Na metasilicate 2.50, anhydrous Na perborate monohydrate 7.79, Plurafac LF404 1.50, tetraacetyl ethylenediamine 2.39, ethane 1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonic acid 0.46, paraffin 0.40, protease 2.20, amylase 1.50, benzotriazole 0.30, acrylic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer (mol. weight 3500) 2.77, Na2SO4 8.44 and balance of miscellaneous and water to 100%.

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:387397 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:36211

TITLE: Surfactant challenges for 2000 and beyond

AUTHOR(S): Kitko, David J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: The Procter and Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, Cincinnati, OH, 45253-8707, USA

SOURCE: New Horizons: An AOCS/CSMA Detergent Industry Conference, 3rd, Lake George, N. Y., Sept., 1995 (1996), Meeting Date 1995, 18-22. Editor(s): Coffey, Richard T. AOCS Press: Champaign, Ill.  
CODEN: 64MAAS

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent changes in the surfactant area, including laundry detergents, fabric softeners, dish care products, and hard surface cleaners are outlined. Recent trends in consumer habits and pending changes in washing machine design, trends in research and development in surfactants as measured by patent activity, and the role of surfactants in laundry products and cleaning technologies are discussed.

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:147785 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:179520

TITLE: Detergent composition containing polycarboxylate builders having specifically defined parameters

INVENTOR(S): Murata, Susumu; Kitko, David Johnathan; Shigematsu, Toshiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9533815	A1	19951214	WO 1995-US6812	19950530
W: CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
IN 191784	A	20040103	IN 1995-DE965	19950526
AU 9520356	A1	19951214	AU 1995-20356	19950529
CA 2191564	AA	19951214	CA 1995-2191564	19950530
CA 2191564	C	20000801		
EP 763092	A1	19970319	EP 1995-921500	19950530
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1154138	A	19970709	CN 1995-194350	19950530
CN 1083484	B	20020424		
JP 10501283	T2	19980203	JP 1995-501129	19950530
JP 2950996	B2	19990920		
US 5773401	A	19980630	US 1997-750445	19970228

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AU 1994-6108	A	19940603
WO 1995-US6812	W	19950530

AB The detergent composition contains  $\geq 10\%$  detergent surfactant and  $\geq 10\%$  detergent builders selected from polycarboxylates having an Index Ratio (IR) of  $\geq 100$  [IR = Binding Index (BI) x Dispersing Index (DI)/100], such as copolymers of maleic and acrylic acid or their salts, and having a mol. weight of 5,000-15,000. Such polymers provide hardness binding capacity and excellent clay soil dispersion, even under underbuilt wash solution conditions.

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:996637 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:91009

TITLE: Minimizing fabric damage during bleaching in presence of metal-containing bleach catalysts

INVENTOR(S): Baillely, Gerard Marcel Abel; Johnston, James Pyott; Kitko, David Johnathan; Willey, Alan David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9527775	A1	19951019	WO 1995-US3402	19950320
W: CA, CN, JP, MX, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2187169	AA	19951019	CA 1995-2187169	19950320
EP 754220	A1	19970122	EP 1995-913760	19950320
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09511775	T2	19971125	JP 1995-526348	19950320
JP 2941430	B2	19990825		

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1994-224614	A	19940407
WO 1995-US3402	W	19950320

AB Fabric damage is minimized by maintaining a ratio of .ltorsim.4 mol H2O2/mol per acid (from preformed organic per acid or bleach activator) during laundering with a bleaching composition (e.g., granular detergent composition

or liquid bleach additive composition) containing a peroxy compound (i.e., preformed organic per acid and/or mixture of a source of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and ≥1 bleach activator) and a bleach catalyst containing a metal (especially Mn).

L16 ANSWER 19 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:797257 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:173611  
 TITLE: Small-dose laundry detergent composition containing sodium silicate  
 INVENTOR(S): Murata, Susumu; Kitko, David Johnathan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9502682	A1	19950126	WO 1994-US7261	19940628
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 07053992	A2	19950228	JP 1993-171911	19930712
AU 9472143	A1	19950213	AU 1994-72143	19940628
EP 708821	A1	19960501	EP 1994-921401	19940628
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
HU 74036	A2	19961028	HU 1995-3862	19940628
HU 217152	B	19991129		
JP 09500410	T2	19970114	JP 1994-504576	19940628
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-171911	A 19930712
			WO 1994-US7261	W 19940628

AB The title composition contains 10-40% crystalline stratiform Na silicate (especially SKS 6), 25-65% surfactant, 0-20% bleaching component, and <50% other builders and alkaline materials, the ratio of crystalline stratiform Na silicate to the sum of other builders and other alkaline materials being ≥0.34. Small doses (especially 14-21 g/30 L water) give good detergency during laundering.

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:512796 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:112796  
 TITLE: The role of the corneocyte lipid envelopes in cohesion of the stratum corneum  
 AUTHOR(S): Wertz, Philip W.; Swartzendruber, Donald C.; Kitko, David J.; Madison, Kathi C.; Downing, Donald T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Med., Univ. Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 52242, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1989), 93(1), 169-72  
 CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Treatment of isolated stratum corneum with certain detergents results in complete disaggregation of the corneocytes within hours at 45°



without agitation. This is prevented by prior heating of the tissue to 80° or by solvent extraction of the intercellular lipids. Electron microscopy revealed that the heated or solvent-extracted pig stratum corneum was characterized by cell-to-cell contacts that appeared to involve the chemical bound hydroxyceramides which constitute the corneocyte lipid envelope. The irreversible bonding between corneocytes that results from heating or lipid extraction may result from interdigitation of the sphingosine chains belonging to those hydroxyceramides that are bound to the corneocyte protein envelope by the  $\omega$ -hydroxyl function of the 30- and 32-carbon hydroxyacid moieties. Similar interdigitation of adjacent envelopes might be involved in natural stratum corneum cohesion, limited mostly to the periphery of corneocytes where the absence of intercellular lamellae allows the appropriate cell-to-cell contact.

L16 ANSWER 21 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:151653 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:151653  
 TITLE: Molecular models of the intercellular lipid lamellae in mammalian stratum corneum  
 AUTHOR(S): Swartzendruber, Donald C.; Wertz, Philip W.; Kitko, David J.; Madison, Kathi C.; Downing, Donald T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Med., Univ. Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 52242, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1989), 92(2), 251-7  
 CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Electron microscopic examination of ruthenium tetroxide-fixed stratum corneum from mouse, pig, and human skin revealed that the double bilayer pattern persists in the intercellular lamellae. In addition, distinctive patterning of the intercellular lamellae has led to the proposal of novel mol. arrangements of the intercellular lipids. These include interlamellar sharing of lipid chains to produce lipid monolayers between pairs of bilayers. The pattern reflects the provenance of the intercellular lamellae from lamellar granule disks and the nonrandom orientation of the lamellar lipids.

L16 ANSWER 22 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:579984 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:179984  
 TITLE: Hypochlorite bleach compositions containing optical brighteners  
 INVENTOR(S): Hensley, Charles Albert; Kitko, David Johnathan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 142883	A2	19850529	EP 1984-201556	19841030
EP 142883	A3	19880907		
EP 142883	B1	19900606		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
US 4526700	A	19850702	US 1984-649457	19840911

Prvor 10662644

AT 53402	E	19900615	AT 1984-201556	19841030
CA 1223104	A1	19870623	CA 1984-466982	19841102
JP 60173099	A2	19850906	JP 1984-233017	19841105
JP 04081640	B4	19921224		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1983-549333	A	19831104
US 1984-649457	A	19840911
EP 1984-201556	A	19841030

OTHER SOURCE(S) : MARPAT 103:179984

AB Adding aqueous NaOCl slowly with low-shear mixing to aqueous solns. of surfactants

and bleach-stable optical brighteners [4,4'-bis(4-phenyl-2H-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (I) [37069-54-8] or its alkali metal salts] gives bleach-brightener compns. useful in laundering, in which the brightener is in the form of fibrous particles (diameter 0.01-1.5  $\mu$ ) having a d. similar to that of the aqueous phase. The particles resist settling during storage and are easily redispersed. Thus, 500 mL solution of 0.1% I di-Na salt [23743-28-4] and 1.0% Calsoft F90 was mixed at a moderate rate for 15 min while 60 mL H<sub>2</sub>O in 440 mL 13.2% NaOCl was added to give a composition containing a dispersed yellow precipitate

L16 ANSWER 23 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:8640 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:8640

TITLE: Detergent ingredients, and their use in cleaning compositions and washing processes

INVENTOR(S) : Hardy, Frederick Edward; Kitko, David J.;  
Cambre, Cushman M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 120591	A1	19841003	EP 1984-301070	19840220
EP 120591	B1	19870923		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
GB 2143231	A1	19850206	GB 1984-4435	19840220
GB 2143231	B2	19880316		
EP 204116	A1	19861210	EP 1986-105302	19840220
EP 204116	B1	19890419		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 29903	E	19871015	AT 1984-301070	19840220
AT 42334	E	19890515	AT 1986-105302	19840220
US 4536314	A	19850820	US 1984-582421	19840222
ES 529941	A1	19851001	ES 1984-529941	19840222
CA 1241340	A1	19880830	CA 1984-448054	19840222
JP 61210053	A2	19860918	JP 1984-31559	19840223
JP 06094436	B4	19941124		
ES 543327	A1	19870716	ES 1985-543327	19850521
GB 2175928	A1	19861210	GB 1986-14235	19860611
GB 2175928	B2	19880316		
JP 07188107	A2	19950725	JP 1994-179445	19940707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1983-4990	A	19830223
EP 1984-301070	P	19840220
EP 1986-105302	A	19840220
GB 1984-4435	A3	19840220

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 102:8640

AB Nonlinear aliphatic peroxy acid precursors such as Na (3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyloxy)benzenesulfonate (I) [91459-83-5], Na (3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyloxy)benzoate [93682-60-1], and Na (2-ethylhexanoyloxy)benzenesulfonate [93682-61-2] have little odor and an acceptable rate of conversion to peroxy acid at  $\leq 60^\circ$  when used in laundry detergents or additives. Thus, I was prepared from Na hydroxybenzenesulfonate [1300-51-2] and 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl chloride [36727-29-4] and used as a peroxy acid precursor in a preborate-containing laundry detergent.

L16 ANSWER 24 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:145407 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:145407  
 TITLE: Sanitizing toilets  
 INVENTOR(S): Kitko, David J.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4248827	A	19810203	US 1978-915027	19780612
CA 1118984	A1	19820302	CA 1979-329502	19790611
US 4308625	A	19820105	US 1980-179303	19800818

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1978-915027 A 19780612

AB Flush toilets comprising a flush tank and a bowl, can be treated with a sanitizing agent such as an aqueous solution of the compound producing hypochlorite

ion in solution and a water-soluble bleachable dye to provide a transitory visual signal indicating the activity of the sanitizing agent in the bowl. The dye could be oxidized from a colored state to a colorless state in the toilet bowl within 10 s to 5 min after contact with the hypochlorite. A water-soluble bromide salt could also be added to catalyze the activity of the hypochlorite. Among the dyes tested, Carta Blue VP [28407-37-6] and Astrazon Green D [633-03-4] provided color to colorless signal in the required time frame at pH 6 and 9. For bromide-catalyzed hypochlorite at 5 ppm of available  $\text{Cl}_2$  and 1 ppm of bromide, Acid Green 2G [4680-78-8] along with other dyes gave the color to colorless signal. Thus, a solid compacted sanitizing composition cake was prepared by dry-mixing (Form 2, 30%) 27.2, HTH [65%  $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$ ] 43.9, NaCl 21.7 and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  7.2 g and compacting the mixture at 2.5 tons/in<sup>2</sup>. A 2nd solid compacted dye cake was prepared containing Na paraffin sulfonate 52.2, Acid Green 2G concentrated 3.7, NaBr 1.9, and

perfume 7.2 g. The solid sanitizer and dye cakes were incorporated into sep. dispensing compartments of a dual dispensing apparatus which produced concentrated solns. of the sanitizer and dye compns. resp.

L16 ANSWER 25 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:538023 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:138023  
 TITLE: Method for sanitizing toilets  
 INVENTOR(S): Kitko, David J.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4200606	A	19800429	US 1978-972318	19781222
US 4249274	A	19810210	US 1979-99356	19791203
EP 13043	A1	19800709	EP 1979-200742	19791210
EP 13043	B1	19830525		

R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1978-972318 A3 19781222

AB A toilet sanitizing composition contains a hypochlorite and FD and C Blue No 1 [3844-45-9] and(or) Green No 3 [2353-45-9], each component in a sep. dispensing means into toilet water. The dye is resistant to hypochlorite attack so the color is stable. A compacted cake was prepared containing LiOCl 24.7, 70% Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub> 38.8, NaCl 27.1 and Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 9.4%. A dye cake was prepared containing Na paraffin sulfonate 81.6, FD and C Green Number 3 4.5, NaCl 2.9, and perfume 11.0%. The 2 cakes were incorporated into sep. dispensing compartments of a dual dispensing apparatus

L16 ANSWER 26 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:208153 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:208153

TITLE: Five-coordinate dioxygen adducts of cobalt(II) complexes

AUTHOR(S): Drago, Russell S.; Stahlbush, James R.; Kitko, David J.; Breese, John

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Chem. Sci., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1980), 102(6), 1884-9

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of 5-coordinate Co(II) trisphosphine complexes were prepared and their electronic structures determined via EPR. Both distorted trigonal bipyramidal and tetragonal pyramidal geometries were obtained with ligand variation. Complexes with both geometries reversibly bind dioxygen but dissociate a phosphine in the process to form a novel series of 5-coordinate terminally bound dioxygen complexes. The implication of this new type of adduct to the requirements for a ring-bonded mode of Co-dioxygen binding is discussed.

L16 ANSWER 27 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:466632 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:66632

TITLE: Complexes as ligands. 2. Structural, spectral, and magnetic properties of the bimetallomer formed from N,N'-ethylenebis(salicylideniminato)copper(II) and bis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)copper(II)

AUTHOR(S): Leslie, Kenneth A.; Drago, Russell S.; Stucky, Galen D.; Kitko, David J.; Breese, John A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Chem. Sci., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SOURCE: Inorganic Chemistry (1979), 18(7), 1885-91

CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The bimetallomer (Cu(salen)Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub>), which is the adduct formed by the reaction of the Lewis base N,N'-ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato)copper(II) with the Lewis acid bis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)copper(II), was studied. Since this bimetallomer contains 2 different Cu(II) environments (6-coordinate and 4-coordinate), magnetic susceptibility and EPR spectral studies were undertaken to characterize the system. Variable-temperature magnetic susceptibility measurements indicate an antiferromagnetic exchange interaction with a coupling constant, J, between copper(II) centers of -20.4 cm<sup>-1</sup>. To explain the relatively small value of J when compared to that of sym. Cu(II) bimetallomers, a single-crystal x-ray diffraction study was carried out. The compound crystallized in the triclinic space group P<sub>2</sub>1<sub>2</sub>1 with 4 mols. in the unit cell. The reduced cell parameters are a 17.03(4), b 19.11(4), c 9.89(2) Å, α 96.58(11)°, β 100.10(16)°, and γ 107.70(13)°. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares to a weighted R of 0.074 for data with Fo ≥ 3σF. The structural results indicate that the reduced value of J is due to the low symmetry of the bridge area which allows for only one phenolic O to participate in the superexchange pathway.

L16 ANSWER 28 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:415275 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:15275

TITLE: Binuclear complexes of cobalt, nickel and copper and activation of molecular oxygen by transition metal complexes in the oxidation of olefinic substrates

AUTHOR(S): Kitko, David J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, USA

SOURCE: (1976) 166 pp. Avail.: Xerox Univ. Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Order No. 77-9055  
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1977, 37(10), 5069

DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation

LANGUAGE: English

AB Unavailable

L16 ANSWER 29 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:128043 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:128043

TITLE: A kinetic study of the reaction of N,N'-ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato)cobalt(II) with bis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)copper(II)

AUTHOR(S): Kitko, David J.; Wiegiers, Karl E.; Smith, Stanley G.; Drago, Russell S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: William A. Noyes Lab., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1977), 99(5), 1410-16  
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The reaction of the title compds., Co(salen) and Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub>, in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> yields Cu(salen).Co(hfac)<sub>2</sub>, the product of a coordination sphere interchange reaction. The kinetics of this reaction were studied over a range of Co(salen) concns. from 6.45 × 10<sup>-4</sup> to 1.65 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M and Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub> concns. from 5.19 × 10<sup>-3</sup> to 5.42 × 10<sup>-2</sup> M. The kinetics are complex and indicate the initial formation of an intermediate postulated to be Co(salen).Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub>, followed by its decay to the product via 2 pathways, 1 1st order in intermediate, the other 1st order in intermediate and 1st order in Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub>. Computer simulation of the kinetic data yielded rate constts. for the various steps in this reaction



mechanism, as well as the extinction coefficient of the intermediate. The reaction is catalyzed by H<sub>2</sub>O and is independent of the concentration of added Et<sub>4</sub>Nhfac. The reaction of Co(salen) with bis(1,1,1-trifluoroacetylacetonato)copper in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> exhibits kinetic behavior similar to that of the Cu(hfac)<sub>2</sub> system, but at an overall lower rate level.

L16 ANSWER 30 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:514314 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:114314  
TITLE: Nature of the bound oxygen in a series of cobalt dioxygen adducts  
AUTHOR(S): Tovrog, Benjamin S.; Kitko, David J.; Drago, Russell S.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Chem. Sci., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1976), 98(17), 5144-53  
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new series of dioxygen adducts of Co(II) complexes is reported whose EPR parameters span a considerably larger range than those reported earlier. The EPR spectra of these and other complexes are analyzed in detail, leading to a qual. MO description of the adducts. The model shows that the unpaired electron resides on dioxygen regardless of the amount of electron transfer from Co(II) to O. The only source of electron transfer information lies in the spin polarization of a filled C-O  $\sigma$  bond by the unpaired electron residing in an essentially dioxygen  $\pi^*$  MO. The interpretation of these results indicates that there is a wide variation in the amount of electron transfer to O<sub>2</sub> in a series of adducts which depends on the ligands coordinated to the Co. Electron transfer into O<sub>2</sub> ranging from 0.1 to 0.8 of an electron is found in different adducts. The bonding interaction involves essentially a spin pairing of an unpaired electron in an antibonding orbital of O<sub>2</sub> with an unpaired electron in a dz<sup>2</sup> orbital of Co(II). This model is consistent with the observed magnetic properties of reported Fe-O<sub>2</sub> and Mn-O<sub>2</sub> adducts. A previously unrecognized source of spin polarization is proposed and makes a significant contribution to the observed coupling consts.

L16 ANSWER 31 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:3095 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:3095  
TITLE: Resistance of adamantanone to homoenolization  
AUTHOR(S): Nordlander, J. Eric; Jindal, Satya P.; Kitko, David J.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society [Section] D: Chemical Communications (1969), (19), 1136-7  
CODEN: CCJDAO; ISSN: 0577-6171  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Adamantanone (I) does not undergo appreciable homoenolization under conditions which lead to preponderant homoenolization in camphenilone. Treating I with KOBu-tert in deuteriated tert-BuOH 192 hrs. at 195° showed no D exchange.

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